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by

CHAS. H. WICKENS, I.S.O., F.I.A., F.S.S.,

Hon. M.S.S. (Paris),

Commonwealth Statistician

and Actuary.

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PREFACE.

The first Labour Report of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics was published in 1912. This Annual Report is the eighteenth issued by the Bureau, and deals chiefly with the year 1927 ; but data are also included for earlier years, in most cases back to 1923, and in others back to 1891. The subject-matter in the Report has been divided into four main Chapters, covering information on Prices (Wholesale, Retail, and International Comparisons), Wages (Nominal, Effective, and International Comparisons), Employment (Unemployment and Industrial Disputes), and Associations (Trade Unions and Employers' Associations). This arrangement is to facilitate ready comparison of cognate matters.

Particulars regarding operations under the Commonwealth Arbitration Acts and the various State Acts for the regulation of wages, hours, and conditions of labour, and also concerning industrial legislation introduced during 1927, are given in the Chapter relating to Wages. Other matters of interest included in this section of the Report are those relating to the Basic Wage and Child Endowment in Australia.

In Appendix IV. a comprehensive table is given showing the minimum rates of wage for adult male workers in the capital cities of the Commonwealth, while similar information is given in Appendix V. for adult female workers. Rates of wage and hours of labour for adult male workers in Sydney, Australia ; Great Britain and Northern Ireland ; Auckland, New Zealand ; and Montreal, Canada, are given in Appendix VI.

For the purpose of tabulating the results of the investigations which have been made in regard to rates of wage, labour organizations, employees' associations, unemployment, industrial disputes, &c., the following classification of trades and occupations has been adopted :—

Classification of Industries and Occupations.

I.	Wood, Furniture, Sawmill, Timber-works, &c.	VIII.	Mining, Quarries, &c.
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, &c.	IX.	Railway and Tramway Services.
III.	Food, Drink, and Tobacco—Manufacture and Distribution.	X.	Other Land Transport.
IV.	Clothing, Hats, Boots, Textiles, &c.	XI.	Shipping, Wharf Labour, &c.
V.	Books, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	XII.	Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, Horticultural, &c.
VI.	Other Manufacturing.	XIII.	Domestic, Hotels, &c.
VII.	Building.	XIV.	Miscellaneous.

It is gratifying to record that secretaries of trade unions and of employers' associations, officials of State and Commonwealth Departments, private employers, retail dealers, house agents, and others have readily responded to the somewhat heavy demands made upon them.

Without the help so rendered, the investigations contained herein would have been impossible, and I take this opportunity of expressing my cordial thanks to all who have thus assisted.

The valuable assistance rendered to the Bureau by the Statistical Offices in the various States, especially in regard to the collection of retail prices, is acknowledged, and to the officers concerned I desire to express my sincere thanks.

The efforts which were made to issue the Report at an earlier date were frustrated by the dislocation of work caused by the transfer ot the Bureau to Canberra.

I am specially indebted to Mr. H. J. Petrie, the officer in charge of Labour Statistics, for the care and attention which he has bestowed on the compilation of this Report and in seeing the matter through the press, also to the staff under his control for their cordial co-operation and valuable services.

CHAS. H. WICKENS,
Commonwealth Statistician and Actuary.

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,
Canberra, F.C.T., 1st September, 1928.

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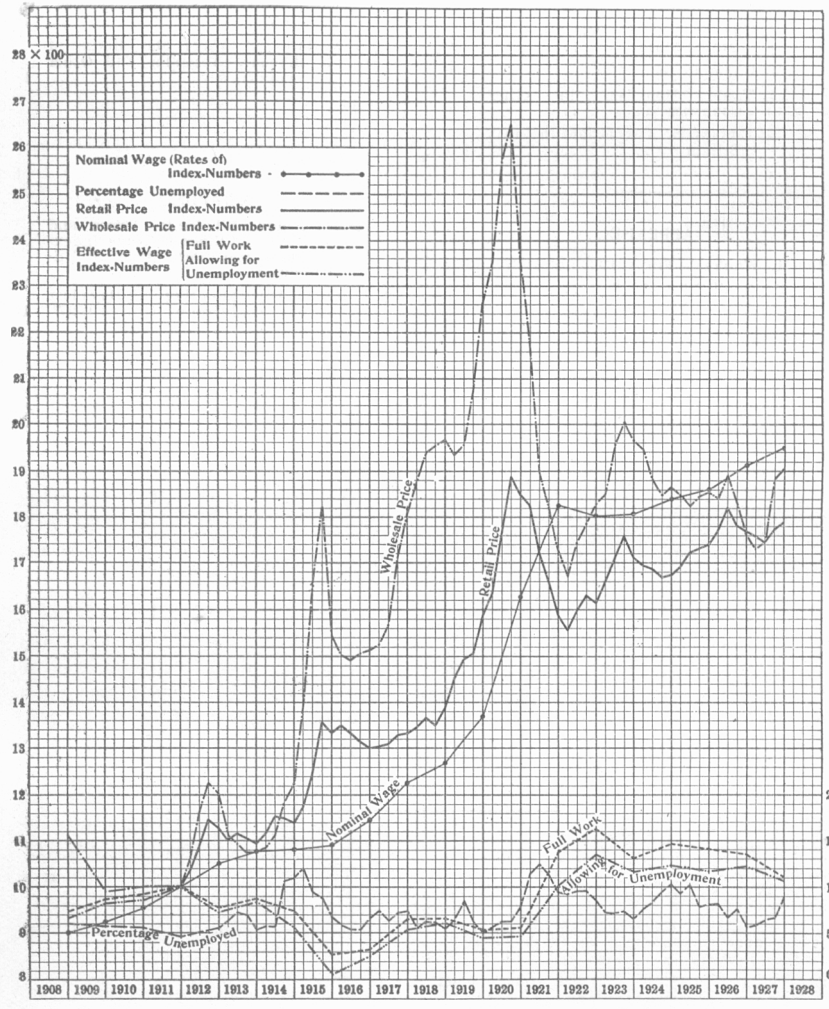
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Retail and Wholesale Prices and Nominal and Effective Wage Index-Numbers, and Percentage of Unemployed 1908 to 1927.



NOTE.—The figures on the right represent the scale for the percentage unemployed according to trade-union returns. The figures on the left represent the scale for the several index-numbers, the year 1911 being taken in each case as base (= 1000). Since the end of the year 1911, the Retail Price Index-numbers (weighted average cost of food, groceries, and house rent for the six capital cities), and the Wholesale Price Index number (Melbourne) are shown in each quarter, while unemployment percentages are shown quarterly since the end of the year 1912 only. The other index-numbers since 1913 refer to the average for the whole year, but for purposes of convenience are plotted on the graph as at the end, not the middle, of the year. Retail Price and Wholesale Price Index-numbers show the average level during the whole of each quarter, and they also for convenience are plotted at the end, and not the middle, of each quarter.

CHAPTER I.—PRICES.

§ 1. Wholesale Prices.

1. **General.**—Information regarding variations in wholesale prices in Melbourne for 1927 and previous years is given herein. The investigation, commenced in 1912, included the collection of prices for years back to 1861 and the computation of index-numbers in connexion therewith. A statement of the results obtained and an explanation of the methods of collection and computation adopted will be found in Labour Report No. 1, pp. 43 to 66.

The data upon which the investigation is based were obtained mainly from reports of Melbourne market prices published in the ordinary press and in special trade reviews. In any case of doubt as to the reliability of the figures, the records thus obtained were verified by reference to well-known business firms dealing in the articles in question. Every care was taken to ensure that the prices quoted for each article referred to a uniform quality, and, in cases where several sources of information were utilized for obtaining prices of single commodities, special precautions were taken to ensure substantial continuity of quality or grade. In most cases, monthly prices were obtained (but where daily or weekly quotations were available, these were adopted), and arithmetic averages for the several years were computed. In regard, however, to a few commodities, such as coal, tea, cotton and wool, since monthly prices were not available for back years, yearly averages, based in each case on reliable data, were secured.

It was at first intended to obtain records on the lines indicated for a uniform list of commodities for the capital city in each State. Owing, however, to the large amount of work involved, and to the difficulty experienced in obtaining regularly the prices of anything like a uniform representative list of commodities from the information published in some of these cities, this idea has for the present been abandoned.

2. **Basis.**—Retail prices have the advantage that a comparatively small list of commodities suffices to represent a large proportion of the average expenditure. They are, however, subject to the difficulty that their variations depend largely upon local conditions, and it is, therefore, necessary to collect the data over a wide area. Wholesale prices, on the other hand, are fixed usually at one or two centres, but a much larger list of commodities must be covered.

The index-numbers up to the year 1911 are based on the prices of 80 commodities, but since that year the number has been increased to 92.* It is proposed to revise the present list with a view to increasing the number of commodities regarding which wholesale prices are collected. The methods followed for the computation of the wholesale price index-numbers are the same as those adopted in regard to retail prices. The commodities included, the units of measurements for which the prices are taken, and the mass-units indicating the relative extent to which each commodity in the units of measurement specified is used or consumed, are shown in the following statement.

* In the computation of the index-numbers for years prior to 1911, the aggregate expenditure on 80 commodities in 1911 is taken as base (= 1,000), while for later years the aggregate expenditure on 92 commodities in 1911 is taken.

Melbourne Wholesale Prices—Commodities included, Units of Measurement, and "Mass-Units."

Commodity.	Brand.	Unit.	Mass Unit.
GROUP I.			
Iron—			
Pig ..	Mxd. Nos.	ton	6½
Rod and Bar	Stafford	,,	3½
Angle and Tee	,,	,,	3½
Plate ..	,,	,,	3
Hoop ..	,,	,,	½
Galvanized ..	26 gauge	,,	5
Tinned Plates ..	I.C. Coke	cwt.	60
Fencing Wire ..	No. 8 ..	ton	6
Zinc, sheet ..	..	,,	1
Lead, sheet ..	..	,,	¾
,, Pipes ..	..	,,	½
Copper, sheet ..	..	lb.	2,000
Quicksilver ..	..	,,	12
Coal	Newcastle, on wharf	ton	600
GROUP II.			
Branbags ..	..	doz.	110
Cornsacks ..	..	,,	250
Woolpacks ..	..	each	200
Leather—			
Waxed Kip ..	..	lb.	600
Waxed Split	..	,,	600
Light Crop ..	..	,,	600
Cotton ..	Raw ..	,,	24,000
Wool ..	Greasy..	,,	12,200
Twine ..	Reaper and Binder	,,	150
Tallow ..	Mutton Prime	ton	1¾
GROUP III.			
Wheat ..	..	bushel	500
Flour ..	..	ton	48
Bran	..	,,	14
Pollard ..	..	,,	14
Oats	Milling	bushel	1,200
Oatmeal ..	Colonial	ton	1½
Barley ..	English	bushel	150
,, ..	Cape ..	,,	100
Maize ..	..	,,	1,000
Hay	Best Mngr.	ton	135
Chaff ..	Prime ..	,,	135
Straw ..	Victorian	,,	25
Peas	..	bushel	55
Potatoes ..	..	ton	40
Malt	Victorian	bushel	140
Onions ..	..	ton	3
GROUP IV.			
Ham ..	..	lb.	800
Bacon ..	..	,,	3,200
Cheese ..	..	,,	1,500
Butter ..	Best Fresh	,,	9,500
Lard	Bulk ..	,,	200
Eggs	Ordinary	doz.	1,800
Honey ..	..	lb.	600
Beeswax ..	..	,,	40
Condensed Milk	Bacchus Marsh	doz. lb.	160

Commodity.	Brand.	Unit.	Mass Unit.
GROUP V.			
Currants ..	..	lb.	1,400
Raisins ..	Sultanas	,,	1,400
Herrings ..	1-lb. fresh	doz. 1-lb. tins	50
Salmon ..	1 lb. tall Alaska	,,	50
Sardines ..	Halves	doz. halves	100
Coffee ..	Plantation	lb.	200
Cocoa ..	McKenzie's	,,	100
Sugar ..	No. 1A	ton	22
Macaroni ..	..	lb.	200
Sago ..	..	cwt.	7
Rice ..	..	ton	2
Salt	Australian fine	,,	7
Salt	Rock ..	,,	1
Mustard ..	Coleman's	doz. 1-lb. tins	6
Starch ..	Coleman's White	lb.	100
Blue ..	Keen's	,,	50
Matches ..	Australian Safety	gross	90
Candles ..	Rangoon	lb.	1,600
Tobacco ..	Two Seas Po'ket Pcs.	,,	1,300
Tea	..	,,	3,000
Kerosene ..	..	gallon	1,700
GROUP VI.			
Beef ..	Average quality	100 lbs.	390
Mutton ..	,,	lb.	33,000
Veal ..	,,	,,	2,000
Lamb ..	,,	,,	5,600
Pork ..	,,	,,	3,700
GROUP VII.			
Timber—	Flooring— 6 x 1½	100 ft. lin.	30
	6 x ⅞	,,	30
	6 x ¾	,,	30
	6 x ½	,,	30
	Weather-boards	,,	200
	Oregon	1,000 ft. sup.	20
	Shelving	,,	10
Cement ..	Portland	cask	30
White Lead ..	..	ton	¾
Slates ..	Welsh 20 x 10	1,000	½
GROUP VIII.			
Cream of Tartar	In kegs	lb.	400
Carbonate of Soda	..	ton	½
Saltpetre ..	Refined	,,	1/20
Sulphur ..	..	,,	¼
Caustic Soda ..	..	cwt.	7
Alum ..	Lump ..	ton	¼
Cyanide of Potassium	..	lb.	570

3. **Index-Numbers.**—Index-numbers have been computed for each group of commodities, as well as for all groups combined. These index-numbers are shown in the following table —

Melbourne Wholesale Prices—Index-Numbers, 1861 to March, 1928, Computed with Year 1911 as Base (= 1,000).

YEAR.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Jute, Leather, &c.	III. Agricultural Produce, &c.	IV. Dairy Produce.	V. Groceries.	VI. Meat.	VII. Building Materials.	VIII. Chemicals.	All Commodities combined.
1861 ..	1,438	1,381	1,583	1,008	1,963	..	1,070	2,030	**1,538**
1871 ..	1,096	1,257	1,236	864	1,586	..	1,044	1,409	**1,229**
1881 ..	1,178	1,115	1,012	935	1,421	..	1,091	1,587	**1,121**
1891 ..	895	847	1,024	995	1,032	888	780	1,194	**945**
1901 ..	1,061	774	928	1,029	1,048	1,345	841	917	**974**
1911 ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
1912 ..	1,021	989	1,370	1,206	1,052	1,357	1,057	978	**1,172**
1913 ..	1,046	1,070	1,097	1,055	1,024	1,252	1,128	995	**1,086**
1914 ..	1,099	1,032	1,207	1,137	1,021	1,507	1,081	1,253	**1,149**
1915 ..	1,284	1,017	2,162	1,530	1,133	2,435	1,275	1,528	**1,604**
1916 ..	1,695	1,423	1,208	1,485	1,322	2,515	1,491	1,760	**1,504**
1917 ..	2,129	2,008	1,157	1,423	1,343	2,403	1,884	2,171	**1,662**
1918 ..	2,416	2,360	1,444	1,454	1,422	2,385	2,686	3,225	**1,934**
1919 ..	2,125	2,363	1,985	1,651	1,516	2,348	2,851	2,898	**2,055**
1920 ..	2,298	2,624	2,439	2,209	1,918	3,279	3,226	2,825	**2,480**
1921 ..	2,173	1,362	1,767	2,000	1,976	2,158	2,733	2,303	**1,903**
1922 ..	1,942	1,681	1,628	1,648	1,869	1,787	2,005	1,965	**1,758**
1923 ..	1,826	2,148	1,778	1,837	1,746	2,579	2,025	1,933	**1,944**
1924 ..	1,835	2,418	1,647	1,655	1,721	2,223	1,815	1,806	**1,885**
1925 ..	1,852	1,967	1,797	1,636	1,723	2,212	1,711	1,790	**1,844**
1926 ..	1,938	1,582	2,001	1,784	1,731	1,931	1,665	1,816	**1,832**
1927 ..	1,962	1,650	1,826	1,823	1,724	2,111	1,624	1,866	**1,817**
1927—									
Jan. ..	1,994	1,447	1,898	1,732	1,714	1,735	1,659	1,843	**1,760**
Feb. ..	1,982	1,507	1,821	1,746	1,704	1,698	1,613	1,843	**1,741**
March ..	1,977	1,542	1,667	1,748	1,696	1,775	1,618	1,860	**1,710**
April ..	1,978	1,587	1,652	1,806	1,711	1,753	1,643	1,840	**1,720**
May ..	1,960	1,580	1,674	1,872	1,724	1,823	1,645	1,840	**1,738**
June ..	1,956	1,547	1,728	1,927	1,722	2,013	1,660	1,840	**1,772**
July ..	1,970	1,637	1,789	1,931	1,730	2,253	1,663	1,872	**1,833**
Aug. ..	1,956	1,684	1,857	1,893	1,739	2,472	1,674	1,872	**1,879**
Sept. ..	1,958	1,833	1,930	1,883	1,729	2,655	1,578	1,872	**1,936**
Oct. ..	1,943	1,782	2,086	1,837	1,732	2,730	1,562	1,904	**1,972**
Nov. ..	1,943	1,832	1,928	1,766	1,745	2,348	1,548	1,904	**1,892**
Dec. ..	1,930	1,821	1,879	1,738	1,743	2,077	1,619	1,904	**1,848**
1928—									
Jan. ..	1,928	1,836	1,860	1,721	1,728	2,211	1,709	1,904	**1,860**
Feb. ..	1,922	1,849	1,774	1,683	1,710	2,197	1,718	1,945	**1,829**
March ..	1,917	1,912	1,710	1,651	1,715	2,289	1,739	1,945	**1,830**

NOTE.—The figures given in this table are comparable in the vertical columns, but are not directly comparable horizontally. The index-numbers are reversible.

The index-numbers in each group have been computed with the prices in the year 1911 as base; in other words, they show the amount which would have had to be expended in each of the years specified in order to purchase what would have cost £1,000 in 1911 distributed in purchasing the relative quantities (indicated by the mass-units) of the several commodities included in such group, and in all groups respectively. Thus, in the last column the cost of the relative quantities of the various commodities was 1,229 in 1871, and 974 in 1901, as compared with 1,000 in 1911 and 1,817 in 1927. In other words, prices were lower in 1911 than in either 1871 or 1927, and the purchasing-power of money in 1911 was accordingly greater. Again, prices were higher in 1911 than in 1901, and the purchasing-power of money in the former year was therefore less.

The general index-number for the year 1927 shows a decrease of 0.8 per cent. compared with that for 1926. The index-numbers computed from the annual average wholesale prices of commodities in the following groups showed an increase as compared with those during 1926 :—Metals and Coal (I.), Jute, Leather, etc. (II.), Dairy Produce (IV.), Meat (VI.), and Chemicals (VIII.), while the index-numbers of prices of Agricultural Produce (III.), Groceries (V.), and Building Materials (VII.) declined. The main increases were—Meat, 9.3 per cent., and Jute, Leather, etc., 4.3 per cent. The average prices of agricultural produce showed a decline of 8.7 per cent. The variation in prices of commodities in the other groups during the two years was not sufficient to affect the index-numbers to any great extent.

The monthly index-numbers show the movement of prices from January, 1927, to March, 1928. Prices of jute, leather, etc., increased considerably during the period, while chemicals also showed a steady rise. Prices for building materials declined during the later months of the year 1927, but took an upward trend during the early months of 1928. The cost of agricultural produce and meat was highest in October, the former showing a steady decline from that date, but meat after declining in price had a tendency to rise during 1928. The index-numbers for all groups reached the peak in October and they show that prices in March, 1928, were 4 per cent. higher than in January, 1927.

The index-numbers for the full period from 1871 to 1911 (and for 1861 and 1866) are given in Report No. 1, page 48.

4. **Quarterly Variations in Price Levels.**—The following table gives the index-numbers for the four quarters of 1927 and the first quarter of 1928 :—

Melbourne Wholesale Prices—Quarterly Index-Numbers for 1927 and First Quarter, 1928 (Base 1911 = 1,000).

Group.	No. of Commodities.	Index Numbers.				
		Jan. to March, 1927.	April to June, 1927.	July to Sept., 1927.	Oct. to Dec., 1927.	Jan. to March, 1928.
I. Metals and Coal	14	1,984	1,965	1,961	1,939	1,922
II. Jute, Leather, &c.	10	1,498	1,571	1,718	1,812	1,866
III. Agricultural Produce ..	16	1,795	1,685	1,859	1,965	1,781
IV. Dairy Produce	9	1,742	1,869	1,903	1,780	1,685
V. Groceries	21	1,704	1,719	1,733	1,740	1,718
VI. Meat	5	1,736	1,863	2,460	2,385	2,232
VII. Building Materials	10	1,630	1,649	1,638	1,577	1,722
VIII. Chemicals	7	1,849	1,840	1,872	1,904	1,931
All Groups (*a*)	92	1,737	1,743	1,882	1,904	1,840

(*a*) Weighted average.

5. **Variations since Outbreak of War.**—The variations in the index-numbers of the separate commodity groups for the years 1915 to 1927, and

for each month from January, 1927, to March, 1928, are shown in the following table, taking July, 1914, the last month before the outbreak of war, as base (=1,000) for each group :—

Melbourne Wholesale Prices, Index-Numbers, July 1914, Years 1915 to 1927, and Monthly January, 1927, to March, 1928. (Base—July, 1914 = 1,000).

Period.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Jute, Leather, etc.	III. Agricultural Produce.	IV. Dairy Produce.	V. Groceries.	VI. Meat.	VII. Building Materials.	VIII. Chemicals.	All Groups.
July 1914 ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Year 1915 ..	1,166	934	2,024	1,272	1,098	1,502	1,164	1,490	1,406
„ 1916 ..	1,539	1,307	1,130	1,235	1,266	1,551	1,361	1,716	1,318
„ 1917 ..	1,919	1,841	1,084	1,181	1,302	1,480	1,722	2,141	1,456
„ 1918 ..	2,197	2,324	1,351	1,210	1,378	1,469	2,448	3,085	1,695
„ 1919 ..	1,930	2,169	1,858	1,373	1,469	1,448	2,602	2,827	1,801
„ 1920 ..	2,091	2,430	2,288	1,840	1,860	2,022	2,944	2,764	2,178
„ 1921 ..	1,974	1,250	1,653	1,663	1,916	1,331	2,495	2,246	1,668
„ 1922 ..	1,763	1,543	1,523	1,370	1,811	1,102	1,830	1,917	1,541
„ 1923 ..	1,658	1,972	1,664	1,527	1,693	1,590	1,848	1,885	1,704
„ 1924 ..	1,667	2,220	1,543	1,376	1,668	1,371	1,656	1,761	1,653
„ 1925 ..	1,682	1,806	1,681	1,360	1,670	1,364	1,562	1,746	1,617
„ 1926 ..	1,760	1,453	1,873	1,483	1,677	1,191	1,519	1,771	1,606
„ 1927 ..	1,782	1,515	1,709	1,516	1,671	1,302	1,482	1,820	1,593
1927—									
January ..	1,811	1,329	1,777	1,440	1,661	1,070	1,514	1,798	1,543
February ..	1,800	1,383	1,704	1,451	1,651	1,047	1,473	1,798	1,526
March ..	1,796	1,415	1,560	1,453	1,644	1,095	1,477	1,814	1,499
April ..	1,796	1,457	1,546	1,502	1,658	1,081	1,500	1,794	1,508
May ..	1,781	1,450	1,567	1,556	1,670	1,125	1,501	1,794	1,524
June ..	1,776	1,420	1,617	1,602	1,669	1,242	1,515	1,794	1,553
July ..	1,789	1,503	1,674	1,606	1,677	1,390	1,518	1,826	1,607
August ..	1,776	1,546	1,738	1,574	1,685	1,525	1,528	1,826	1,647
September ..	1,779	1,683	1,807	1,566	1,675	1,638	1,440	1,826	1,697
October ..	1,764	1,636	1,953	1,527	1,679	1,683	1,426	1,857	1,729
November ..	1,764	1,682	1,804	1,468	1,691	1,448	1,413	1,857	1,658
December ..	1,753	1,672	1,759	1,445	1,689	1,281	1,478	1,857	1,620
1928—									
January ..	1,751	1,685	1,741	1,431	1,675	1,363	1,560	1,857	1,630
February ..	1,746	1,698	1,660	1,399	1,657	1,355	1,569	1,897	1,604
March ..	1,741	1,755	1,601	1,373	1,662	1,412	1,588	1,897	1,604

6. **Seasonal Fluctuations.**—In order to show the seasonal fluctuations in wholesale prices, index-numbers have been computed for each quarter of the year 1927. These are given in the following table, first, computed with the year 1911 as base, and secondly, with the average prices for the year 1927 as base. Corresponding figures for purchasing-power of money (retail prices of food, groceries and cost of house rent) have been included for comparative purposes.

Melbourne Wholesale and Retail Prices—Quarterly Index-Numbers, 1927.

Particulars.	Jan. to March.	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	Whole Year,
Wholesale Price Index-Numbers with 1911 as base (= 1,000)	1,737	1,743	1,882	1,904	**1,817**
Wholesale Price Index-Numbers with average for 1927 as base (= 1,000)	956	959	1,036	1,048	**1,000**
Retail Price (Food, Groceries, and Cost of House Rent) Index-Numbers with average for 1927 as base (=1,000)	987	985	1,017	1,011	**1,000**

The results evidence a greater variation in wholesale prices than in retail prices, but in both instances the index-numbers show that the prices moved uniformly in an upward direction, with the exception of the last quarter, when retail prices slightly declined.

7. **Prices, 1926 and 1927.**—In Section 1, Appendix, details are given of the average wholesale prices of the particular brands of commodities used in

computing the index-numbers in the years 1926 and 1927. Corresponding information for previous years as far back as 1871 was given in the Appendixes to previous Reports.

§ 2. Retail Prices—Food, Groceries, and Rent.

1. **General.**—In normal circumstances changes in the cost of living due to variations in prices and not to alteration in standard can best be measured by means of index-numbers of prices. A "composite unit," consisting of appropriate quantities of the commodities which enter into general consumption in Australia, and including housing accommodation, has, therefore, been adopted, and a comparison of the value of this composite unit at the prices ruling at any given date with the value determined by means of the prices ruling at some basic date furnishes the retail price index-number for the given date, and indicates the proportionate increase or decrease in the amount of money necessary to purchase such a composite unit. This method of computation is usually known as the "aggregate expenditure method." There are other methods of computing index-numbers, but probably none so satisfactorily combines simplicity of procedure with accuracy of result. Investigations concerning retail prices are made by this Bureau in respect of the following matters :—

(i.) Monthly variation in the cost of food and groceries in 30 towns.
(ii.) Quarterly variations in retail prices and house rent in 30 towns.
(iii.) Quarterly variations in retail prices of clothing and miscellaneous expenditure in 30 towns.
(iv.) Annual variations in retail prices and house rent in 200 towns.
(v.) Intermittent Householders' Budget Inquiries.

In earlier reports the results of comprehensive investigations concerning prices and prices-indexes for past years were published, and an account was given of the methods used in the collection of data and the computation of results. A discussion of the theory upon which the calculation of the index-numbers is based was furnished in Appendixes to Report No. 1, issued in December, 1912. In Appendix 1, to Report No. 9, an endeavour was made to set forth the essentials of the problem and of its solution.

For further particulars concerning the "aggregate expenditure method" of index-numbers, reference may be made to Report No. 6, pages 19 and 20, and to Report No. 12, pages 22 and 23.

2. **Cost of Commodities, Standard of Living, and Expenditure on Living.**—A change in the "cost of living" may be due to a change in the standard of living, or in the retail price level, or in both ; the expenditure on living depends thus on three factors, viz. :—

(i.) The nature of the commodities consumed ;
(ii.) The quantities of the commodities consumed ; and
(iii.) The prices of these commodities.

A change in any one of these may produce a change in the expenditure on living. In order to obtain index-numbers that will satisfactorily measure variation in price level, it is necessary that the particular series of commodities selected, and the relative quantities of these, remain constant. This phase of the subject is dealt with more fully in Labour Report No. 1, Appendix VIII. ; in Labour Report No. 5, pp. 17–18 ; in Labour Bulletin No. 9, pp. 27 to 46 ; in Labour Bulletin No. 14, pp. 127 to 130 ; and in Part II. of Appendix I. of Labour Report No. 9.

Notwithstanding the explicit statement of the purpose and scope of these investigations given in the various Labour Reports, misunderstanding

in regard thereto is still prevalent. Many persons, having noticed that a different regimen gives a very different aggregate cost, have thought that the computed price-indexes must vary considerably with change of regimen. In Labour Bulletin No. 14, pp. 127 to 130, it is shown, by calculations based on widely different regimens, that the mode adopted of investigating retail price level is not vitiated by employing a fixed regimen. Where a standard of living, or living wage, has been fixed, the tables can be used as a basis to determine the variations in the cost of living until such time as the regimen used as a basis for estimation has ceased to be fairly representative of the usage of the community. Should a change be necessary, certain safeguards which have been indicated in Labour Report No. 1, Appendixes VIII. and IX., and further dealt with in Appendix I. of Labour Report No. 9 must be applied.

3. **The Composite Unit.**—The 47 items making up the "composite unit" may be divided into four groups, viz., (i.) groceries and bread, (ii.) dairy produce, (iii.) meat, (iv.) housing. The cost of these items covers about 60 per cent. of the total expenditure of a normal family.

Special investigations have been made with reference to variations in the cost of the items and services included in the balance of expenditure, and the results are given in § 3 of this Chapter.

The index-numbers computed on the basis of food, groceries, and housing have generally been accepted as a fair reflection of the variation in the whole ordinary household expenditure in normal times. The question of procedure in abnormal circumstances was referred to in Labour Report No. 6, pp. 20 to 22.

The constitution of the "composite unit" is shown hereunder. The "mass-units" represent, to the nearest 1,000,000, the proportionate consumption by the Australian community of the articles included.

Retail Prices.—Composite Unit.

Commodity or Service.	Unit of Quantity.	"Mass Unit."
GROUP I.—GROCERIES (INCLUDING BREAD).		
1. Bread	2 lb. loaf	468
2. Flour, ordinary	25 lb. bags	11
3. Tea	lb.	30
4. Coffee	"	2
5. Sugar	"	460
6. Rice	"	50
7. Sago	"	8
8. Jam	"	73
9. Oatmeal	"	35
10. Raisins	"	14
11. Currants	"	14
12. Starch	"	1
13. Blue	doz. sqs.	½
14. Candles	lb.	16
15. Soap	"	64
16. Potatoes	14 lbs.	64
17. Onions	lb.	68
18. Kerosene	gallon	17
GROUP II.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.		
19. Milk	quart	300
20. Butter	lb.	95
21. Cheese	"	15
22. Eggs	dozen	18
23. Bacon, middle	lb.	16
24. Bacon, shoulder	"	16
25. Ham	"	8
GROUP III.—MEAT.		
26. Beef, sirloin	lb.	67
27. Beef, rib	"	82
28. Beef, flank	"	12
29. Beef, shin	"	14
30. Beef, steak, rump	"	24
31. Beef, steak, shoulder	"	53
32. Beef, steak, stewing	"	53
33. Beef, corned round	"	39
34. Beef, brisket, with bone	"	11
35. Beef, brisket, without bone	"	32
36. Mutton, leg	"	92
37. Mutton, shoulder	"	62
38. Mutton, loin	"	30
39. Mutton, neck	"	40
40. Mutton, chops, loin	"	62
41. Mutton, chops, leg	"	15
42. Mutton, chops, neck	"	31
43. Pork, leg	"	9½
44. Pork, loin	"	8½
45. Pork, belly	"	10½
46. Pork, chops	"	8½
GROUP IV.—HOUSING.		
47. House Accommodation	week	46½

This inquiry so far as the capital cities are concerned goes back to 1901, and all possible precautions have been taken to ensure accuracy.

4. **Other Investigations.**—(i.) *General.*—These are concerned with (1) Annual variations in the price index-numbers for 200 towns, (2) the cost of living according to householders' budget inquiries, (3) and special inquiries as to the cost of food, groceries, and housing in various towns and localities.

(ii.) *Price-Indexes for 200 Towns.*—Prior to 1912 investigations were made concerning the price-indexes in the capital cities only, but for 1912 and subsequent years monthly inquiries have been extended to 30 towns. An investigation as to variation in price-indexes for 100 Australian towns was carried out for the months of November, 1913, and November, 1914. From 1915 to 1922 the number of towns from which returns were collected annually was increased from 100 to 150, and from November, 1923, the number was further raised to 200. The results of the investigations for November of each year from 1913 to 1926 have been published in various issues of the Report. The general agreement of the various results shows that the index-numbers for the capital cities only, for the years prior to 1912, and for the 30 towns for 1912 and subsequent years, fairly indicate the variations in the cost of food, groceries, and housing in each State and throughout Australia.

(iii.) *Householders' Budgets.*—The first collection of these was made in 1910–11, and the results, which covered a period of twelve months, were published in December, 1911. A second was made during 1913 for the month of November only, and results were given in a special report, entitled "Labour Report, No. 4, Expenditure on Living in the Commonwealth, November, 1913." In September, 1917, the Government of Western Australia appointed a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the cost of the necessaries of life in that State. Under the authority of this Commission budgets were obtained from householders showing their weekly expenditure in detail. The Commonwealth Statistician undertook the necessary analysis of the returns, and the report, when completed, was forwarded to the Western Australian Government, at whose request it was published in Labour Report No. 9, pp. 63–71.

(iv.) *Special Investigations.*—During recent years, in connexion with Arbitration Court proceedings, the question has been raised of the cost of living in certain country towns and districts as compared with the cost in the towns usually covered by the investigations of the Bureau. In order to ascertain the necessary particulars, inquiries were made in various towns and localities, and index-numbers were computed and submitted to the tribunals concerned.

(v.) *Investigations by the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage.*—In December, 1919, the Commonwealth Government appointed a Commission consisting of three representatives of Employers' Organizations, and three representatives of the Federated Trade Unions, with an independent Chairman. The terms of the Commission and other particulars in regard to findings, etc., are given on page 28.

5. **Retail Prices—Capital Cities, 1907 to 1927.**—(i.) *General.*—Index numbers, computed separately for each group of commodities and services included in the investigation, as well as the weighted average for all groups together, are shown for the capital city of each State in the next table. In this table the weighted aggregate expenditure for the whole of the capital cities in 1911 for each group or combination is taken as base (= 1,000), and the figures for the separate cities give the relative cost of the regimen. These index-numbers are comparable in all respects within the limits of a group or combination, since within such limits they show not only the variations from year to year in each city, but comparisons also as to the relative cost in the different cities for the same year or for different years :—

Retail Price Index-Numbers—Capital Cities, 1907 to 1927.

The index-numbers given in the separate groups of the table cannot be compared with each other in order to show the relative cost of (say) housing, and food and groceries, since the weighted average cost for the six cities taken together in 1911 in each group or combination is made equal to 1,000.

TOWN.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1921.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
GROUP I.—GROCERIES.									
Sydney	904	1,018	1,112	1,976	1,833	1,710	1,864	1,995	1,870
Melbourne	817	924	996	1,897	1,708	1,575	1,727	1,787	1,669
Brisbane	969	1,087	1,076	1,958	1,832	1,685	1,836	1,933	1,737
Adelaide	903	958	1,061	1,907	1,744	1,643	1,770	1,814	1,719
Perth	1,013	1,276	1,113	1,955	1,692	1,627	1,770	1,819	1,684
Hobart	888	1,003	1,070	1,927	1,704	1,683	1,736	1,807	1,692
Weighted Average (*a*) ..	885	**1,000**	1,062	1,937	1,770	1,650	1,797	1,886	1,760
GROUP II.—DAIRY PRODUCE.									
Sydney	932	971	1,110	1,828	1,831	1,660	1,613	1,769	1,818
Melbourne	967	959	1,075	1,840	1,745	1,604	1,583	1,680	1,717
Brisbane	837	983	995	1,664	1,670	1,558	1,540	1,651	1,657
Adelaide	928	1,103	1,194	1,723	1,684	1,626	1,622	1,691	1,716
Perth	1,200	1,241	1,244	1,951	1,806	1,720	1,689	1,748	1,748
Hobart	955	994	1,177	1,848	1,665	1,540	1,484	1,654	1,673
Weighted Average (*a*) ..	955	**1,000**	1,108	1,815	1,767	1,630	1,600	1,717	1,751
GROUP III.—MEAT.									
Sydney	994	959	1,280	1,838	1,788	1,845	1,833	1,749	1,833
Melbourne	1,067	929	1,270	1,972	2,026	1,958	1,959	1,852	1,855
Brisbane	1,024	935	1,169	1,719	1,468	1,838	1,765	1,683	1,608
Adelaide	1,059	1,037	1,502	2,097	2,106	2,222	2,193	2,151	2,185
Perth	1,511	1,577	1,688	2,113	2,084	2,526	2,432	2,071	2,039
Hobart	1,279	1,221	1,493	2,382	2,345	2,463	2,285	2,201	2,077
Weighted Average (*a*) ..	1,074	**1,000**	1,323	1,934	1,904	1,982	1,961	1,852	1,878
GROUPS I., II., AND III. COMBINED.—FOOD AND GROCERIES.									
Sydney	936	989	1,156	1,898	1,820	1,732	1,785	1,867	1,846
Melbourne	925	935	1,091	1,901	1,802	1,684	1,748	1,774	1,732
Brisbane	947	1,018	1,078	1,812	1,693	1,690	1,734	1,788	1,680
Adelaide	951	1,020	1,215	1,906	1,823	1,791	1,840	1,869	1,841
Perth	1,197	1,346	1,302	1,995	1,828	1,891	1,938	1,866	1,796
Hobart	1,010	1,058	1,212	2,025	1,863	1,849	1,810	1,868	1,788
Weighted Average (*a*) ..	955	**1,000**	1,144	1,902	1,805	1,732	1,785	1,829	1,789
GROUP IV.—HOUSING (WEIGHTED AVERAGE 4 AND 5 ROOMS).									
Sydney	969	1,145	1,243	1,617	1,739	1,831	1,870	1,826	1,814
Melbourne	744	931	1,027	1,340	1,534	1,574	1,604	1,695	1,710
Brisbane	463	610	762	1,030	1,151	1,457	1,165	1,333	1,361
Adelaide	835	1,155	1,071	1,322	1,450	1,540	1,576	1,516	1,540
Perth	749	857	963	1,209	1,294	1,311	1,340	1,469	1,507
Hobart	661	739	847	1,441	1,503	1,592	1,649	1,628	1,579
Weighted Average (*a*) ..	813	**1,000**	1,082	1,410	1,553	1,615	1,647	1,677	1,684
ALL GROUPS COMBINED.—FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSING.									
Sydney	948	1,048	1,188	1,793	1,790	1,769	1,817	1,852	1,834
Melbourne	857	934	1,067	1,690	1,702	1,643	1,694	1,744	1,724
Brisbane	765	865	959	1,519	1,490	1,490	1,521	1,617	1,560
Adelaide	908	1,070	1,161	1,687	1,683	1,697	1,741	1,736	1,728
Perth	1,029	1,162	1,175	1,700	1,627	1,673	1,714	1,717	1,687
Hobart	879	938	1,075	1,806	1,728	1,753	1,750	1,778	1,710
Weighted Average (*a*) ..	900	**1,000**	1,121	1,717	1,710	1,688	1,733	1,772	1,749

Note.—As to basis of index-numbers, see remarks on pages 14 *to* 16.

(*a*) For all capital cities.

(ii.) *Groceries* (18 *Commodities*).—The index-number for this group was lower in 1927 than in 1926 in all the capital cities. The decrease for all cities in 1927 compared with 1926 amounts to 6.7 per cent.; compared with 1911 there has been an increase of 76.0 per cent. The average cost in 1927 of the commodities included was highest in Sydney and lowest in Melbourne.

(iii.) *Dairy Produce* (7 *Commodities*).—The index-numbers for this group were higher for 1927 than for 1926 in all the capitals with the exception of Perth, which remained unaltered. The index-number for all the cities in 1927 was 2.0 per cent. higher than in 1926, and 75.1 per cent. higher than in 1911. The average cost in 1927 of the commodities was highest in Sydney and lowest in Brisbane.

(iv.) *Meat* (21 *Cuts or Joints of Butcher's Meat*).—The index-numbers for this group were higher in Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide and lower in Brisbane, Perth, and Hobart in 1927 than in 1926. The index-number for all the cities in 1927 was 1.4 per cent. higher than in 1926, and 87.8 per cent. higher than in 1911. The average cost for 1927 of the commodities included was highest in Hobart and lowest in Brisbane.

(v.) *Food and Groceries* (*Groups I., II., and III. combined*).—The index-numbers for this group show the aggregate effect of movements in prices of the commodities included, apart from variations in house rent. There was a decrease in 1927 as compared with 1926 in all the capital cities. Taking the weighted average for all the capitals, the prices of the 46 items of food and groceries specified on page 15 were 2.2 per cent. lower in 1927 than in 1926, and 78.9 per cent. higher than in 1911. The average cost of these items for 1927 was highest in Sydney and lowest in Brisbane.

(vi.) *Housing*.—The cost of housing increased in four capital cities during 1927, viz., Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, and Perth, and decreased in Sydney and Hobart. The weighted average increase for the six capitals in 1927 compared with 1926 was 0.4 per cent. The increase in cost in 1927 compared with 1911 for the six capitals considered as a whole was 68.4 per cent. In 1927 the cost of housing was greatest in Sydney and lowest in Brisbane.

(vii.) *Food, Groceries, and Housing combined*.—The weighted average index-numbers for the combined expenditure upon these items show a decrease of 1.3 per cent. in 1927 compared with 1926, and an increase of 74.9 per cent. compared with 1911.

In 1907 and 1911, the index-number for Perth for all groups combined was higher than for any other capital city. For the year 1921 the index-number for Hobart was the highest, and for 1920 and 1922 to 1927 inclusive the index-number for Sydney was higher than for any other capital city.

6. **Change of Basis for Rent Constituent.**—From and after the first quarter of 1925, the basis employed in computing the variations in housing costs has been amended to accord with a resolution of the Conference of Statisticians of Australia and New Zealand, held in Adelaide in August, 1924. The conclusion then reached was that "for purposes of computing price-levels in respect of rent, it is desirable that houses of four and five rooms only be taken into account."

Up to the present time the practice followed in computing the retail price index-number has been to take into account the rentals of all houses ranging from those of four rooms and under to those of seven rooms and upwards. In respect to rent this practice is, to some extent, a departure from the principle adopted with regard to prices of food and groceries, i.e., that of taking the price of the predominant type of commodity, inasmuch as the rent of houses of other than the predominant type has been included. The Census of 1921 disclosed the fact that while houses having five rooms predominated in some towns, in others the houses of four rooms predominated. Houses of four rooms represented 24 per cent. of the total dwellings, while those of five rooms represented 29 per cent; the two types together representing 53 per cent. of the total. While the tables hitherto published which included rent of all houses will in future be replaced by those including rent of houses of four and five rooms, the preparation of index-numbers for food, groceries and rent of all houses in the 30 towns of the Commonwealth will be continued for the use of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration and the parties interested in Awards and Variations of Awards made by that Court, and the results will be published in the Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics.

7. **Retail Prices, Thirty Towns, 1923 to 1927.**—The following tables give index-numbers representing the variations in the cost of food and groceries (46 commodities), in 30 of the more important towns in Australia at yearly, quarterly, and monthly periods for the years specified. In addition, index-numbers are given showing for the years specified the quarterly and yearly variations in house rents and in the combined cost of food, groceries, and housing. As explained on pp. 31 and 32 of Labour Report No. 6, these are now computed to the same base as the index-numbers relating to the six capital cities, which go back to the year 1901.

Retail Price Index-Numbers 30 Towns, 1923 to 1927 : Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities in 1911 as Base (*a*) (= 1,000).

	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
FOOD AND GROCERIES—46 COMMODITIES.												
1923 ..	1,820	1,838	1,999	1,855	1,766	1,826	1,802	1,793	1,796	1,757	1,750	1,808
1924 ..	1,732	1,749	1,954	1,767	1,647	1,739	1,684	1,704	1,729	1,673	1,723	1,687
1925 ..	1,785	1,801	2,105	1,785	1,720	1,794	1,748	1,763	1,779	1,730	1,721	1,746
1926 ..	1,867	1,850	2,117	1,851	1,791	1,871	1,774	1,812	1,802	1,761	1,755	1,776
1927 ..	**1,846**	**1,832**	**2,154**	**1,841**	**1,780**	**1,852**	**1,732**	**1,769**	**1,771**	**1,726**	**1,697**	**1,734**
1926 1st Qtr.	1,838	1,839	2,111	1,863	1,770	1,845	1,750	1,796	1,797	1,751	1,711	1,753
2nd ,,	1,905	1,884	2,224	1,881	1,835	1,910	1,860	1,852	1,853	1,820	1,824	1,858
3rd ,,	1,861	1,833	2,084	1,811	1,790	1,864	1,759	1,818	1,774	1,754	1,774	1,762
4th ,,	1,863	1,844	2,047	1,849	1,770	1,865	1,728	1,781	1,784	1,721	1,711	1,731
1927 1st Qtr.	1,847	1,839	2,097	1,834	1,794	1,852	1,698	1,761	1,761	1,717	1,675	1,703
2nd ,,	1,810	1,788	2,113	1,809	1,754	1,816	1,692	1,736	1,738	1,704	1,676	1,696
3rd ,,	1,818	1,819	2,184	1,828	1,765	1,828	1,777	1,798	1,804	1,741	1,722	1,777
4th ,,	1,907	1,880	2,222	1,892	1,810	1,912	1,761	1,780	1,780	1,740	1,715	1,761
1927.												
January ..	1,926	1,893	2,131	1,906	1,854	1,927	1,724	1,791	1,797	1,725	1,681	1,729
February ..	1,835	1,837	2,081	1,813	1,773	1,841	1,695	1,755	1,750	1,716	1,660	1,700
March ..	1,781	1,788	2,079	1,784	1,756	1,789	1,674	1,737	1,734	1,711	1,684	1,680
April ..	1,804	1,777	2,119	1,781	1,776	1,809	1,680	1,730	1,734	1,698	1,675	1,685
May ..	1,813	1,793	2,103	1,833	1,742	1,818	1,684	1,739	1,733	1,704	1,678	1,689
June ..	1,813	1,795	2,117	1,812	1,743	1,819	1,712	1,738	1,746	1,711	1,675	1,714
July ..	1,766	1,782	2,169	1,807	1,719	1,778	1,740	1,759	1,786	1,717	1,700	1,742
August ..	1,827	1,826	2,183	1,822	1,768	1,835	1,790	1,820	1,811	1,743	1,733	1,790
September ..	1,863	1,850	2,200	1,856	1,807	1,870	1,800	1,814	1,815	1,762	1,733	1,800
October ..	1,928	1,894	2,206	1,899	1,837	1,932	1,796	1,812	1,809	1,761	1,732	1,795
November ..	1,916	1,873	2,207	1,886	1,794	1,919	1,759	1,766	1,781	1,743	1,710	1,759
December ..	1,877	1,874	2,252	1,893	1,798	1,886	1,728	1,764	1,750	1,714	1,703	1,729
HOUSING—(WEIGHTED AVERAGE 4 AND 5 ROOMS).												
1923 ..	1,739	1,437	883	1,538	1,044	1,683	1,534	912	995	1,263	1,204	1,476
1924 ..	1,831	1,520	930	1,755	1,255	1,776	1,574	960	986	1,267	1,227	1,513
1225 ..	1,870	1,654	1,001	1,687	1,373	1,823	1,604	1,034	1,089	1,322	1,222	1,548
1926 ..	1,826	1,699	1,101	1,741	1,457	1,793	1,695	1,022	1,194	1,569	1,211	1,640
1927 ..	**1,814**	**1,737**	**1,133**	**1,861**	**1,416**	**1,787**	**1,710**	**1,031**	**1,288**	**1,631**	**1,296**	**1,660**
1926 1st Qtr.	1,820	1,694	1,075	1,689	1,461	1,786	1,680	1,031	1,150	1,563	1,207	1,626
2nd ,,	1,829	1,704	1,078	1,718	1,457	1,794	1,698	1,017	1,209	1,571	1,211	1,643
3rd ,,	1,829	1,704	1,125	1,775	1,457	1,796	1,698	1,017	1,209	1,571	1,212	1,643
4th ,,	1,829	1,693	1,125	1,781	1,452	1,795	1,704	1,022	1,209	1,571	1,212	1,649
1927 1st Qtr.	1,812	1,721	1,105	1,803	1,452	1,783	1,698	1,029	1,244	1,598	1,258	1,646
2nd ,,	1,824	1,721	1,146	1,802	1,448	1,794	1,699	1,032	1,249	1,636	1,258	1,649
3rd ,,	1,808	1,721	1,150	1,930	1,391	1,782	1,718	1,034	1,328	1,636	1,308	1,669
4th ,,	1,812	1,785	1,130	1,908	1,374	1,789	1,724	1,030	1,331	1,651	1,360	1,676
FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSING.												
1923 ..	1,790	1,687	1,580	1,736	1,495	1,773	1,702	1,462	1,495	1,571	1,545	1,678
1924 ..	1,769	1,663	1,570	1,763	1,500	1,753	1,643	1,425	1,450	1,520	1,537	1,622
1925 ..	1,817	1,746	1,691	1,749	1,590	1,805	1,694	1,489	1,520	1,577	1,533	1,673
1926 ..	1,852	1,793	1,735	1,810	1,666	1,842	1,744	1,515	1,574	1,689	1,551	1,725
1927 ..	**1,834**	**1,796**	**1,770**	**1,848**	**1,644**	**1,828**	**1,724**	**1,492**	**1,589**	**1,690**	**1,546**	**1,706**
1926 1st Qtr.	1,831	1,785	1,722	1,798	1,654	1,823	1,724	1,509	1,554	1,680	1,522	1,705
2nd ,,	1,876	1,816	1,794	1,820	1,693	1,867	1,799	1,538	1,611	1,726	1,594	1,777
3rd ,,	1,849	1,784	1,724	1,797	1,665	1,838	1,736	1,517	1,562	1,685	1,563	1,718
4th ,,	1,850	1,787	1,701	1,823	1,651	1,839	1,719	1,496	1,568	1,664	1,523	1,700
1927 1st Qtr.	1,834	1,795	1,724	1,822	1,666	1,826	1,698	1,486	1,567	1,672	1,518	1,682
2nd ,,	1,815	1,763	1,750	1,806	1,639	1,807	1,694	1,471	1,554	1,679	1,519	1,678
3rd ,,	1,815	1,782	1,795	1,867	1,625	1,810	1,755	1,511	1,625	1,702	1,567	1,737
4th ,,	1,871	1,845	1,812	1,898	1,646	1,866	1,747	1,499	1,611	1,706	1,582	1,729

(*a*) See explanatory note at head of page 17.

Retail Price Index-Numbers 30 Towns 1923 to 1927: Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities in 1911 as Base (*a*) (= 1,000)—*continued.*

	QUEENSLAND—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
FOOD AND GROCERIES (46 COMMODITIES).												
1923 ..	1,693	1,679	1,738	1,825	1,677	1,700	1,823	1,777	1,809	1,754	1,801	1,819
1924 ..	1,690	1,600	1,679	1,841	1,625	1,686	1,791	1,756	1,820	1,692	1,817	1,790
1925 ..	1,734	1,674	1,749	1,875	1,668	1,734	1,840	1,854	1,934	1,753	1,939	1,844
1926 ..	1,788	1,770	1,874	2,030	1,796	1,803	1,869	1,926	1,995	1,830	1,982	1,876
1927 ..	**1,680**	**1,631**	**1,796**	**2,036**	**1,733**	**1,701**	**1,841**	**1,915**	**1,916**	**1,815**	**1,971**	**1,848**
1926 1st Qtr.	1,773	1,730	1,834	1,967	1,726	1,781	1,861	1,902	1,998	1,778	1,924	1,867
2nd ,,	1,778	1,791	1,886	2,026	1,810	1,798	1,967	1,988	2,064	1,885	2,046	1,971
3rd ,,	1,796	1,782	1,892	2,041	1,807	1,812	1,839	1,908	1,979	1,853	1,985	1,848
4th ,,	1,805	1,775	1,885	2,088	1,839	1,821	1,808	1,905	1,939	1,804	1,973	1,818
1927 1st Qtr.	1,719	1,712	1,856	2,118	1,788	1,746	1,831	1,916	1,928	1,814	1,966	1,838
2nd ,,	1,642	1,585	1,767	2,008	1,695	1,663	1,822	1,915	1,903	1,795	1,952	1,830
3rd ,,	1,667	1,595	1,780	2,001	1,718	1,685	1,873	1,913	1,922	1,833	1,968	1,877
4th ,,	1,692	1,630	1,783	2,016	1,733	1,708	1,839	1,915	1,911	1,816	1,995	1,846
1927.												
January ..	1,762	1,782	1,912	2,186	1,860	1,794	1,828	1,937	1,951	1,830	1,991	1,839
February ..	1,705	1,697	1,849	2,160	1,772	1,735	1,829	1,898	1,916	1,812	1,960	1,836
March ..	1,691	1,657	1,808	2,103	1,730	1,714	1,834	1,912	1,917	1,801	1,946	1,841
April ..	1,630	1,592	1,753	2,012	1,690	1,653	1,800	1,912	1,906	1,792	1,942	1,810
May ..	1,648	1,589	1,771	2,004	1,687	1,668	1,812	1,917	1,898	1,791	1,951	1,821
June ..	1,649	1,573	1,775	2,009	1,707	1,668	1,853	1,916	1,905	1,803	1,962	1,858
July ..	1,640	1,566	1,764	1,999	1,695	1,659	1,856	1,910	1,898	1,799	1,950	1,859
August ..	1,667	1,587	1,765	1,987	1,719	1,682	1,899	1,928	1,941	1,854	1,983	1,902
September ..	1,696	1,632	1,811	2,018	1,741	1,713	1,866	1,899	1,927	1,846	1,971	1,870
October ..	1,700	1,647	1,813	2,021	1,749	1,718	1,836	1,900	1,919	1,817	1,995	1,843
November ..	1,704	1,644	1,786	2,038	1,742	1,720	1,833	1,895	1,883	1,805	1,967	1,838
December ..	1,672	1,600	1,750	1,988	1,709	1,685	1,848	1,950	1,930	1,825	2,025	1,857
HOUSING (WEIGHTED AVERAGE 4 AND 5 ROOMS).												
1923 ..	1,151	983	774	893	981	1,092	1,450	1,064	990	805	1,008	1,405
1924 ..	1,157	1,033	799	911	1,097	1,106	1,540	990	1,005	810	1,225	1,485
1925 ..	1,165	1,139	1,027	921	1,087	1,141	1,576	869	1,049	821	1,270	1,514
1926 ..	1,333	1,208	1,083	929	1,168	1,283	1,516	825	1,135	865	1,219	1,461
1927 ..	**1,361**	**1,215**	**1,141**	**922**	**1,219**	**1,312**	**1,540**	**831**	**1,145**	**835**	**1,309**	**1,484**
1926 1st Qtr.	1,332	1,201	1,075	906	1,150	1,280	1,529	814	1,133	865	1,118	1,472
2nd ,,	1,332	1,208	1,078	906	1,150	1,281	1,529	814	1,133	865	1,118	1,472
3rd ,,	1,334	1,208	1,078	953	1,185	1,285	1,500	844	1,133	865	1,319	1,449
4th ,,	1,334	1,216	1,102	953	1,185	1,288	1,504	829	1,138	865	1,319	1,452
1927 1st Qtr.	1,334	1,212	1,155	922	1,150	1,290	1,520	843	1,133	821	1,375	1,466
2nd ,,	1,334	1,220	1,174	922	1,242	1,295	1,520	851	1,148	821	1,274	1,466
3rd ,,	1,386	1,213	1,121	922	1,242	1,329	1,561	825	1,157	821	1,279	1,502
4th ,,	1,389	1,217	1,113	922	1,242	1,332	1,559	803	1,143	878	1,309	1,500
FOOD, GROCERIES AND HOUSING.												
1923 ..	1,490	1,418	1,376	1,475	1,416	1,472	1,683	1,509	1,502	1,397	1,503	1,664
1924 ..	1,490	1,388	1,349	1,492	1,427	1,468	1,697	1,469	1,514	1,361	1,595	1,675
1925 ..	1,521	1,473	1,478	1,517	1,450	1,511	1,741	1,484	1,602	1,403	1,688	1,720
1926 ..	1,617	1,559	1,577	1,617	1,560	1,608	1,736	1,513	1,672	1,468	1,695	1,720
1927 ..	**1,560**	**1,475**	**1,550**	**1,617**	**1,540**	**1,554**	**1,728**	**1,508**	**1,627**	**1,447**	**1,722**	**1,711**
1926 1st Qtr.	1,607	1,532	1,549	1,568	1,510	1,592	1,736	1,494	1,673	1,435	1,621	1,719
2nd ,,	1,610	1,572	1,583	1,605	1,562	1,604	1,803	1,547	1,715	1,502	1,697	1,783
3rd ,,	1,622	1,567	1,587	1,629	1,574	1,614	1,711	1,509	1,662	1,482	1,735	1,698
4th ,,	1,628	1,565	1,591	1,662	1,593	1,621	1,694	1,501	1,638	1,451	1,728	1,680
1927 1st Qtr.	1,575	1,524	1,593	1,669	1,548	1,575	1,714	1,513	1,630	1,441	1,744	1,699
2nd ,,	1,527	1,448	1,544	1,600	1,525	1,525	1,709	1,516	1,619	1,429	1,697	1,693
3rd ,,	1,562	1,452	1,532	1,596	1,539	1,551	1,756	1,504	1,635	1,453	1,709	1,736
4th ,,	1,578	1,475	1,531	1,605	1,549	1,566	1,734	1,497	1,622	1,464	1,738	1,716

(*a*) See note at head of page 17.

Retail Price Index-Numbers 30 Towns 1923 to 1927: Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities in 1911 as Base (*b*) (= 1,000)—*continued.*

	WESTERN AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.						TASMANIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.						Weighted Average 6 Capital Towns.	Weighted Average 30 Towns, Australia.
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam (*a*).	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie(*a*).	Devonport (*a*).	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Tasmania.		
FOOD AND GROCERIES (46 COMMODITIES).														
1923 ..	1,828	2,101	1,962	1,840	1,918	1,861	1,863	1,820	1,883	1,855	1,953	1,854	**1,805**	**1,808**
1924 ..	1,891	2,122	1,916	1,940	1,985	1,918	1,849	1,836	1,879	1,864	2,016	1,853	**1,732**	**1,738**
1925 ..	1,938	2,144	2,013	2,009	2,067	1,965	1,810	1,795	1,821	1,849	2,046	1,817	**1,785**	**1,791**
1926 ..	1,866	2,124	2,018	2,006	2,009	1,902	1,868	1,843	1,899	1,885	2,084	1,871	**1,829**	**1,837**
1927 ..	**1,796**	**2,052**	**1,963**	**1,982**	**1,968**	**1,834**	**1,788**	**1,765**	**1,818**	**1,799**	**1,977**	**1,790**	**1,789**	**1,796**
1926 1st Qtr.	1,854	2,121	1,991	1,932	1,989	1,889	1,879	1,826	1,902	1,880	2,082	1,872	1,808	1,815
2nd ,,	1,940	2,182	2,095	2,057	2,053	1,973	1,911	1,895	1,946	1,915	2,118	1,916	1,888	1,893
3rd ,,	1,861	2,138	2,010	2,037	2,012	1,900	1,860	1,862	1,895	1,889	2,085	1,871	1,820	1,827
4th ,,	1,807	2,057	1,974	1,998	1,982	1,845	1,822	1,789	1,853	1,858	2,050	1,824	1,803	1,810
1927 1st Qtr.	1,812	2,058	1,953	2,004	1,980	1,848	1,812	1,801	1,819	1,844	2,008	1,818	1,782	1,792
2nd ,,	1,828	2,086	2,000	1,983	1,966	1,865	1,787	1,770	1,824	1,796	1,963	1,790	1,758	1,766
3rd ,,	1,775	2,053	1,959	1,963	1,956	1,816	1,795	1,756	1,827	1,819	1,980	1,793	1,794	1,801
4th ,,	1,769	2,012	1,939	1,980	1,971	1,807	1,760	1,733	1,801	1,737	1,955	1,760	1,820	1,825
1927.														
January ..	1,814	2,053	1,966	1,996	1,988	1,850	1,835	1,814	1,847	1,865	2,051	1,839	1,825	1,834
February ..	1,805	2,065	1,949	2,003	1,987	1,843	1,806	1,806	1,822	1,845	2,019	1,816	1,774	1,784
March ..	1,816	2,057	1,945	2,013	1,966	1,851	1,795	1,784	1,788	1,824	1,956	1,799	1,746	1,757
April ..	1,822	2,073	1,998	2,009	1,979	1,859	1,779	1,796	1,796	1,805	1,949	1,791	1,748	1,757
May ..	1,839	2,089	2,019	1,976	1,961	1,874	1,790	1,761	1,839	1,754	1,959	1,788	1,757	1,765
June ..	1,823	2,095	1,982	1,963	1,959	1,860	1,791	1,753	1,839	1,830	1,980	1,791	1,770	1,777
July ..	1,777	2,072	1,948	1,960	1,956	1,819	1,791	1,751	1,803	1,818	1,963	1,788	1,757	1,766
August ..	1,771	2,053	1,959	1,953	1,959	1,812	1,792	1,757	1,838	1,845	1,988	1,794	1,804	1,810
September ..	1,777	2,035	1,969	1,975	1,955	1,816	1,801	1,759	1,839	1,794	1,989	1,797	1,821	1,826
October ..	1,789	2,028	1,965	1,986	1,974	1,826	1,791	1,746	1,837	1,775	1,980	1,786	1,842	1,846
November ..	1,786	2,018	1,965	2,001	1,990	1,823	1,741	1,717	1,786	1,724	1,953	1,742	1,824	1,828
December ..	1,734	1,990	1,887	1,953	1,948	1,773	1,749	1,736	1,780	1,711	1,932	1,751	1,794	1,801
HOUSING (WEIGHTED AVERAGE 4 AND 5 ROOMS).														
1923 ..	1,294	943	1,121	1,154	1,349	1,252	1,503	1,247	1,269	1,226	810	1,384	1,553	**1,491**
1924 ..	1,311	919	1,330	1,158	1,349	1,268	1,592	1,272	1,300	1,277	810	1,449	1,615	**1,551**
1925 ..	1,340	898	1,405	1,167	1,398	1,293	1,649	1,319	1,339	1,247	810	1,495	1,647	1,589
1926 ..	1,469	897	1,403	1,156	1,409	1,400	1,628	1,302	1,284	1,240	648	1,470	1,677	1,622
1927 ..	**1,507**	**885**	**1,462**	**1,165**	**1,422**	**1,432**	**1,579**	**1,286**	**1,259**	**1,215**	**693**	**1,435**	**1,684**	**1,632**
1926 1st Qtr.	1,461	910	1,396	1,141	1,410	1,394	1,624	1,309	1,288	1,245	676	1,471	1,670	1,615
2nd ,,	1,472	891	1,391	1,162	1,408	1,402	1,595	1,309	1,283	1,232	676	1,452	1,679	1,624
3rd ,,	1,476	893	1,395	1,162	1,408	1,406	1,639	1,309	1,302	1,228	613	1,477	1,678	1,624
4th ,,	1,466	895	1,429	1,159	1,408	1,397	1,654	1,283	1,258	1,256	626	1,479	1,680	1,625
1927 1st Qtr.	1,482	884	1,429	1,185	1,408	1,411	1,599	1,267	1,265	1,253	626	1,442	1,673	1,622
2nd ,,	1,480	884	1,429	1,185	1,408	1,409	1,586	1,249	1,257	1,196	626	1,426	1,678	1,626
3rd ,,	1,527	886	1,475	1,153	1,435	1,449	1,574	1,306	1,257	1,223	724	1,439	1,690	1,638
4th ,,	1,538	886	1,516	1,138	1,435	1,459	1,556	1,324	1,257	1,187	798	1,435	1,694	1,644
FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSING.														
1923 ..	1,627	1,666	1,646	1,582	1,705	1,632	1,728	1,605	1,652	1,619	1,524	1,678	1,710	1,689
1924 ..	1,673	1,670	1,696	1,646	1,746	1,674	1,753	1,625	1,662	1,643	1,564	1,701	1,688	1,668
1925 ..	1,714	1,676	1,785	1,693	1,809	1,713	1,750	1,616	1,640	1,623	1,582	1,696	1,733	1,715
1926 ..	1,717	1,664	1,787	1,687	1,784	1,713	1,778	1,640	1,668	1,643	1,545	1,720	1,772	1,756
1927 ..	**1,687**	**1,614**	**1,775**	**1,675**	**1,763**	**1,683**	**1,710**	**1,585**	**1,608**	**1,580**	**1,495**	**1,657**	**1,749**	**1,734**
1926 1st Qtr.	1,706	1,666	1,768	1,635	1,772	1,703	1,783	1,632	1,671	1,642	1,554	1,721	1,756	1,740
2nd ,,	1,764	1,697	1,831	1,721	1,811	1,758	1,792	1,675	1,699	1,658	1,577	1,742	1,810	1,792
3rd ,,	1,716	1,670	1,779	1,708	1,785	1,714	1,777	1,654	1,672	1,641	1,532	1,723	1,766	1,751
4th ,,	1,679	1,621	1,770	1,683	1,767	1,677	1,759	1,599	1,630	1,632	1,515	1,695	1,757	1,741
1927 1st Qtr.	1,688	1,617	1,756	1,697	1,765	1,684	1,732	1,600	1,611	1,622	1,489	1,676	1,741	1,728
2nd ,,	1,697	1,635	1,785	1,683	1,757	1,694	1,711	1,574	1,611	1,571	1,461	1,653	1,728	1,714
3rd ,,	1,682	1,615	1,777	1,658	1,761	1,678	1,712	1,587	1,613	1,595	1,508	1,660	1,755	1,740
4th ,,	1,682	1,589	1,780	1,664	1,770	1,676	1,684	1,579	1,597	1,530	1,520	1,638	1,773	1,757

(*a*) The Towns of Midland Junction (W.A.), Zeehan (Tas.), and Beaconsfield (Tas.), were replaced in 1923 by Northam (W.A.), Burnie (Tas.), and Devonport (Tas.).

(*b*) See note at head of page 17.

In so far as they relate to the capital cities the index-numbers in these tables are comparable in every respect with those given on page 17 for the respective groups, and where they relate to the same period are identical in both tables.

The index-numbers in the separate parts of the table cannot be directly compared with one another in order to show the relative cost of (say) housing and food and groceries, since the weighted average cost in 1911 is in each case made equal to 1,000.

The last columns in each of the tables above refer to the weighted average for the 30 towns. The method of computing these weighted average index-numbers is explained in Report No. 1, page 35. The population weights used in the computations for 1923 and subsequent years were as follows :—

Population Weights Used for Different Towns.

New South Wales.		Victoria.		Queensland.		South Australia.		Western Australia.		Tasmania.	
Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.
Sydney ..	899	Melbourne	766	Brisbane	210	Adelaide	255	Perth, etc.	155	Hobart	52
Newcastle	84	Ballarat ..	36	T'woomba	21	Kadina,etc	13	Kalg'lie,etc	19	Launceston	24
Broken Hill	26	Bendigo ..	30	Rockham'n	24	Pt. Pirie	10	Northam	4	Burnie ..	3
Goulburn	13	Geelong ..	32	Chrts. Twrs.	9	Mt. Gamb'r	4	Bunbury	4	Devonport	5
Bathurst	9	W'nambo'l	8	Warwick	6	Peterbor'gh	2	Geraldton	4	Queenst'wn	3

The weights used are based on the 1921 Census populations, and represent, to the nearest 1,000, the actual populations at that date.

8. **Relative Retail Prices, 30 Towns, Food and Groceries and Housing.**—(i.) *General.*—The figures in the next table represent the relative index numbers for the years 1925 to 1927 for the 30 towns in respect of which particulars are regularly collected, comparing expenditure on food and groceries and housing separately with the total expenditure on food, groceries, and housing. These index-numbers are comparable in all respects. For each year the first column gives the relative expenditure on groceries and food ; the second, the relative expenditure on housing ; while the remaining column relates to food and groceries combined with housing.

Index-Numbers, 30 Towns, showing Relative Expenditure on Food and Groceries and on Housing (4 and 5 rooms) separately, and on these Items combined. Basis of Table = Weighted Average Expenditure on Food, Groceries, and Housing (4 and 5 rooms) in the Six Capital Cities in 1911 = 1,000.

Town.	1925.			1926.			1927.		
	Food and Groceries.	Housing.	Food, Groceries, and Housing.	Food and Groceries.	Housing.	Food, Groceries, and Housing.	Food and Groceries.	Housing.	Food, Groceries, and Housing.
NEW SOUTH WALES—									
Sydney	1,115	702	1,817	1,166	686	1,852	1,153	681	1,834
Newcastle	1,125	621	1,746	1,155	638	1,793	1,144	652	1,796
Broken Hill.. ..	1,315	376	1,691	1,322	413	1,735	1,345	425	1,770
Goulburn	1,115	634	1,749	1,156	654	1,810	1,150	698	1,848
Bathurst	1,074	516	1,590	1,119	547	1,666	1,112	532	1,644
Weighted Average ..	1,120	685	1,805	1,168	674	1,842	1,157	671	1,828
VICTORIA—									
Melbourne	1,092	602	1,694	1,108	636	1,744	1,082	642	1,724
Ballarat	1,101	388	1,489	1,131	384	1,515	1,105	387	1,492
Bendigo	1,111	409	1,520	1,125	449	1,574	1,106	483	1,589
Geelong	1,081	496	1,577	1,100	589	1,689	1,078	612	1,690
Warrnambool ..	1,074	459	1,533	1,096	455	1,551	1,060	486	1,546
Weighted Average ..	1,092	581	1,673	1,109	616	1,725	1,083	623	1,706
QUEENSLAND—									
Brisbane	1,083	438	1,521	1,116	501	1,617	1,049	511	1,560
Toowoomba ..	1,045	428	1,473	1,105	454	1,559	1,018	457	1,475
Rockhampton ..	1,092	386	1,478	1,170	407	1,577	1,122	428	1,550
Charters Towers ..	1,171	346	1,517	1,268	349	1,617	1,271	346	1,617
Warwick	1,042	408	1,450	1,121	439	1,560	1,082	458	1,540
Weighted Average ..	1,083	428	1,511	1,126	482	1,608	1,062	492	1,554
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—									
Adelaide	1,149	592	1,741	1,167	569	1,736	1,150	578	1,728
Kadina, &c.	1,158	326	1,484	1,203	310	1,513	1,196	312	1,508
Port Pirie	1,208	394	1,602	1,246	426	1,672	1,196	431	1,627
Mount Gambier ..	1,095	308	1,403	1,143	325	1,468	1,133	314	1,447
Peterborough ..	1,211	477	1,688	1,238	457	1,695	1,231	491	1,722
Weighted Average ..	1,152	568	1,720	1,171	549	1,720	1,154	557	1,711
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—									
Perth, &c.	1,210	504	1,714	1,165	552	1,717	1,122	565	1,687
Kalgoorlie, &c. ..	1,339	337	1,676	1,327	337	1,664	1,282	332	1,614
Northam	1,257	528	1,785	1,260	527	1,787	1,226	549	1,775
Bunbury	1,255	438	1,693	1,253	434	1,687	1,238	437	1,675
Geraldton	1,284	525	1,809	1,255	529	1,784	1,229	534	1,763
Weighted Average ..	1,228	485	1,713	1,188	525	1,713	1,145	538	1,683
TASMANIA—									
Hobart	1,131	619	1,750	1,167	611	1,778	1,117	593	1,710
Launcetson	1,121	495	1,616	1,151	489	1,640	1,102	483	1,585
Burnie	1,137	503	1,640	1,186	482	1,668	1,135	473	1,608
Devonport	1,155	468	1,623	1,177	466	1,643	1,123	457	1,580
Queenstown ..	1,278	304	1,582	1,301	244	1,545	1,234	261	1,495
Weighted Average ..	1,135	561	1,696	1,168	552	1,720	1,118	539	1,657
Weighted Average for 30 Towns	1,118	597	1,715	1,147	609	1,756	1,121	613	1,734
**Weighted Average 6 Capital Cities .. .. ..

weighted average expenditure in the six capital cities for 1911 = 1,000. Therefore, in each horizontal line for each year the sum of the index-number for food and groceries and that for rent is equal to the index-number for food, groceries, and housing combined. The items in the table are comparable in all respects, and in addition show the proportionate cost of food and groceries and of housing. For example, taking the last line but one in the table for the year 1927, the weighted average expenditure for all the towns on food, groceries, and housing being £1,734, the expenditure on food and groceries alone is £1,121 (1st column), and the average rental £613, the sum of the two latter amounts being £1,734. In addition to showing the relative cost of food and groceries and house rent in each town individually, the table also furnishes comparisons as to the relative cost of these items as between the several towns. Thus, taking food and groceries only for 1927, commodities which would cost £1,153 in Sydney can be purchased for £1,082 in Melbourne, or £1,150 in Adelaide. Again, taking the combined expenditure on food, groceries, and house rent, an expenditure of £1,724 in Melbourne is equivalent to £1,834 in Sydney, £1,728 in Adelaide, £1,614 in Kalgoorlie, or £1,763 in Geraldton.

The index-numbers are reversible, and may be used for comparisons between any of the towns included. Thus, if the average weekly rental of four and five-roomed houses in Melbourne is 23s. 0d. and the average rental of similar houses in Bendigo is required, the rental in Melbourne must be multiplied by the index-number for housing in Bendigo and divided by the index-number for Melbourne; 23s. 0d. $\times \frac{483}{642}$ = 17s. 4d.

(ii.) *Food and Groceries.*—The weighted average of the five towns was below the weighted average for all towns for 1927 in Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania, and above it in the other States.

(iii.) *Housing.*—As regards housing accommodation, Sydney, Goulburn, Newcastle, Melbourne and Geelong are the most expensive, while Queenstown, Kadina, and Mt. Gambier are the cheapest towns.

(iv.) *Food and Groceries and Housing combined.*—The average cost of food, groceries, and housing in 1927 was greatest in Goulburn, followed by Sydney, Newcastle, and Northam, and was least in Mt. Gambier and Toowoomba.

9. **Retail Price Index-Numbers in Terms of Currency.**—In each section of the next table the average cost for the six capital cities in the year 1911 has been taken as base = 20s. The figures measure the variations in the cost of the regimen referred to on page 15 from year to year in each city separately (in the vertical lines), and the relative cost in the several cities in each year (in the horizontal lines). Thus, 21s. 0d. in Sydney in 1911 was equivalent to 17s. 4d. in Brisbane, or 18s. 9d. in Hobart, while 34s. 11d. in Melbourne for the last quarter of 1927 was equivalent to 15s. 4d. in Brisbane in 1907, or 23s. 3d. in Perth in 1911.

Retail Prices—Amounts necessary on the Average in each Year specified from 1907 to 1927 to purchase in each Capital City what would have cost on the average £1 in 1911 in the Capitals regarded as a whole.

Year.	Sydney.	Melb'ne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Cities.
FOOD AND GROCERIES (46 COMMODITIES).							
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1907 ..	18 9	18 6	18 11	19 0	23 11	20 2	19 1
1911 ..	19 9	18 8	20 4	20 5	26 11	21 2	**20 0***a*
1921 ..	38 0	38 0	36 3	38 1	40 0	40 6	38 0
1922 ..	34 1	32 11	32 2	34 6	35 6	35 11	33 8
1923 ..	36 5	36 1	33 10	36 6	36 7	37 3	36 1
1924 ..	34 8	33 8	33 10	35 10	37 10	37 0	34 8
1925 ..	35 8	35 0	34 8	36 10	38 9	36 2	35 8
1926 ..	37 4	35 6	35 9	37 5	37 4	37 4	36 7
1927 ..	**36 11**	**34 8**	**33 7**	**36 10**	**35 11**	**35 9**	**35 9**
1927 1st Qtr.	36 11	34 0	34 5	36 7	36 3	36 3	35 8
,, 2nd Qtr.	36 2	33 10	32 10	36 5	36 7	35 9	35 2
,, 3rd Qtr.	36 4	35 7	33 4	37 6	35 6	35 11	35 11
,, 4th Qtr.	38 2	35 3	33 10	36 9	35 5	35 2	36 5
HOUSE RENT (WEIGHTED AVERAGE 4 AND 5 ROOMS COMBINED).							
1907 ..	19 5	14 11	9 3	16 8	15 0	13 3	16 3
1911 ..	22 11	18 7	12 2	23 1	17 2	14 9	**20 0***a*
1921 ..	32 4	26 10	20 7	26 5	24 2	28 10	28 2
1922 ..	33 7	28 10	22 7	27 6	25 1	27 2	28 9
1923 ..	34 9	30 8	23 0	29 0	25 11	30 1	31 1
1924 ..	36 7	31 6	23 2	30 10	26 3	31 10	32 4
1925 ..	37 5	32 1	23 4	31 6	26 10	33 0	32 11
1926 ..	36 6	33 11	26 8	30 4	29 5	32 7	33 7
1927 ..	**36 3**	**34 2**	**27 3**	**30 10**	**30 2**	**31 7**	**33 8**
1927 1st Qtr.	36 3	34 0	26 8	30 5	29 8	32 0	33 6
,, 2nd Qtr.	36 6	34 0	26 8	30 5	29 7	31 9	33 7
,, 3rd Qtr.	36 2	34 4	27 9	31 3	30 7	31 6	33 10
,, 4th Qtr.	36 3	34 6	27 9	31 2	30 9	31 1	33 11
FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSE RENT COMBINED.							
1907 ..	19 0	17 2	15 4	18 2	20 7	17 7	18 0
1911 ..	21 0	18 8	17 4	21 5	23 3	18 9	**20 0***a*
1921 ..	35 10	33 10	30 5	33 9	34 0	36 1	34 4
1922 ..	33 10	31 5	28 6	31 10	31 7	32 7	32 2
1923 ..	35 10	34 0	29 10	33 8	32 6	34 7	34 2
1924 ..	35 5	32 10	29 10	33 11	33 6	35 1	33 9
1925 ..	36 4	33 11	30 5	34 10	34 3	35 0	34 8
1926 ..	37 1	34 11	32 4	34 9	34 4	35 7	35 5
1927 ..	**36 8**	**34 6**	**31 2**	**34 7**	**33 9**	**34 2**	**35 0**
1927 1st Qtr.	36 8	34 0	31 6	34 3	33 9	34 8	34 10
,, 2nd Qtr.	36 4	33 11	30 7	34 2	33 11	34 3	34 7
,, 3rd Qtr.	36 4	35 1	31 3	35 1	33 8	34 3	35 1
,, 4th Qtr.	37 5	34 11	31 7	34 8	33 8	33 8	35 6

(*a*) Base of each Section.

10. **Price Details, 1927.**—The summarized results of price-movements are published quarterly, and the actual prices of food and groceries for each month are published in the Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics. Full information with regard to house rents is published annually. In appendixes to Report No. 1, particulars were given of prices and house rents in the capital cities in each year from 1901 to 1911, and in appendixes to Report No. 2, similar particulars were given of prices and house rents in 1912 for each of the 30 towns from which returns are collected.

Corresponding data for subsequent years were given in the Reports specified :—1913, Report No. 5 ; 1914 and 1915, No. 6 ; 1916, No. 7 ; 1917, No. 8 ; 1918, No. 9 ; 1919, No. 10 ; 1920, No. 11 ; 1921, No. 12 ; 1922, No. 13 ; 1923, No. 14 ; 1924, No. 15 ; 1925, No. 16 ; 1926, No. 17 ; and 1927 in this Report.

11. **Comparisons with previous years.**—The following tables show for each capital city (i.) the total variation per cent. in the cost of food, groceries, and housing combined for 1927, as compared with preceding years ; and (ii.) the amount of such variation due to (*a*) prices of food and groceries, and (*b*) house rent. The sum of the percentages for any year and city in the second and third sections of the table is equal to the corresponding total percentage in the first section. Thus, the total percentage of increase in cost of food, groceries, and house rent in Sydney for 1927 compared with 1907 is 93.39 per cent., of which percentage 59.92 is due to increased cost of food and groceries, and 33.47 to increase in house rents.

Variation per cent. in Price Index-Numbers, Capital Cities, in 1927, compared with years specified.

Year.	Sydney.	Melbourne	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average for 6 Capital Cities.
VARIATION DUE TO FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSING (4 AND 5 ROOMS COMBINED).							
1907 ..	93.39	101.08	103.98	90.42	64.02	94.46	94.29
1911 ..	75.00	84.63	80.45	61.47	45.18	82.26	74.91
1914 ..	54.31	61.60	62.65	48.86	43.65	59.05	56.10
1922 ..	8.25	9.75	9.31	8.45	6.76	4.85	8.68
1923 ..	2.46	1.30	4.76	2.67	3.70	−1.04	2.29
1924 ..	3.66	4.92	4.73	1.83	0.86	−2.45	3.62
1925 ..	0.90	1.78	2.62	−0.73	−1.52	−2.30	0.91
1926 ..	−0.96	−1.19	−3.50	−0.46	−1.70	−3.85	−1.30
VARIATION DUE TO PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES.							
1907 ..	59.92	58.78	59.89	61.23	36.34	55.28	57.98
1911 ..	51.04	53.29	47.85	47.95	24.19	48.63	49.24
1914 ..	36.26	37.55	39.21	33.70	26.27	33.48	35.94
1922 ..	5.28	3.49	3.18	4.61	0.80	−0.21	4.07
1923 ..	0.89	−2.58	−0.52	0.67	−1.22	−2.69	−0.59
1924 ..	4.02	1.81	−0.40	1.83	−3.53	−2.16	2.08
1925 ..	2.05	−0.58	−2.20	0.03	−5.18	−0.79	0.12
1926 ..	−0.70	−1.51	−4.15	−0.99	−2.54	−2.80	−1.44
VARIATION DUE TO HOUSE RENTS (4 AND 5 ROOMS COMBINED).							
1907 ..	33.47	42.30	44.09	29.19	27.68	39.18	36.31
1911 ..	23.96	31.34	32.60	13.52	20.99	33.63	25.67
1914 ..	18.05	24.05	23.44	15.16	17.38	25.57	20.16
1922 ..	2.97	6.26	6.13	3.84	5.96	5.06	4.61
1923 ..	1.57	3.88	5.28	2.00	4.92	1.65	2.88
1924 ..	−0.36	3.11	5.13	..	4.39	−0.29	1.54
1925 ..	−1.15	2.36	4.82	−0.76	3.66	−1.51	0.79
1926 ..	−0.26	0.32	0.65	−0.53	0.84	−1.05	0.14

NOTE.—Variations not preceded by a sign represent increases, those preceded by a minus (—) represent decreases.

§ 3. Food, &c., Clothing and Miscellaneous.

1. **General.**—In the following Section the results are published of investigations into retail price variations of all items ordinarily entering into household expenditure classified into four main groups :—Food and Groceries ; Rent ; Clothing ; and Miscellaneous.

The tabulation by the Bureau was undertaken as a result of the recommendation of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage, which was appointed in 1919, to inquire into and report upon the following matters :—

(i) The actual cost of living at the present time, according to reasonable standards of comfort, including all matters comprised in the ordinary expenditure of a household, for a man with a wife and three children under fourteen years of age, and the several items and amounts which make up that cost.

(ii) The actual corresponding cost of living during each of the last five years.

(iii) How the basic wage may be automatically adjusted to the rise and fall from time to time of the purchasing-power of money.

This Commission issued two reports—the first in November, 1920, and the second in April, 1921. These reports show that, according to the standard assumed by the Commission, the cost of living as at the 1st November, 1920, for a family, consisting of man, wife, and three children under fourteen years of age, was as follows :—

Royal Commission on Basic Wage—Cost of Living, 1st November, 1920.

Particulars.	Melbourne.	Sydney.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rent ..	1 0 6	1 2 0	0 17 0	0 19 6	0 19 0	0 19 0
Food ..	2 6 2	2 6 9	2 3 1	2 7 2	2 4 11	2 8 11
Clothing ..	1 9 0	1 7 0	1 6 0	1 8 3	1 7 9	1 9 2
Miscellaneous ..	1 0 10	1 1 4	1 0 1	1 1 2	1 2 3	0 19 10
Total ..	5 16 6	5 17 1	5 6 2	5 16 1	5 13 11	5 16 11

The corresponding cost of the commodities and services included (which are fully set out in the first report) for the years 1914 to 1920 was as follows :—

Royal Commission on Basic Wage—Cost of Commodities, etc., 1914 to 1920.

Years.	Melbourne.	Sydney.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1914	3 7 9	3 12 11	3 4 0	3 11 2	3 12 9	3 6 9
1915	3 16 9	4 1 6	3 11 3	3 19 0	3 17 1	3 15 1
1916	3 17 5	4 4 6	3 13 10	3 19 7	4 1 2	3 15 6
1917	4 2 2	4 9 8	3 19 3	4 3 2	4 4 2	4 4 10
1918	4 8 10	4 14 8	4 6 0	4 10 11	4 9 2	4 8 6
1919	4 18 5	5 5 3	4 15 10	5 2 6	5 0 9	5 0 4
1920	5 16 6	5 17 1	5 6 2	5 16 1	5 13 11	5 16 11

Reference was made to the findings of this Commission in Report No. 11, pp. 28 and 29. In answer to the third clause of the inquiry, the Commission recommended that "a Bureau of Labour should be organized from existing members of the Public Service, which should ascertain from time to time the rise and fall in the purchasing-power of money in relation to the reasonable standard of comfort for the typical family (i.e., such a family as is described in Clause 1)." After consulting the Commonwealth Statistician as to methods of collection and tabulation, the Government decided that the recommendation would be met by widening the scope of inquiries of this nature already made by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.

The results of the investigations by the Bureau into the variations in the cost of living since 1920 according to this standard are given hereafter.

2. **Methods Adopted.**—The Commission was concerned principally with ascertaining variations in the cost of the regimen adopted, which is described in the "Indicator List" published in the Report. It appeared, however, that the usefulness of the investigations by this Bureau would have been somewhat limited if confined in the way suggested by the Commission, and it was decided, therefore, to apply to a more detailed inquiry the method of index-numbers already used in the investigations into variations in the cost of food, groceries and housing. As will be shown later, the index-numbers may be used to measure accurately from time to time the rise and fall in prices in relation to the reasonable standard of comfort for the typical family as outlined by the Commission, as well as for the determination of variations in any standard fixed by previous investigations or which may be fixed in the future.

The ordinary expenditure of a household has been grouped under four heads—(i) Food and Groceries; (ii) Housing; (iii) Clothing; (iv) Other Requirements (Miscellaneous).

It was decided to adopt for food, groceries and house rent,* the commodities method and weighting already in use, and the commodities and quantities conform very closely to those given in the "Indicator Lists" of the Commission. With regard to housing, the Commission adopted a certain type of 5-roomed house as its standard in determining the amount allowed for house rent, but the figures quoted by this Bureau, while not confined to any particular type, fairly represent variations in the rent for the type of house described by the Commission.

* The basis of housing accommodation has been altered in this section to conform with the basis adopted in §2. See p. 19.

Inquiries by this Bureau had been confined to food, groceries and housing. It became necessary, therefore, to investigate the cost of clothing and miscellaneous. With regard to clothing, the Basic Wage Commission collected a large amount of information as to prices and duration of articles, and this has been used in computing the index-numbers given in the following tables.

With regard to miscellaneous expenditure, inquiries were made regarding cost of fuel and light, household utensils, drapery, crockery, and other items in the "Indicator Lists", and the aggregate expenditure thereon has been computed in the same manner as that for clothing.

The item "groceries (not food)" has been omitted from miscellaneous expenditure, though it was so described by the Commission, as the index-numbers already published by this Bureau cover the articles allowed for under this heading, such as soap, starch, blue, &c.

3. **Base.**—For comparative purposes, it was necessary to fix some period as base. In the case of index-numbers for food, groceries, and housing, already published, the year 1911 was selected. For the new index-numbers, covering all items of household expenditure, November, 1914, was adopted owing to the difficulty of securing information with regard to prices of clothing and miscellaneous items for earlier years. While the index-numbers for 1914 in the following tables relate to the month of November, they may be accepted as typical of conditions immediately preceding the war. For base the weighted average cost for the six capital cities has been taken, and the aggregate expenditure in November, 1914, made equal to 1,000.

4. **Variations—Thirty Towns.**—The investigations have been extended to the 30 towns for the months of November, 1921, and May, August and November, 1922, and quarterly for the year 1923 and subsequently. The task of securing information for previous years as to prices of clothing and miscellaneous requirements in towns other than the capitals was considered unnecessary. So far as the capitals are concerned, details were already available in the Report of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage. Information of this nature is at present collected quarterly for all the towns, and quarterly index-numbers are available.

5. **Rental Prices—Thirty Towns—Nov., 1914, to 4th Quarter, 1927.**—The following tables give index-numbers for (i) Food and Groceries; (ii) Housing; (iii) Food, Groceries and Housing Combined; (iv) Clothing; (v) Miscellaneous Requirements; (vi) Food and Groceries, Housing, Clothing, and Miscellaneous Requirements combined.

Food and Groceries (46 Commodities) Index-Numbers—30 Towns; Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities, Nov., 1914, base (= 1,000).

Period.	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 ..	995	..	..	..	..	..	960	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1921 ..	1,503	1,524	1,515	1,482	1,459	1,504	1,439	1,447	1,434	1,467	1,479	1,441
Year 1923 ..	1,588	1,603	1,743	1,618	1,541	1,593	1,572	1,564	1,566	1,533	1,526	1,570
„ 1924 ..	1,511	1,526	1,705	1,542	1,436	1,517	1,469	1,487	1,508	1,459	1,503	1,471
„ 1925 ..	1,557	1,571	1,836	1,557	1,500	1,565	1,525	1,538	1,552	1,509	1,501	1,525
„ 1926	1,628	1,614	1,846	1,615	1,563	1,632	1,548	1,580	1,572	1,536	1,531	1,549
„ 1927 ..	1,610	1,598	1,879	1,606	1,553	1,615	1,511	1,543	1,544	1,505	1,480	1,513
1927 1st Qtr.	1,611	1,605	1,829	1,600	1,565	1,616	1,481	1,536	1,536	1,498	1,461	1,486
„ 2nd „	1,579	1,560	1,843	1,578	1,530	1,584	1,476	1,514	1,516	1,487	1,462	1,479
„ 3rd „	1,586	1,587	1,905	1,595	1,539	1,594	1,550	1,568	1,574	1,518	1,502	1,550
„ 4th „	1,664	1,640	1,938	1,651	1,579	1,668	1,536	1,553	1,553	1,517	1,496	1,536

Period.	QUEENSLAND.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 ..	957	..	..	..	..	..	1,066	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1921 ..	1,490	1,395	1,480	1,531	1,460	1,482	1,468	1,474	1,510	1,440	1,554	1,471
Year 1923 ..	1,477	1,465	1,516	1,592	1,463	1,483	1,590	1,550	1,578	1,530	1,571	1,587
„ 1924 ..	1,474	1,396	1,465	1,606	1,417	1,471	1,563	1,532	1,587	1,476	1,585	1,561
„ 1925 .	1,513	1,460	1,526	1,635	1,455	1,513	1,605	1,617	1,687	1,529	1,691	1,608
„ 1926 ..	1,559	1,544	1,635	1,771	1,566	1,573	1,630	1,680	1,740	1,597	1,729	1,636
„ 1927 ..	1,466	1,422	1,567	1,776	1,512	1,483	1,606	1,670	1,671	1,583	1,719	1,612
1927 1st Qtr.	1,500	1,493	1,619	1,847	1,559	1,523	1,597	1,671	1,682	1,583	1,715	1,604
„ 2nd „	1,433	1,382	1,541	1,752	1,478	1,451	1,589	1,670	1,660	1,566	1,703	1,596
„ 3rd „	1,455	1,391	1,553	1,746	1,499	1,470	1,634	1,668	1,676	1,599	1,717	1,637
„ 4th „	1,476	1,422	1,555	1,758	1,512	1,490	1,604	1,670	1,667	1,584	1,741	1,610

Period.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						TASMANIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						**Weighted Average 6 Capital Cities.**	**Weighted Average 30 Towns, Australia.**
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Avge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Avge, Tas.		
Nov. 1914 ..	1,164	..	..	..	..	..	1,072	..	..	..	..	..	**1,000**[a]	..
„ 1921 ..	1,567	1,746	1,644	1,636	1,608	1,610	1,601	1,495	1,728	1,553	1,680	1,577	**1,482**	**1,487**
Year 1923 ..	1,594	1,833	1,711	1,605	1,673	1,623	1,625	1,587	1,642	1,618	1,703	1,618	**1,574**	**1,577**
„ 1924 ..	1,649	1,851	1,672	1,692	1,732	1,613	1,613	1,602	1,639	1,626	1,759	1,617	**1,511**	**1,516**
„ 1925 ..	1,691	1,870	1,756	1,752	1,794	1,514	1,579	1,566	1,588	1,613	1,785	1,585	**1,557**	**1,563**
„ 1926 ..	1,627	1,853	1,760	1,750	1,753	1,659	1,630	1,608	1,657	1,645	1,818	1,632	**1,596**	**1,602**
„ 1927 ..	1,567	1,790	1,712	1,729	1,717	1,600	1,560	1,540	1,586	1,569	1,724	1,562	**1,560**	**1,566**
1927 1st Qtr.	1,580	1,795	1,704	1,748	1,727	1,612	1,580	1,571	1,587	1,609	1,752	1,586	**1,554**	**1,563**
„ 2nd „	1,594	1,820	1,744	1,729	1,715	1,626	1,559	1,544	1,591	1,567	1,712	1,562	**1,534**	**1,541**
„ 3rd „	1,548	1,791	1,709	1,712	1,707	1,584	1,566	1,532	1,593	1,587	1,727	1,564	**1,565**	**1,571**
„ 4th „	1,543	1,755	1,691	1,727	1,719	1,576	1,535	1,512	1,571	1,515	1,706	1,535	**1,588**	**1,592**

(*a*) Base.

Housing (4 and 5 rooms).—Index-Numbers—30 Towns; Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities, Nov., 1914, base (= 1,000).

Period.	N.S.W.—Index-Numbers.						Victoria.—Index-Numbers.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 ..	1,168	..	..	..	..	..	937	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1921 ..	1,542	1,364	862	1,357	919	1,488	1,303	738	812	1,030	1,056	1,216
Year 1923 ..	1,639	1,355	833	1,450	984	1,587	1,446	860	938	1,190	1,135	1,392
„ 1924 ..	1,726	1,433	876	1,655	1,183	1,674	1,484	905	930	1,194	1,156	1,427
„ 1925 ..	1,763	1,559	944	1,591	1,294	1,719	1,512	975	1,027	1,247	1,152	1,459
„ 1926 ..	1,722	1,602	1,038	1,641	1,373	1,690	1,598	963	1,126	1,479	1,141	1,546
„ 1927 ..	1,710	1,638	1,068	1,754	1,335	1,685	1,612	972	1,214	1,537	1,222	1,565
1927 1st Qtr.	1,709	1,622	1,042	1,700	1,368	1,681	1,601	970	1,173	1,506	1,186	1,552
„ 2nd „	1,719	1,622	1,080	1,699	1,366	1,691	1,602	973	1,177	1,543	1,186	1,555
„ 3rd „	1,705	1,622	1,084	1,819	1,312	1,680	1,620	975	1,252	1,543	1,234	1,574
„ 4th „	1,708	1,683	1,065	1,799	1,296	1,687	1,626	971	1,255	1,557	1,282	1,580

Period.	Queensland.—Index-Numbers.						South Australia.—Index-Numbers.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 ..	714	..	..	..	..	..	942	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1921 ..	970	843	724	814	824	915	1,262	872	929	759	872	1,204
Year 1923 ..	1,085	927	730	842	925	1,029	1,367	1,003	934	759	950	1,325
„ 1924 ..	1,091	974	754	859	1,034	1,043	1,452	933	947	764	1,155	1,400
„ 1925 ..	1,099	1,074	968	868	1,025	1,076	1,485	819	989	774	1,197	1,427
„ 1926 ..	1,257	1,139	1,021	876	1,101	1,210	1,429	778	1,070	815	1,149	1,377
„ 1927 ..	1,283	1,146	1,075	869	1,149	1,236	1,452	783	1,080	787	1,234	1,399
1927 1st Qtr.	1,258	1,143	1,089	869	1,084	1,217	1,433	795	1,069	774	1,296	1,382
„ 2nd „	1,258	1,150	1,106	869	1,171	1,221	1,433	803	1,082	774	1,201	1,382
„ 3rd „	1,306	1,144	1,056	869	1,171	1,253	1,472	778	1,091	774	1,206	1,416
„ 4th „	1,309	1,147	1,049	869	1,171	1,255	1,470	757	1,077	828	1,234	1,415

Period.	Western Australia.—Index-Numbers.						Tasmania.—Index-Numbers.						Weighted Average 6 Capital Cities.	Weighted Average 30 Towns, Australia.
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Avge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Avge, Tas.		
Nov. 1914 ..	904	..	..	..	..	..	810	..	..	..	..	..	1,000[a]	..
„ 1921 ..	1,162	892	949	1,000	1,201	1,094	1,341	1,042	454	231	764	1,123	1,352	1,269
Year 1923 ..	1,220	889	1,057	1,088	1,272	1,181	1,417	1,175	1,196	1,156	764	1,305	1,464	1,406
„ 1924 ..	1,236	866	1,254	1,091	1,272	1,196	1,501	1,200	1,226	1,204	764	1,366	1,522	1,462
„ 1925 ..	1,263	846	1,325	1,101	1,318	1,212	1,555	1,243	1,263	1,176	764	1,410	1,553	1,498
„ 1926 ..	1,385	846	1,323	1,090	1,328	1,320	1,535	1,228	1,210	1,170	611	1,386	1,581	1,529
„ 1927 ..	1,421	835	1,378	1,098	1,340	1,350	1,488	1,213	1,187	1,145	654	1,353	1,587	1,539
1927 1st Qtr.	1,398	834	1,347	1,117	1,328	1,330	1,507	1,194	1,193	1,182	590	1,359	1,578	1,529
„ 2nd „	1,396	834	1,347	1,117	1,328	1,329	1,495	1,178	1,185	1,128	590	1,344	1,582	1,533
„ 3rd „	1,440	835	1,390	1,087	1,353	1,366	1,484	1,231	1,185	1,153	683	1,357	1,593	1,545
„ 4th „	1,450	835	1,429	1,072	1,353	1,375	1,467	1,248	1,185	1,119	752	1,352	1,597	1,550

(*a*) Base.

Food, Groceries and Housing Combined (4 and 5 rooms).—Index-Numbers—30 Towns; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, Nov., 1914, base (= 1,000).

Period.	N.S.W.—Index-Numbers.						Victoria.—Index-Numbers.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 ..	1,057	..	..	..	..	..	952	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1921 ..	1,517	1,467	1,282	1,438	1,266	1,499	1,390	1,194	1,212	1,311	1,328	1,361
Year 1923 ..	1,606	1,514	1,418	1,558	1,342	1,591	1,527	1,312	1,342	1,410	1,387	1,506
„ 1924 ..	1,588	1,493	1,409	1,582	1,346	1,573	1,475	1,279	1,302	1,365	1,379	1,455
„ 1925 ..	1,631	1,567	1,517	1,569	1,427	1,620	1,520	1,336	1,364	1,415	1,376	1,502
„ 1926 ..	1,662	1,609	1,557	1,624	1,495	1,653	1,566	1,360	1,412	1,516	1,392	1,548
„ 1927 ..	1,646	1,612	1,589	1,659	1,475	1,640	1,547	1,339	1,426	1,517	1,388	1,532
1927 1st Qtr.	1,646	1,611	1,548	1,636	1,495	1,639	1,524	1,334	1,406	1,501	1,363	1,509
„ 2nd „	1,629	1,582	1,571	1,621	1,471	1,622	1,521	1,321	1,395	1,507	1,363	1,506
„ 3rd „	1,629	1,600	1,611	1,675	1,458	1,625	1,575	1,356	1,459	1,527	1,406	1,559
„ 4th „	1,680	1,656	1,626	1,704	1,478	1,675	1,568	1,345	1,446	1,532	1,420	1,552

Period.	Queensland.—Index-Numbers.						South Australia.—Index-Numbers.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 ..	870	..	..	..	..	..	1,021	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1921 ..	1,304	1,198	1,210	1,274	1,233	1,279	1,394	1,259	1,302	1,196	1,311	1,375
Year 1923 ..	1,337	1,272	1,235	1,323	1,271	1,321	1,511	1,355	1,348	1,254	1,349	1,493
„ 1924 ..	1,337	1,245	1,211	1,339	1,280	1,318	1,523	1,318	1,358	1,221	1,431	1,504
„ 1925 ..	1,365	1,322	1,327	1,361	1,301	1,357	1,562	1,332	1,438	1,259	1,515	1,543
„ 1926 ..	1,451	1,399	1,416	1,451	1,400	1,443	1,558	1,358	1,501	1,317	1,522	1,544
„ 1927 ..	1,400	1,324	1,391	1,452	1,382	1,395	1,551	1,353	1,460	1,298	1,546	1,536
1927 1st Qtr.	1,413	1,368	1,430	1,498	1,389	1,414	1,538	1,358	1,463	1,293	1,565	1,525
„ 2nd „	1,370	1,299	1,386	1,436	1,368	1,368	1,533	1,360	1,453	1,283	1,523	1,520
„ 3rd „	1,402	1,303	1,375	1,432	1,381	1,392	1,576	1,350	1,467	1,304	1,534	1,558
„ 4th „	1,416	1,324	1,374	1,440	1,390	1,406	1,556	1,344	1,456	1,314	1,560	1,540

Period.	Western Australia.—Index-Numbers.						Tasmania.—Index-Numbers.						Weighted Average 6 Capital Cities.	Weighted Average, 30 Towns, Australia.
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Avge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Avge, Tas.		
Nov. 1914 ..	1,071	..	..	..	..	..	978	..	..	..	..	..	1,000[a]	..
„ 1921 ..	1,423	1,441	1,395	1,409	1,463	1,426	1,509	1,333	1,273	1,081	1,352	1,415	1,436	..
Year 1923 ..	1,460	1,496	1,477	1,420	1,530	1,465	1,551	1,440	1,483	1,453	1,367	1,506	1,535	1,427
„ 1924 ..	1,502	1,499	1,522	1,477	1,567	1,503	1,573	1,458	1,491	1,475	1,403	1,527	1,515	1,516
„ 1925 ..	1,538	1,504	1,602	1,519	1,624	1,537	1,571	1,450	1,472	1,457	1,420	1,522	1,556	1,497
„ 1926 ..	1,541	1,493	1,604	1,514	1,601	1,538	1,596	1,472	1,497	1,475	1,386	1,544	1,591	1,576
„ 1927 ..	1,514	1,449	1,593	1,504	1,582	1,510	1,534	1,423	1,443	1,418	1,341	1,487	1,570	1,557
1927 1st Qtr.	1,515	1,452	1,576	1,523	1,584	1,511	1,554	1,436	1,446	1,456	1,337	1,505	1,563	1,551
„ 2nd „	1,523	1,467	1,602	1,511	1,577	1,520	1,536	1,413	1,446	1,410	1,311	1,484	1,551	1,538
„ 3rd „	1,509	1,449	1,595	1,488	1,580	1,506	1,537	1,424	1,448	1,432	1,354	1,490	1,575	1,561
„ 4th „	1,510	1,426	1,597	1,493	1,588	1,504	1,511	1,417	1,433	1,375	1,365	1,470	1,591	1,577

(*a*) Base.

Clothing.—Index-Numbers—30 Towns; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, Nov., 1914, base (= 1,000).

Period.	N.S.W.—Index-Numbers.						Victoria.—Index-Numbers.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 ..	1,002	..	..	..	..	..	1,035	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1921 ..	1,665	1,760	1,683	1,822	1,672	1,676	1,685	2,120	2,082	1,940	2,138	1,758
Year 1923 ..	1,317	1,436	1,309	1,531	1,410	1,330	1,419	1,499	1,490	1,481	1,555	1,428
„ 1924 ..	1,241	1,331	1,173	1,567	1,361	1,252	1,357	1,394	1,371	1,403	1,602	1,363
„ 1925 ..	1,246	1,303	1,175	1,559	1,306	1,253	1,314	1,377	1,296	1,388	1,511	1,320
„ 1926 ..	1,255	1,330	1,176	1,547	1,401	1,264	1,298	1,426	1,306	1,365	1,506	1,308
„ 1927 ..	1,242	1,328	1,179	1,541	1,297	1,251	1,293	1,418	1,316	1,375	1,511	1,304
1927 1st Qtr.	1,227	1,308	1,158	1,540	1,308	1,237	1,291	1,415	1,316	1,376	1,500	1,302
„ 2nd „	1,231	1,324	1,187	1,541	1,308	1,242	1,294	1,417	1,320	1,372	1,512	1,305
„ 3rd „	1,250	1,344	1,175	1,541	1,300	1,260	1,288	1,416	1,310	1,374	1,508	1,300
„ 4th „	1,258	1,338	1,194	1,541	1,270	1,266	1,300	1,423	1,316	1,378	1,523	1,311

Period.	Queensland.—Index-Numbers.						South Australia.—Index-Numbers.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 ..	872	..	..	..	..	..	1,002	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1921 ..	1,492	1,867	1,926	2,079	2,015	1,638	1,585	1,903	1,963	2,251	1,565	1,641
Year 1923 ..	1,426	1,441	1,433	1,344	1,492	1,427	1,441	1,470	1,398	1,604	1,417	1,443
„ 1924 ..	1,379	1,445	1,421	1,269	1,413	1,385	1,451	1,421	1,408	1,567	1,394	1,449
„ 1925 ..	1,369	1,422	1,377	1,190	1,395	1,368	1,442	1,409	1,380	1,625	1,471	1,442
„ 1926 ..	1,337	1,398	1,410	1,162	1,464	1,345	1,440	1,375	1,356	1,617	1,470	1,437
„ 1927 ..	1,280	1,390	1,358	1,102	1,465	1,293	1,415	1,383	1,347	1,600	1,462	1,414
1927 1st Qtr.	1,295	1,388	1,394	1,129	1,465	1,309	1,443	1,363	1,333	1,602	1,481	1,438
„ 2nd „	1,295	1,380	1,365	1,095	1,467	1,304	1,408	1,387	1,341	1,598	1,478	1,408
„ 3rd „	1,270	1,384	1,344	1,099	1,467	1,284	1,396	1,384	1,341	1,603	1,448	1,397
„ 4th „	1,261	1,410	1,330	1,086	1,460	1,277	1,412	1,398	1,372	1,598	1,438	1,413

Period.	Western Australia.—Index-Numbers.						Tasmania.—Index-Numbers.						Weighted Average Six Capital Cities.	Weighted Average 30 Towns, Australia.
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Avge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Avge, Tas.		
Nov. 1914 ..	926	..	..	..	..	..	1,094	..	..	..	..	..	1,000*a*	..
„ 1921 ..	1,634	1,824	1,832	1,928	1,751	1,693	1,892	2,214	2,022	1,863	1,994	2,006	1,653	1,710
Year 1923 ..	1,396	1,512	1,353	1,474	1,419	1,409	1,643	1,548	1,457	1,437	1,628	1,598	1,386	1,397
„ 1924 ..	1,346	1,517	1,258	1,459	1,319	1,364	1,639	1,513	1,417	1,372	1,579	1,579	1,330	1,339
„ 1925 ..	1,341	1,509	1,325	1,376	1,311	1,358	1,529	1,438	1,378	1,349	1,669	1,494	1,313	1,320
„ 1926 ..	1,330	1,502	1,268	1,347	1,309	1,347	1,523	1,435	1,361	1,357	1,622	1,487	1,308	1,317
„ 1927 ..	1,344	1,495	1,239	1,282	1,336	1,356	1,456	1,428	1,362	1,334	1,576	1,442	1,292	1,302
1927 1st Qtr.	1,330	1,493	1,235	1,276	1,319	1,344	1,459	1,421	1,371	1,336	1,570	1,443	1,290	1,299
„ 2nd „	1,341	1,495	1,262	1,274	1,324	1,354	1,474	1,428	1,359	1,348	1,580	1,454	1,289	1,300
„ 3rd „	1,339	1,493	1,236	1,291	1,343	1,352	1,462	1,423	1,356	1,321	1,564	1,443	1,291	1,301
„ 4th „	1,364	1,498	1,223	1,287	1,360	1,373	1,430	1,439	1,363	1,332	1,587	1,430	1,300	1,309

(*a*) Base.

Miscellaneous.—Index-Numbers—30 Towns ; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, Nov., 1914, base (= 1,000).

Period.	N.S.W.—Index-Numbers.						Victoria.—Index-Numbers.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 ..	1,022	..	..	..	..	..	971	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1921 ..	1,348	1,328	1,471	1,270	1,321	1,350	1,364	1,277	1,352	1,379	1,175	1,355
Year 1923 ..	1,364	1,242	1,438	1,226	1,264	1,353	1,316	1,233	1,259	1,285	1,183	1,308
„ 1924 ..	1,358	1,253	1,432	1,221	1,262	1,349	1,342	1,256	1,261	1,279	1,173	1,332
„ 1925 ..	1,333	1,219	1,426	1,198	1,238	1,324	1,329	1,246	1,262	1,277	1,162	1,320
„ 1926 ..	1,362	1,249	1,434	1,209	1,236	1,350	1,324	1,246	1,261	1,267	1,159	1,315
„ 1927 ..	1,400	1,274	1,427	1,210	1,234	1,386	1,321	1,246	1,261	1,260	1,156	1,312
1927 1st Qtr.	1,396	1,260	1,425	1,216	1,237	1,382	1,321	1,246	1,263	1,263	1,154	1,312
„ 2nd „	1,396	1,276	1,428	1,209	1,235	1,383	1,320	1,244	1,260	1,265	1,156	1,311
„ 3rd „	1,403	1,279	1,428	1,208	1,227	1,390	1,320	1,245	1,261	1,257	1,157	1,311
„ 4th „	1,404	1,279	1,428	1,208	1,240	1,390	1,323	1,247	1,261	1,256	1,155	1,313

Period.	Queensland.—Index-Numbers.						South Australia.—Index-Numbers.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 ..	971	..	..	..	..	..	1,028	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1921 ..	1,261	1,273	1,338	1,347	1,320	1,279	1,379	1,423	1,422	1,378	1,336	1,383
Year 1923 ..	1,247	1,239	1,247	1,296	1,261	1,249	1,370	1,361	1,358	1,312	1,314	1,368
„ 1924 ..	1,252	1,245	1,238	1,301	1,224	1,251	1,371	1,359	1,365	1,335	1,368	1,369
„ 1925 ..	1,246	1,268	1,222	1,286	1,240	1,247	1,370	1,343	1,371	1,320	1,360	1,368
„ 1926 ..	1,240	1,270	1,222	1,280	1,227	1,242	1,370	1,352	1,360	1,309	1,363	1,368
„ 1927 ..	1,250	1,269	1,227	1,304	1,238	1,251	1,365	1,329	1,357	1,304	1,352	1,362
1927 1st Qtr.	1,250	1,271	1,229	1,320	1,214	1,252	1,369	1,341	1,355	1,306	1,355	1,367
„ 2nd „	1,253	1,268	1,229	1,300	1,254	1,254	1,363	1,328	1,354	1,304	1,353	1,360
„ 3rd „	1,246	1,268	1,227	1,300	1,242	1,247	1,363	1,325	1,360	1,304	1,352	1,360
„ 4th „	1,251	1,270	1,225	1,297	1,241	1,251	1,363	1,322	1,361	1,303	1,351	1,360

Period.	Western Australia.—Index-Numbers.						Tasmania.—Index-Numbers.						Weighted Average Six Capital Cities.	Weighted Average, 30 Towns, Australia.
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Avge, W.A	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Avge, Tas.		
Nov. 1914 ..	1,041	..	..	..	..	..	934	..	..	..	..	..	1,000*a*	..
„ 1921 ..	1,374	1,375	1,357	1,304	1,471	1,374	1,245	1,315	1,257	1,282	1,280	1,271	1,349	1,347
Year 1923 ..	1,344	1,302	1,251	1,240	1,401	1,336	1,243	1,255	1,141	1,143	1,236	1,237	1,334	1,325
„ 1924 ..	1,326	1,309	1,278	1,249	1,395	1,323	1,246	1,248	1,147	1,121	1,083	1,231	1,340	1,330
„ 1925 ..	1,313	1,304	1,251	1,249	1,350	1,310	1,224	1,240	1,132	1,133	1,098	1,215	1,324	1,315
„ 1926 ..	1,308	1,295	1,245	1,250	1,306	1,304	1,209	1,223	1,123	1,124	1,096	1,201	1,332	1,322
„ 1927 ..	1,306	1,298	1,238	1,252	1,310	1,303	1,200	1,226	1,118	1,144	1,106	1,198	1,346	1,335
1927 1st Qtr.	1,306	1,287	1,243	1,251	1,313	1,302	1,202	1,228	1,120	1,145	1,099	1,200	1,345	1,334
„ 2nd „	1,305	1,289	1,241	1,251	1,307	1,301	1,201	1,226	1,118	1,145	1,102	1,198	1,344	1,333
„ 3rd „	1,306	1,310	1,234	1,252	1,308	1,304	1,199	1,225	1,117	1,146	1,105	1,197	1,347	1,336
„ 4th „	1,308	1,308	1,233	1,252	1,311	1,305	1,198	1,225	1,117	1,142	1,117	1,197	1,348	1,337

(*a*) Base.

Total Household Expenditure.—Index-Numbers—30 Towns; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, Nov., 1914, Base (= 1,000).

Period.	N.S.W.—Index-Numbers.						Victoria.—Index-Numbers.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 ..	1,036	..	..	..	..	..	976	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1921 ..	1,523	1,515	1,419	1,504	1,379	1,516	1,460	1,443	1,458	1,483	1,504	1,460
Year 1923 ..	1,488	1,444	1,394	1,490	1,345	1,481	1,460	1,344	1,364	1,405	1,391	1,450
,, 1924 ..	1,458	1,408	1,354	1,511	1,334	1,450	1,420	1,304	1,312	1,358	1,397	1,409
,, 1925 ..	1,478	1,435	1,414	1,498	1,361	1,472	1,432	1,330	1,328	1,383	1,371	1,422
,, 1926 ..	1,503	1,470	1,438	1,527	1,423	1,498	1,453	1,355	1,357	1,431	1,377	1,444
,, 1927 ..	1,498	1,478	1,455	1,546	1,385	1,495	1,441	1,341	1,368	1,433	1,376	1,433
1927 1st Qtr.	1,494	1,469	1,426	1,534	1,399	1,490	1,427	1,338	1,357	1,425	1,358	1,420
,, 2nd ,,	1,485	1,460	1,447	1,524	1,386	1,482	1,426	1,331	1,351	1,428	1,362	1,419
,, 3rd ,,	1,491	1,476	1,467	1,554	1,375	1,489	1,455	1,351	1,384	1,438	1,386	1,447
,, 4th ,,	1,522	1,505	1,480	1,571	1,381	1,519	1,455	1,347	1,379	1,441	1,397	1,447

Period.	Queensland.—Index Numbers.						South Australia.—Index-Numbers.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 ..	889	..	..	..	..	..	1,018	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1921 ..	1,344	1,381	1,415	1,491	1,447	1,370	1,440	1,452	1,492	1,497	1,379	1,444
Year 1923 ..	1,343	1,309	1,287	1,324	1,325	1,334	1,467	1,385	1,362	1,353	1,360	1,457
,, 1924 ..	1,332	1,296	1,269	1,314	1,303	1,322	1,476	1,352	1,372	1,330	1,410	1,465
,, 1925 ..	1,344	1,337	1,320	1,304	1,314	1,339	1,496	1,353	1,411	1,363	1,475	1,485
,, 1926 ..	1,383	1,375	1,378	1,346	1,384	1,381	1,493	1,361	1,438	1,392	1,479	1,484
,, 1927 ..	1,342	1,330	1,352	1,336	1,376	1,343	1,482	1,356	1,412	1,376	1,489	1,473
1927 1st Qtr.	1,353	1,355	1,383	1,371	1,376	1,357	1,483	1,356	1,410	1,374	1,505	1,473
,, 2nd ,,	1,329	1,314	1,351	1 325	1,372	1,331	1,470	1,361	1,407	1,366	1,480	1,462
,, 3rd ,,	1,339	1,317	1,340	1 324	1,377	1,338	1,491	1,354	1,415	1,380	1,479	1,481
,, 4th ,,	1,346	1,335	1,335	1,324	1,380	1,345	1,484	1,354	1,417	1,384	1,490	1,474

Period.	Western Australia.—Index Numbers.						Tasmania.—Index-Numbers.						**Weighted Average Six Capital Cities.**	**Weighted Average 30 Towns, Australia.**
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Avge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Avge, Tas.		
Nov. 1914 ..	1,029	..	..	..	..	..	999	..	..	..	..	..	**1,000***a*	..
,, 1921 ..	1,467	1,526	1,499	1,520	1,537	1,484	1,556	1,552	1,459	1,316	1,501	1,538	**1,474**	**1,474**
Year 1923 ..	1,422	1,464	1,404	1,400	1,478	1,427	1,517	1,433	1,413	1,391	1,409	1,479	**1,460**	**1,450**
,, 1924 ..	1,430	1,468	1,410	1,430	1,473	1,434	1,529	1,433	1,409	1,383	1,388	1,485	**1,436**	**1,426**
,, 1925 ..	1,446	1,468	1,467	1,433	1,494	1,450	1,496	1,408	1,385	1,369	1,423	1,458	**1,451**	**1,442**
,, 1926 ..	1,444	1,458	1,452	1,423	1,472	1,446	1,506	1,416	1,393	1,380	1,392	1,466	**1,471**	**1,463**
,, 1927 ..	1,433	1,433	1,437	1,401	1,469	1,433	1,453	1,387	1,362	1,346	1,357	1,422	**1,458**	**1,451**
1927 1st Qtr.	1,429	1,432	1,428	1,410	1,467	1,430	1,465	1,394	1,366	1,368	1,351	1,432	**1,453**	**1,447**
,, 2nd ,,	1,437	1,441	1,449	1,403	1,463	1,437	1,458	1,382	1,363	1,345	1,340	1,423	**1,446**	**1,440**
,, 3rd ,,	1,429	1,435	1,437	1,395	1,470	1,430	1,455	1,387	1,363	1,351	1,361	1,424	**1,461**	**1,454**
,, 4th ,,	1,435	1,423	1,435	1,396	1,479	1,434	1,432	1,387	1,357	1,320	1,375	1,409	**1,472**	**1,465**

(*a*) Basis of Table.

6. **Application of Index-Numbers.**—The following table shows the manner in which the index-numbers in the preceding tables may be applied to the findings of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage:—

Basic Wage Commission's Findings of 1920.—Cost at November, 1914, 1920, and 4th Quarter, 1927.

Town.	November, 1914.		November, 1920.		4th Quarter, 1927.	
	Index-Number.	Relative Cost.	Actual Finding.	Index-Number.	Index-Number.	Relative Cost.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Sydney	1,036	3 9 10	**5 17 1**	**1,736**	1,522	5 2 8
Melbourne	976	3 6 8	**5 16 6**	**1,706**	1,455	4 19 4
Brisbane	889	3 1 6	**5 6 2**	**1,534**	1,346	4 13 2
Adelaide	1,018	3 9 10	**5 16 1**	**1,693**	1,484	5 1 9
Perth	1,029	3 12 6	**5 13 11**	**1,617**	1,435	5 1 1
Hobart	999	3 6 2	**5 16 11**	**1,765**	1,432	4 14 10
Weighted Average	**1,000**	3 8 2	**5 15 8**	**1,697**	1,472	5 0 4

The table shows, in the third column, the amount determined by the Basic Wage Commission as the cost of living according to the standard fixed by the Commission in November, 1920. Applying the index-numbers for 4th quarter, 1927, the relative costs of the Commission's standard for that quarter are obtained. In order to check the applicability of the index-numbers for the determination of variations in the Basic Wage Commission's finding, the relative costs of the standard fixed for November, 1914, have been computed in the same manner. While they do not correspond exactly with the amounts as given in the supplementary Report of the Commission, they are sufficiently near to show that the method adopted by this Bureau for measuring the variations gives results which closely approximate to those of the Commission. The amounts for November, 1914, as found by the Commission, are given on page 28 of this Report. The greatest difference between the results is shown for Sydney, and amounts to 3s. 1d. per week, while for Perth the difference is only 3d. per week.

§ 4. Retail Price Index-Numbers, 200 Towns.

1. **General.**—To supplement the information collected monthly for the 30 towns specified in the preceding chapter, a special investigation into prices in 70 additional towns was undertaken in November, 1913. This investigation was repeated in November, 1914, and again in November 1915, when the number of additional towns was increased to 120. In November, 1923, the number was further increased to 170. Information in regard to prices obtained in November each year will relate, therefore, to 200 towns. The results of the first investigation were published in Labour Bulletin No. 5 (Section IV., pages 26 to 33), where some description was given of the methods adopted in making the investigation and in computing the index-numbers. The results of succeeding investigations have appeared in the Labour Bulletins and Reports of this Bureau.

2. **Results—1925 to 1927.**—The results of the investigation in November, 1927, are set out in the tables on the following pages, compared with the particulars recorded during the two previous years. Aggregate expenditure on food and groceries separately is shown in the form of index-numbers for each year in column A. In columns B and C the corresponding aggregate expenditure on food, groceries, and rent of 4-rooms, and food, groceries, and rent of 5-rooms are shown for each year for each town. The index-number 1,703 (see page 41), represents the weighted average expenditure in 200 towns on food, groceries, and rent of 5-roomed houses; 1,570 represents the average weighted expenditure on food, groceries, and rent of 4-roomed houses in November, 1927. Similarly, in column A, the index-number 1,082 represents the relative weighted average expenditure on food and groceries only for November, 1927. The figures given in the table are comparable throughout. Thus, taking the average weighted expenditure for the 200 towns on food, groceries, and rent of 5-roomed houses as equal to 1,703, the expenditure on the same items in Melbourne is 1,728; while if 4-roomed houses were substituted for 5-roomed the expenditure in Melbourne would be represented by 1,573, compared with an expenditure of 1,570 on the average for 200 towns.

The change made in Report No. 13 in the basis on which the index-numbers were computed is continued in this issue. Previously the weighted average expenditure on food, groceries, and rent of 5-roomed houses for the 150 towns in each year was taken as base. In the tables on the following pages the same base is taken as in the tables referring to 30 towns and 6 capital cities given in the second paragraph, i.e., the weighted average expenditure on food, groceries, and housing in the 6 capital cities in 1911 is made equal to 1,000.

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns for November, 1925, 1926, and 1927, compared with the Weighted Average Cost of Food, Groceries, and Rent for all houses in the Six Capital Cities in 1911 as base (= 1,000).

State and Town.	1925. November.			1926. November.			1927. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.
New South Wales—	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Sydney	1,072	1,623	1,759	1,096	1,649	1,769	1,129	1,673	1,790
Newcastle	1,090	1,603	1,733	1,071	1,576	1,724	1,103	1,637	1,793
Broken Hill	1,244	1,570	1,648	1,196	1,563	1,651	1,300	1,663	1,775
Goulburn	1,086	1,607	1,695	1,072	1,636	1,713	1,111	1,650	1,827
Bathurst	1,043	1,418	1,488	1,038	1,423	1,506	1,057	1,440	1,516
Albury	1,082	1,812	1,954	1,083	1,817	1,962	1,087	1,804	1,975
Armidale	1,095	1,464	1,674	1,052	1,421	1,631	1,058	1,522	1,624
Ballina	1,117	1,644	1,742	1,191	1,639	1,685	1,118	1,604	1,699
Bega	1,114	1,432	1,561	1,089	1,331	1,449	1,122	1,461	1,536
Berry	1,151	1,464	1,595	1,133	1,445	1,577	1,182	1,537	1,656

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns, etc.—*continued.*

State and Town.	1925. November.			1926. November.			1927. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.
New South Wales—*contd.*	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Blackheath	1,203	1,677	1,779	1,235	1,676	1,771	1,232	1,657	1,795
Bourke	1,201	1,382	1,474	1,176	1,407	1,505	1,289	1,533	1,599
Bowral	1,118	1,684	1,790	1,182	1,741	1,820	1,119	1,765	1,831
Casino	1,157	1,617	1,708	1,163	1,681	1,772	1,106	1,550	1,759
Cessnock	1,094	1,664	1,774	1,108	1,651	1,749	1,109	1,652	1,718
Cobar	1,156	1,245	1,291	1,174	1,283	1,309	1,329	1,438	1,487
Cooma	1,131	1,474	1,615	1,118	1,422	1,611	1,233	1,542	1,741
Coonamble	1,143	1,459	1,569	1,105	1,447	1,572	1,214	1,558	1,682
Cootamundra ..	1,100	1,669	1,807	1,100	1,594	1,791	1,130	1,624	1,821
Corrimal	1,077	1,471	1,498	1,112	1,507	1,533	1,106	1,455	1,567
Cowra	1,102	1,536	1,668	1,159	1,559	1,631	1,106	1,633	1,657
Cronulla	1,099	1,740	1,878	1,105	1,672	1,832	1,144	1,675	1,844
Deniliquin	1,078	1,412	1,529	1,072	1,391	1,549	1,080	1,471	1,583
Dubbo	1,141	1,630	1,741	1,119	1,645	1,733	1,158	1,709	1,791
Forbes	1,098	1,609	1,756	1,133	1,609	1,727	1,123	1,684	1,822
Gilgandra	1,146	1,398	1,556	1,176	1,505	1,584	1,203	1,532	1,611
Glen Innes	1,000	1,337	1,505	1,008	1,344	1,532	1,029	1,431	1,569
Grafton	1,093	1,611	1,734	1,079	1,588	1,737	1,060	1,561	1,718
Grenfell	1,129	1,571	1,696	1,092	1,533	1,678	1,076	1,499	1,668
Griffith	1,166	1,877	2,186	1,151	1,973	2,203	1,254	2,175	2,406
Gulgong	1,093	1,297	1,350	1,084	1,341	1,440	1,162	1,432	1,527
Gunnedah	1,051	1,437	1,545	1,027	1,417	1,507	1,127	1,512	1,658
Hay	1,175	1,513	1,683	1,151	1,488	1,684	1,136	1,514	1,704
Inverell	1,103	1,513	1,607	1,111	1,590	1,696	1,122	1,561	1,639
Junee	1,068	1,699	1,788	1,077	1,756	1,800	1,123	1,781	1,787
Katoomba	1,147	1,663	1,779	1,136	1,719	1,840	1,159	1,797	1,938
Kempsey	1,046	1,472	1,547	1,086	1,527	1,607	1,106	1,599	1,691
Kiama	1,144	1,491	1,651	1,145	1,507	1,606	1,145	1,507	1,606
Kurri Kurri	1,148	1,576	1,658	1,156	1,545	1,605	1,150	1,619	1,673
Leeton	1,172	1,896	1,932	1,176	1,854	1,861	1,216	1,890	1,972
Lismore	1,088	1,490	1,680	1,167	1,696	1,879	1,101	1,561	1,703
Lithgow	1,087	1,489	1,581	1,116	1,535	1,626	1,093	1,543	1,627
Maitland	1,078	1,578	1,700	1,076	1,560	1,717	1,090	1,567	1,690
Moree	1,183	1,657	1,782	1,194	1,734	1,869	1,155	1,666	1,917
Moss Vale	1,121	1,648	1,779	1,075	1,562	1,680	1,126	1,701	1,797
Mudgee	1,086	1,503	1,601	1,084	1,486	1,611	1,143	1,582	1,680
Narrabri	1,096	1,403	1,518	1,066	1,434	1,579	1,163	1,557	1,712
Narrandera	1,164	1,592	1,727	1,189	1,682	1,880	1,123	1,627	1,855
Nowra	1,105	1,553	1,681	1,159	1,650	1,729	1,180	1,628	1,703
Orange	1,057	1,476	1,561	1,045	1,615	1,760	1,082	1,619	1,746
Parkes	1,110	1,587	1,693	1,096	1,570	1,732	1,132	1,685	1,855
Penrith	1,090	1,491	1,666	1,047	1,448	1,570	1,069	1,509	1,634
Port Kembla ..	1,120	1,442	1,537	1,109	1,484	1,548	1,166	1,655	1,764
Portland	1,122	1,583	1,623	1,122	1,510	1,635	1,151	1,602	1,714
Queanbeyan ..	1,136	1,682	1,815	1,135	1,747	1,879	1,169	1,827	1,956
Quirindi	1,134	1,446	1,647	1,092	1,401	1,593	1,103	1,458	1,649
Richmond	1,135	1,547	1,645	1,069	1,460	1,608	1,116	1,521	1,669
Scone	1,058	1,475	1,607	1,057	1,489	1,606	1,064	1,497	1,574
Singleton	1,080	1,445	1,534	1,098	1,460	1,592	1,177	1,539	1,621
Tamworth	1,047	1,519	1,610	1,012	1,427	1,596	1,053	1,464	1,633
Taree	1,076	1,586	1,750	1,059	1,562	1,706	1,134	1,610	1,827
Temora	1,160	1,703	1,861	1,128	1,622	1,737	1,136	1,712	1,843
Tenterfield	1,079	1,473	1,546	1,139	1,553	1,610	1,157	1,544	1,582
Tumut	1,158	1,619	1,783	1,048	1,498	1,607	1,133	1,626	1,725
Ulmarra	1,101	1,549	1,601	1,054	1,448	1,527	1,088	1,450	1,549
Wagga Wagga ..	1,068	1,776	1,989	1,065	1,707	1,822	1,066	1,770	1,800
Walcha	1,111	1,471	1,572	1,093	1,379	1,626	1,078	1,440	1,621
Wellington	1,109	1,404	1,486	1,101	1,373	1,512	1,111	1,492	1,645
Weston	1,155	1,519	1,583	1,134	1,476	1,562	1,196	1,603	1,656
Windsor	1,143	1,554	1,653	1,098	1,559	1,625	1,141	1,602	1,766
Wollongong	1,092	1,599	1,678	1,126	1,718	1,789	1,147	1,706	1,762
Wyalong	1,125	1,520	1,619	1,072	1,522	1,598	1,171	1,615	1,654
Yass	1,211	1,658	1,737	1,172	1,595	1,681	1,149	1,593	1,724
Young	1,085	1,671	1,727	1,052	1,585	1,676	1,057	1,582	1,643
Weighted Average for State (74 Towns) ..	1,083	1,607	1,737	1,097	1,626	1,747	1,129	1,656	1,776

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns, etc.—*continued.*

State and Town.	1925. November.			1926. November.			1927. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.
Victoria—	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Melbourne	1,053	1,556	1,691	1,024	1,550	1,714	1,036	1,573	1,728
Ballarat	1,066	1,366	1,506	1,047	1,321	1,489	1,040	1,316	1,485
Bendigo	1,070	1,403	1,524	1,053	1,392	1,549	1,049	1,426	1,574
Geelong	1,049	1,475	1,590	1,013	1,521	1,612	1,027	1,560	1,655
Warrnambool ..	1,040	1,424	1,545	1,004	1,377	1,517	1,007	1,424	1,584
Ararat	1,174	1,518	1,613	1,143	1,546	1,608	1,175	1,543	1,674
Bacchus Marsh ..	1,150	1,498	1,642	1,032	1,493	1,611	1,013	1,467	1,573
Bairnsdale	1,151	1,545	1,677	1,149	1,561	1,681	1,091	1,486	1,651
Beechworth	1,116	1,373	1,440	1,111	1,407	1,473	1,102	1,407	1,447
Benalla	1,086	1,448	1,560	1,079	1,441	1,533	1,076	1,427	1,488
Camperdown ..	1,098	1,515	1,647	1,081	1,520	1,621	1,072	1,445	1,587
Casterton	1,111	1,424	1,517	1,097	1,426	1,557	1,064	1,453	1,565
Castlemaine	1,111	1,427	1,550	1,081	1,340	1,485	1,079	1,334	1,481
Colac	1,070	1,591	1,728	1,046	1,588	1,709	1,025	1,558	1,685
Creswick	1,072	1,230	1,289	1,048	1,180	1,200	1,055	1,186	1,249
Daylesford	1,064	1,327	1,426	998	1,310	1,369	1,040	1,369	1,435
Dunolly	1,056	1,214	1,267	1,060	1,218	1,271	1,055	1,206	1,272
Echuca	1,116	1,438	1,570	1,084	1,436	1,594	1,091	1,483	1,634
Euroa	1,143	1,479	1,604	1,071	1,404	1,542	1,103	1,422	1,586
Hamilton	1,141	1,623	1,744	1,090	1,586	1,706	1,082	1,523	1,630
Healesville	1,075	1,469	1,568	1,070	1,498	1,563	1,054	1,423	1,482
Horsham	1,117	1,732	1,907	1,096	1,644	1,908	1,139	1,687	1,846
Kerang	1,118	1,688	1,797	1,093	1,619	1,773	1,096	1,629	1,820
Koroit	1,075	1,345	1,404	1,040	1,323	1,382	1,038	1,321	1,377
Korumburra	1,084	1,545	1,660	1,029	1,473	1,605	1,118	1,579	1,677
Kyneton	1,062	1,397	1,532	1,060	1,429	1,521	1,057	1,425	1,501
Lilydale	1,138	1,582	1,747	1,094	1,506	1,637	1,088	1,450	1,648
Maffra	1,023	1,615	1,747	1,042	1,700	1,798	1,031	1,632	1,722
Maldon	1,061	1,214	1,278	1,037	1,175	1,228	1,066	1,222	1,284
Maryborough ..	1,104	1,337	1,456	1,082	1,336	1,455	1,097	1,369	1,477
Mildura	1,152	1,784	1,926	1,131	1,774	1,873	1,136	1,757	1,906
Morwell	1,129	1,700	1,853	1,067	1,659	1,746	1,120	1,638	1,783
Nhill	1,174	1,700	1,832	1,110	1,636	1,733	1,116	1,589	1,688
Orbost	1,127	1,522	1,785	1,101	1,501	1,824	1,093	1,476	1,751
Portland	1,187	1,525	1,680	1,105	1,444	1,533	1,081	1,394	1,522
Port Fairy	1,096	1,391	1,458	1,072	1,362	1,486	1,062	1,391	1,470
St. Arnaud	1,193	1,632	1,752	1,141	1,602	1,759	1,188	1,586	1,813
Sale	1,074	1,537	1,677	1,045	1,515	1,677	1,021	1,409	1,588
Seymour	1,145	1,476	1,555	1,123	1,454	1,533	1,135	1,497	1,543
Shepparton	1,080	1,633	1,760	1,071	1,637	1,782	1,082	1,615	1,789
Stawell	1,179	1,500	1,595	1,185	1,505	1,615	1,169	1,485	1,632
Swan Hill	1,098	1,690	1,822	1,098	1,690	1,822	1,125	1,757	1,889
Terang	1,125	1,546	1,651	1,117	1,512	1,651	1,066	1,459	1,581
Traralgon	1,115	1,461	1,612	1,050	1,407	1,573	1,037	1,454	1,604
Wangaratta	1,149	1,590	1,720	1,137	1,579	1,698	1,120	1,585	1,697
Warracknabeal ..	1,131	1,657	1,745	1,139	1,639	1,742	1,076	1,636	1,699
Warragul	1,080	1,551	1,716	1,079	1,609	1,767	1,062	1,608	1,743
Wonthaggi	1,145	1,623	1,693	1,072	1,497	1,585	1,105	1,488	1,611
Weighted Average for State (48 Towns) ..	1,062	1,539	1,671	1,033	1,531	1,686	1,043	1,550	1,700
Queensland—									
Brisbane	1,068	1,405	1,523	1,041	1,411	1,569	1,004	1,389	1,553
Toowoomba ..	1,051	1,359	1,505	1,022	1,362	1,491	968	1,291	1,444
Rockhampton ..	1,075	1,372	1,474	1,094	1,399	1,521	1,052	1,362	1,482
Charters Towers ..	1,156	1,422	1,510	1,217	1,484	1,579	1,200	1,481	1,542
Warwick	1,039	1,377	1,450	1,076	1,405	1,536	1,026	1,370	1,509
Ayr	1,224	1,685	1,849	1,160	1,584	1,711	1,170	1,631	1,762
Barcaldine	1,184	1,579	1,727	1,232	1,587	1,646	1,249	1,545	1,663
Bowen	1,184	1,579	1,645	1,179	1,607	1,706	1,139	1,528	1,656
Bundaberg	1,044	1,364	1,439	1,040	1,371	1,496	1,032	1,363	1,416
Cairns	1,238	1,786	1,913	1,205	1,797	1,907	1,174	1,731	1,876
Charleville	1,183	1,571	1,676	1,214	1,658	1,828	1,154	1,631	1,771
Chillagoe	1,277	1,513	1,540	1,281	1,550	1,610	1,225	1,489	1,541
Cloncurry	1,212	1,592	1,708	1,238	1,603	1,709	1,231	1,616	1,729
Cooktown	1,141	1,273	1,330	1,153	1,284	1,363	1,147	1,239	1,323
Cunnamulla	1,186	1,515	1,581	1,227	1,654	1,687	1,235	1,695	1,761
Dalby	1,051	1,412	1,495	1,063	1,431	1,524	1,011	1,350	1,449
Gayndah	1,093	1,383	1,455	1,114	1,411	1,476	1,059	1,323	1,454
Gladstone	1,109	1,385	1,437	1,097	1,352	1,492	1,040	1,303	1,435
Goondiwindi ..	1,139	1,554	1,643	1,113	1,519	1,607	1,092	1,473	1,566
Gympie	1,087	1,399	1,493	1,090	1,397	1,518	1,044	1,373	1,489

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns, etc.—*continued.*

State and Town.	1925. November.			1926. November.			1927. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Queensland—*continued.*									
Hughenden	1,197	1,734	1,866	1,276	1,723	1,830	1,245	1,738	1,870
Innisfail	1,316	1,842	1,974	1,298	1,825	1,956	1,266	1,885	2,046
Ipswich	1,044	1,373	1,439	1,096	1,454	1,524	1,033	1,339	1,487
Longreach	1,177	1,561	1,646	1,260	1,654	1,760	1,252	1,613	1,772
Mackay	1,087	1,536	1,671	1,094	1,576	1,730	1,086	1,590	1,694
Maryborough ..	1,051	1,347	1,449	1,041	1,337	1,462	1,009	1,285	1,437
Mount Morgan ..	1,071	1,282	1,321	1,117	1,328	1,367	1,100	1,258	1,284
Nambour	1,085	1,458	1,541	1,103	1,520	1,623	1,080	1,441	1,586
Roma	1,109	1,468	1,545	1,135	1,534	1,644	1,053	1,416	1,571
Stanthorpe	1,153	1,548	1,614	1,155	1,484	1,537	1,015	1,337	1,528
Townsville	1,176	1,655	1,797	1,216	1,733	1,894	1,186	1,672	1,771
Winton	1,199	1,802	1,912	1,288	1,803	1,902	1,236	1,719	1,796
Weighted Average for State (32 Towns) ..	1,085	1,430	1,540	1,080	1,448	1,586	1,042	1,412	1,555
South Australia—									
Adelaide	1,067	1,567	1,688	1,056	1,541	1,641	1,079	1,567	1,702
Kadina, etc.	1,110	1,369	1,450	1,120	1,370	1,458	1,116	1,370	1,462
Port Pirie	1,154	1,500	1,596	1,137	1,515	1,615	1,109	1,490	1,594
Mount Gambier ..	1,040	1,266	1,362	1,062	1,322	1,369	1,063	1,310	1,413
Peterborough ..	1,116	1,520	1,596	1,149	1,566	1,647	1,158	1,568	1,655
Freeling	1,105	1,473	1,539	1,073	1,487	1,586	1,063	1,424	1,490
Gawler	1,050	1,386	1,458	1,065	1,425	1,504	1,052	1,395	1,480
Kapunda	1,073	1,284	1,349	1,030	1,208	1,327	1,062	1,266	1,326
Koringa	1,101	1,298	1,386	1,074	1,272	1,360	1,090	1,419	1,485
Millicent	986	1,299	1,388	996	1,328	1,414	961	1,317	1,402
Murray Bridge ..	1,070	1,491	1,543	1,099	1,543	1,645	1,113	1,508	1,661
Port Augusta ..	1,209	1,565	1,648	1,186	1,560	1,625	1,210	1,586	1,642
Quorn	1,100	1,536	1,643	1,089	1,496	1,544	1,115	1,480	1,503
Victor Harbour ..	1,102	1,635	1,777	1,085	1,592	1,750	1,078	1,604	1,802
Renmark	1,231	1,708	1,840	1,206	1,654	1,763	1,191	1,651	1,743
Weighted Average for State (15 Towns) ..	1,074	1,545	1,661	1,065	1,524	1,623	1,083	1,545	1,673
Western Australia—									
Perth and Fremantle ..	1,065	1,467	1,569	1,062	1,510	1,620	1,052	1,516	1,649
Kalgoorlie and Boulder	1,235	1,556	1,611	1,215	1,530	1,600	1,188	1,495	1,564
Northam	1,161	1,556	1,732	1,163	1,577	1,739	1,157	1,626	1,750
Bunbury	1,134	1,504	1,598	1,177	1,521	1,679	1,179	1,535	1,636
Geraldton	1,172	1,619	1,751	1,168	1,609	1,745	1,172	1,610	1,777
Albany	1,230	1,532	1,626	1,183	1,505	1,602	1,193	1,518	1,597
Beverley	1,119	1,384	1,472	1,137	1,435	1,519	1,174	1,453	1,536
Bridgetown	1,232	1,643	1,709	1,247	1,603	1,641	1,220	1,592	1,647
Broome	1,322	1,980	2,045	1,428	2,020	2,152	1,380	1,963	2,104
Carnarvon	1,329	1,823	1,921	1,301	1,795	1,926	1,327	1,821	1,985
Collie	1,236	1,598	1,664	1,205	1,596	1,639	1,237	1,723	1,764
Greenbushes.. ..	1,251	1,435	1,474	1,257	1,454	1,507	1,247	1,445	1,497
Katanning	1,089	1,473	1,553	1,114	1,466	1,574	1,088	1,444	1,548
Leonora and Gwalia ..	1,354	1,512	1,551	1,379	1,560	1,643	1,336	1,546	1,577
Meekatharra ..	1,430	1,693	1,759	1,409	1,672	1,738	1,385	1,648	1,714
Narrogin	1,160	1,643	1,792	1,156	1,639	1,788	1,131	1,671	1,789
Wagin	1,144	1,467	1,575	1,133	1,479	1,528	1,093	1,428	1,537
York	1,213	1,558	1,637	1,127	1,479	1,527	1,061	1,427	1,529
Weighted Average for State (18 Towns) ..	1,103	1,499	1,590	1,098	1,522	1,627	1,087	1,525	1,648
Tasmania—									
Hobart	1,077	1,554	1,718	1,066	1,574	1,750	1,025	1,506	1,666
Launceston	1,064	1,459	1,619	1,045	1,427	1,605	1,011	1,417	1,574
Burnie	1,110	1,575	1,689	1,079	1,529	1,595	1,052	1,473	1,600
Devonport	1,098	1,501	1,651	1,083	1,512	1,592	1,015	1,455	1,527
Queenstown.. ..	1,225	1,488	1,567	1,193	1,403	1,443	1,150	1,430	1,440
Beaconsfield ..	1,069	1,174	1,201	1,060	1,139	1,165	1,009	1,114	1,140
Campbelltown ..	1,094	1,298	1,349	1,081	1,296	1,316	1,045	1,236	1,281
Deloraine	1,023	1,352	1,418	1,014	1,389	1,428	978	1,320	1,373
Franklin	1,063	1,300	1,326	1,072	1,309	1,335	1,021	1,231	1,284
New Norfolk ..	1,057	1,393	1,449	1,045	1,367	1,436	998	1,333	1,406
Scottsdale	1,060	1,367	1,429	1,059	1,357	1,432	986	1,284	1,359
Ulverstone	1,082	1,411	1,510	1,057	1,321	1,452	1,026	1,335	1,460
Zeehan	1,256	1,454	1,519	1,252	1,450	1,515	1,193	1,382	1,427
Weighted Average for State (13 Towns) ..	1,083	1,506	1,652	1,069	1,502	1,654	1,028	1,455	1,594
Weighted Average for Australia (200 Towns)	**1,077**	**1,549**	**1,675**	**1,072**	**1,556**	**1,687**	**1,082**	**1,570**	**1,703**

By deducting the index-number in column A from those in columns B and C, the relative aggregate expenditure on housing is ascertained. Thus, for November, 1927, the index-number for food and groceries in Melbourne (column A) is 1,036. Subtracting this from 1,573 (column B) gives a difference of 537, which is the relative cost of house rent for houses of 4 rooms, and from 1,728 (column C) gives a difference of 692, which is the relative cost of house rent for houses of 5 rooms. The relative cost of housing can be ascertained similarly for each of the towns included.

3. **Comparisons with Quarterly Results.**—To determine the accuracy of the figures relating to variations in prices prior to 1912 for the capital cities only, and those since the beginning of 1912 for the 30 towns, the comparisons of the results have been made annually.

In the following table, the first line in each division shows the index-numbers derived from the special inquiry covering 200 towns; the second line gives the results obtained from the returns received for the month of November, 1927, for the five towns in each State from which regular monthly returns are received; and the last line gives the results obtained from the November returns for the capital cities only. The capital cities are, of course, included in each of the other two investigations, and the five towns in each State are included in the investigation for "all towns":—

Retail Price Index-Numbers—States, 1927.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Weighted Average.
FOOD AND GROCERIES.							
All Towns (*a*) ..	1,043	964	963	1,001	1,005	950	1,000
Five Towns in each State ..	1,050	963	941	1,006	997	954	1,000
Capital Cities only	1,051	965	935	1,005	980	954	1,000
RENT, 5-ROOMED HOUSES.							
All Towns (*a*) ..	1,042	1,058	826	950	903	911	1,000
Five Towns in each State ..	1,035	1,058	824	945	899	939	1,000
Capital Cities only	1,012	1,060	841	954	914	982	1,000
FOOD AND GROCERIES AND RENT.							
All Towns (*a*) ..	1,043	998	913	982	968	936	1,000
Five Towns in each State ..	1,044	998	898	983	961	948	1,000
Capital Cities only	1,036	1,001	899	986	955	965	1,000

(*a*) For list of towns included, see Tables on pages 38 to 41.

The index-numbers for November, 1921 to 1927, computed from the three sets of data mentioned above with 1913 as base (=1,000), are shown in the following table :—

Retail Price Index-Numbers—Australia, 1921 to 1927.

Particulars.	1913.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
FOOD AND GROCERIES.								
All Towns (*a*)	1,000	1,578	1,558	1,689	1,581	1,683	1,675	1,691
Five Towns in each State ..	1,000	1,577	1,564	1,688	1,581	1,679	1,670	1,690
Capital Cities only ..	1,000	1,588	1,580	1,699	1,594	1,689	1,683	1,705
RENT OF 5-ROOMED HOUSES.								
All Towns (*a*)	1,000	1,268	1,347	1,433	1,494	1,526	1,571	1,586
Five Towns in each State ..	1,000	1,271	1,347	1,421	1,484	1,509	1,554	1,570
Capital Cities only ..	1,000	1,261	1,336	1,374	1,439	1,455	1,496	1,507
FOOD, GROCERIES, AND RENT.								
All Towns (*a*)	1,000	1,461	1,478	1,592	1,548	1,623	1,636	1,651
Five Towns in each State ..	1,000	1,458	1,480	1,584	1,543	1,613	1,625	1,643
Capital Cities only ..	1,000	1,455	1,480	1,566	1,531	1,594	1,607	1,624

The figures in the vertical columns show merely the increase or decrease in cost in November of each year compared with November, 1913, for "All Towns," "Five Towns in each State," and "Capital Cities only" respectively.

(*a*) See note to preceding table.

The index-numbers in the first line of each division of the table just given refer to 100 towns for November, 1913; to 150 towns for November, 1921 to 1922; and to 200 towns for November in each of the subsequent years, 1923 to 1927. The general closeness of the results is remarkable, and indicates that the index-numbers for the capital cities only for the years prior to 1912, and for the 30 towns for 1912 and subsequent years reflect with a substantial degree of accuracy the variations in retail prices for Australia. During the period November, 1913, to November, 1927, the average cost of food and groceries throughout Australia increased 69.1 per cent.; house rents increased 58.6 per cent.; the aggregate result showing an increase of approximately 65.1 per cent.

§ 5. International Comparison of Price Index-Numbers.

1. **Wholesale Prices—Australia and other Countries.**—The following table gives index-numbers of wholesale prices for the years 1913 to 1927 in Australia and other countries, the prices for the year 1913, the year before the war, being taken as base (= 1,000). These figures are obtained chiefly from the "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics" published by the League of Nations. It must be understood that the figures do not show the relative prices in the various countries, but the fluctuations in prices in each country separately.

Index-Numbers, Wholesale Prices, Various Countries 1913 to 1927 (Prices in 1913 as Base = 1,000).

Year.	United Kingdom.			Austria.	British India (Calcutta).	China (Shanghai).	Czecho-Slovakia.	Denmark.	Dutch East Indies.	Egypt. (Cairo).	France.	Finland.	Germany.
	Board of Trade.	"Statist."	"Economist."	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	"Finansti dende."	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.
Average.					*m*			*h*				*n*	
1913 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	*e*1,000	..	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000
1914 ..	..	1,000	987	*c*1,000	1,000	..	*d*1,000	1,340	..	1,000	1,020	..	1,060
1915 ..	..	1,271	1,231	..	1,120	..	..	1,490	..	1,030	1,398	..	1,420
1916 ..	..	1,595	1,605	..	1,280	..	..	2,060	..	1,280	1,882	..	1,520
1917 ..	..	2,061	2,041	..	1,450	..	..	2,840	..	1,760	2,616	..	1,790
1918 ..	..	2,265	2,249	..	1,780	..	..	2,920	..	2,110	3,392	..	2,170
1919 ..	..	2,419	2,351	..	1,960	..	..	3,400	..	2,310	3,562	..	4,150
1920 ..	3,073	2,953	2,832	..	2,010	1,520	..	3,410	..	3,160	5,094	11,830	14,860
1921 ..	1,972	1,824	1,810	..	1,780	1,502	..	1,780	1,820	1,730	3,450	12,630	19,110
1922 ..	1,588	1,541	1,595	..	1,760	1,455	13,340	1,810	1,700	1,460	3,266	12,190	341,820
1923 ..	1,589	1,518	1,621	*l*1,240	1,720	1,564	9,770	2,100	1,730	1,320	4,189	10,950	*i*166,198,737
1924 ..	1,662	1,646	1,739	1,360	1,730	1,539	9,970	2,340	1,780	1,430	4,885	11,000	*f*1,373
1925 ..	1,591	1,595	1,665	1,360	1,590	1,594	10,080	1,570	1,660	1,520	5,499	11,290	1,418
1926 ..	1,481	1,496	1,528	1,230	1,480	1,641	9,540	1,410	1,590	1,320	7,026	1,420	1,334
1927 ..	1,414	1,442	1,479	1,330	*a*1,480	1,704	9,790	1,450	*a*1,540	1,200	6,172	1,450	1,376

Year.	Italy.	Japan.	Nether-lands.	Norway.	Poland.	Spain.	Sweden.	Switzer-land.	United States.	Australia.	Canada.	New Zea-land.	South Africa.
	Camera di Commercio di Milano.	Bank of Japan.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	"Lorenz."	Bureau of Labour Statistics.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.
Average.			*m*	*g*	*m*							*m*	
1913 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1914 ..	..	955	1,090	..	*k*1,000	1,010	..	*d*1,000	980	1,056	1,023	1,041	966
1915 ..	..	966	1,455	..	..	1,190	..	..	1,008	1,474	1,099	1,171	1,070
1916 ..	..	1,171	2,268	..	..	1,410	..	..	1,268	1,382	1,316	1,259	1,226
1917 ..	..	1,485	2,786	..	..	1,660	..	..	1,772	1,528	1,785	1,432	1,407
1918 ..	..	1,958	3,964	..	..	2,070	..	..	1,943	1,778	1,990	1,685	1,531
1919 ..	..	2,359	3,018	..	..	2,040	..	..	2,064	1,889	2,092	1,761	1,648
1920 ..	..	2,594	2,848	..	..	2,210	3,590	..	2,262	2,279	2,435	2,067	2,233
1921 ..	*j*5,170	2,004	1,777	..	..	1,900	2,220	1,912	1,469	1,749	1,718	2,014	1,604
1922 ..	5,290	1,958	1,554	..	728	1,760	1,730	1,675	1,488	1,616	1,520	1,646	1,284
1923 ..	5,360	1,991	1,473	2,320	859	1,720	1,630	1,806	1,537	1,787	1,530	1,579	1,266
1924 ..	5,540	2,065	1,527	2,670	1,098	1,830	1,620	1,746	1,497	1,733	1,552	1,648	1,287
1925 ..	6,460	2,016	1,545	2,530	1,254	1,880	1,610	1,616	1,587	1,695	1,603	1,609	1,276
1926 ..	6,540	1,789	1,446	1,980	*b*1,812	1,810	1,490	1,474	1,511	1,684	1,562	1,536	1,233
1927 ..	5 270	1,698	1,480	1,670	1,186	*a*1,730	1,460	*a*1,475	1,467	1,670	1,516	1,467	1,242

a Average for the last eleven months. *b* Since January, 1926, new series. *c* First six months. *d* July. *e* February. *f* Since 1924 new series. *g* For "Ekonomisk Revue" series from 1913 to 1923 see Labour Report No. 14, p. 138. *h* End of the year. *i* 000,000 omitted. *j* Average for the last eight months. *k* January. *l* Gold index. *m* Series revised during 1926. *n* Since 1926 gold index.

2. **Retail Prices—Australia and other Countries.**—The following table gives index-numbers of retail prices, (*a*) cost of living, including articles other than food, and (*b*) food only for the month of July in each year from 1914 to 1927, and where available, for December, 1927, the prices for July,

1914 being taken as base (= 1,000). It must be understood, however, that the figures which have been obtained chiefly from the "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics," published by the League of Nations, show merely the fluctuations in prices in each individual country, and are not comparable horizontally.

Index-Numbers of Retail Prices in various Countries for the Month of July, 1914 to 1927, and December, 1927, with Prices in July, 1914, as Base (= 1,000).

(*a*) COST OF LIVING.

	United Kingdom.	Austria.	Belgium.	Bulgaria.	Denmark.	Finland.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Luxemburg.
No. of Towns and Localities.	630	Vienna.	59	12	100	21	Paris.	71	Milan.	L'x'mbourg.
				g						
July 1914 ..	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	*c*1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
„ 1915 ..	1,250	1,600	..	1,220	1,160	*b*1,060	..	..	..	..
„ 1916 ..	1,480	3,400	..	..	1,360	*b*1,430	..	..	..	..
„ 1917 ..	1,800	6,700	..	..	1,550	*b*2,510	..	..	..	..
„ 1918 ..	2,100	11,600	..	..	1,820	*b*5,880	..	..	2,860	..
„ 1919 ..	2,150	25,000	..	12,340	2,110	*b*9,640	*c*2,380	..	2,800	..
„ 1920 ..	2,550	51,000	..	18,580	2,620	9,310	3,410	10,650	4,410	..
„ 1921 ..	2,220	99,720	1,000	19,190	2,370	12,140	3,070	12,500	4,940	3,880
„ 1922 ..	1,810	2,637,000	900	26,190	1,990	11,420	*a*3,020	*e*53,920	4,880	3,570
„ 1923 ..	1,710	*v*760	1,090	24,770	2,040	11,110	*a*3,340	*e*37,651,000	4,870	4,520
„ 1924 ..	1,710	860	1,250	28,330	2,140	11,540	*a*3,660	*d*1,264	5,120	4,980
„ 1925 ..	1,730	970	1,330	30,140	2,190	12,180	*a*3,900	1,433	5,980	5,190
„ 1926 ..	1,700	1,030	1,740	28,860	1,840	*z*1,540	*a*4,850	1,424	6,490	6,860
„ 1927 ..	1,640	1,060	2,040	27,280	*a*1,760	1,570	*a*5,250	1,500	5,480	7,840
Dec. 1927 ..	1,680	1,070	2,070	..	*a*1,760	1,620	4,980	1,513	5,310	8,040

	Norway.	Poland.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	British India.	South Africa.	Canada.	United States.	Australia.	New Zealand.
No. of Towns and Localities.	31	Warsaw.	49	33	Bombay.	9	60	32	30	25
	..	*t*		*g*		*g*		*f*	*u*	*h*
July 1914 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
„ 1915 ..	1,170	..	1,150	..	..	1,050	1,030	1,050	1,186	1,082
„ 1916 ..	1,460	..	1,300	..	..	1,120	1,110	1,180	1,151	1,168
„ 1917 ..	1,900	..	1,590	..	..	1,220	1,340	1,420	1,157	1,282
„ 1918 ..	2,530	..	2,190	2,040	1,490	1,310	1,500	1,740	1,179	1,440
„ 1919 ..	2,750	..	2,570	2,220	1,860	1,450	1,660	1,990	1,317	1,573
„ 1920 ..	3,070	*f*111,730	2,700	2,240	1,900	1,790	1,980	2,000	1,651	1,815
„ 1921 ..	2,940	257,090	2,360	2,000	1,770	1,620	1,630	1,740	1,448	1,782
„ 1922 ..	2,510	517	1,900	1,640	1,650	1,350	1,520	1,700	1,416	1,590
„ 1923 ..	2,380	632	1,740	1,640	1,530	1,310	1,520	1,730	1,544	1,584
„ 1924 ..	2,490	1,272	1,710	1,690	1,570	1,330	1,490	1,730	1,466	1,602
„ 1925 ..	2,590	1,456	1,760	1,680	1,570	1,330	1,510	1,780	1,524	1,631
„ 1926 ..	2,200	1,772	1,720	1,620	1,570	1,310	1,540	1,760	1,564	1,633
„ 1927 ..	2,030	1,153	*a*1,690	1,600	1,560	1,310	1,560	1,720	1,558	1,610
Dec. 1927 ..	1,950	1,210	*a*1,710	1,620	1,510	1,320	1,540	1,720	1,571	1,610

(*b*) PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS.

	United Kingdom.	Austria.	Belgium.	Czecho-Slovakia.	Denmark.	Finland.	France.	Germany.	Netherlands.
No. of Towns and Localities.	630	Vienna.	59	Whole Country.	100	21	Paris.	72	6
				l	*m*				*g*
July 1914	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	*y*
„ 1915	1,320	..	..	..	1,280	..	1,200	..	..
„ 1916	1,610	..	..	..	1,460	..	1,290	..	..
„ 1917	2,040	..	..	..	1,660	..	1,830	..	..
„ 1918	2,100	..	..	..	1,870	..	2,060	..	..
„ 1919	2,170	..	..	..	2,120	..	2,610	..	..
„ 1920	2,620	..	..	..	2,530	10,130	3,730	12,520	..
„ 1921	2,260	*f*579,000	1,000	13,030	2,360	13,230	3,060	14,910	1,790
„ 1922	1,750	3,282,360	870	14,300	*a*1,840	11,440	2,970	68,360	1,570
„ 1923	1,650	12,911,000	1,050	9,210	*a*1,880	10,020	3,210	46,510,000	1,450
„ 1924	1,640	14,362,000	1,240	9,090	*a*2,000	10,520	3,600	*d*1,316	1,520
„ 1925	1,680	..	1,330	9,160	*a*2,100	11,450	4,210	*d*1,538	1,520
„ 1926	1,610	*x*1,159	1,850	8,760	1,590	*x*1,440	5,740	1,453	1,460
„ 1927	1,560	*x*1,220	2,100	9,620	1,530	1,440	5,570	1,568	1,440
Dec. 1927	1,620	1,180	2,110	9,130	1,520	1,530	5,230	1,528	1,480

Index-Numbers of Retail Prices in Various Countries, &c.—*continued.*

(*b*) PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS—*continued.*

	Italy.	Norway.	Poland.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	British India.	South Africa.	Canada.	United States.	Australia.	New Zealand.	Spain.
No. of Towns and Localities.	Milan.	31	Warsaw.	49	33	Bombay.	9	60	51	30	25	Madrid.
			t		*o*							*g*
July 1914 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
,, 1915 ..	..	*a*1,230	..	1,230	..	..	1,070	1,040	980	1,308	1,124	1,080
,, 1916 ..	1,510	*a*1,530	..	1,360	..	..	1,160	1,120	1,090	1,302	1,193	1,160
,, 1917 ..	2,100	*a*2,030	..	1,750	..	..	1,280	1,530	1,430	1,263	1,280	1,260
,, 1918 ..	3,250	*a*2,710	..	2,610	..	..	1,340	1,730	1,650	1,308	1,393	1,540
,, 1919 ..	3,100	*a*2,900	..	3,100	..	..	1,390	1,840	1,860	1,473	1,459	1,740
,, 1920 ..	4,450	3,190	..	2,970	..	..	1,970	2,240	2,150	1,942	1,677	1,900
,, 1921 ..	5,060	2,920	456,550	2,320	2,110	1,740	1,390	1,490	1,450	1,612	1,641	1,890
,, 1922 ..	4,920	2,330	744	1,790	1,570	1,600	1,160	1,360	1,390	1,482	1,421	1,810
,, 1923 ..	4,960	2,180	714	1,600	1,660	1,480	1,160	1,350	1,440	1,644	1,430	1,770
,, 1924 ..	5,080	2,480	1,391	1,590	1,700	1,510	1,170	1,310	1,400	1,485	1,483	1,840
,, 1925 ..	6,020	2,600	1,739	1,690	1,690	1,520	1,260	1,380	1,560	1,559	1,509	1,890
,, 1926 ..	6,540	1,980	2,070	1,560	1,590	1,550	1,170	1,510	1,530	1,588	1,498	1,870
,, 1927 ..	5,240	1,750	1,431	1,510	1,570	1,540	1,190	1,480	1,500	1,517	1,447	2,040
Dec. 1927 ..	5,130	1,710	1,465	1,540	1,600	1,490	1,190	1,500	1,520	1,547	1,460	2,290

a Last quarter. *b* January. *c* First half of the year. *d* Gold mark prices. *e* Since January, 1922, including clothing. *f* December. *g* Averages for years specified. *h* From 1915 for month of August. *i* Including fuel and soap. *m* Average of selected week in the middle of the year. *o* 1st June. *p* October, 1927. *t* Since 1922 "Zloty" prices; recalculated base, October, 1926. *u* Third quarter of each year specified. *v* Since 1923 gold prices. *x* Since 1926 new series. *y* Base 1913 = 1,000. *z* Since 1926 gold index.

CHAPTER II.—WAGES.

§ 1. Operations Under Arbitration and Wages Board Acts and Industrial Legislation.

1. **General.**—Particulars regarding operations under the Commonwealth Arbitration Acts and the various State Acts for the regulation of wages and hours and conditions of labour, showing the number of boards authorized and constituted, also those which had and which had not made any award or determination in each State, the number and territorial scope of awards or determinations, and the number of industrial agreements in force, were first compiled to the 31st December, 1913.*

These particulars have from time to time been revised, and reviews to the end of approximately quarterly periods have been published in the periodical Labour Bulletins and Quarterly Summaries to the 31st December, 1927.

*Information as to the main provisions of the various Acts in force may be found in the Official Year Book No. 16, pages 568 to 571.

2. **Awards and Determinations Made and Industrial Agreements Filed.** —The following table shows the number of awards and determinations made and industrial agreements filed, excluding variations, in each State and under the Commonwealth Statutes during each quarter of the years 1926 and 1927.*

Awards and Determinations Made and Industrial Agreements Filed in each Quarter of the Years 1926 and 1927.

State.	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		Whole Year.	
	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.
1926.										
New South Wales	27	21	6	17	35	6	83	7	151	51
Victoria	13	..	19	..	38	..	36	..	106	..
Queensland	25	7	20	8	11	8	34	4	90	27
South Australia	1	3	1	2	7	..	5	2	14	7
Western Australia	1	10	..	7	1	6	8	14	10	37
Tasmania	2	..	..	..	2	2	3	..	7	2
Commonwealth Court ..	10	10	11	8	9	6	20	6	50	30
Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator	3	..	2	..	3	..	2	..	10	..
Total	82	51	59	42	106	28	191	33	438	154
1927.										
New South Wales	31	10	42	8	47	8	43	7	163	33
Victoria	16	..	18	..	17	..	23	..	74	..
Queensland	7	6	18	4	10	3	21	5	56	18
South Australia	2	2	7	..	1	1	5	1	15	4
Western Australia	..	8	2	6	3	7	1	36	6	57
Tasmania	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	4	..
Commonwealth Court ..	2	2	5	6	15	8	12	9	34	25
Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total	59	28	93	24	94	27	107	58	353	137

A comparison of the operations of industrial tribunals during the years 1926 and 1927 shows that during the latter year there was a considerable decrease in the number of awards made, and similarly with the number of industrial agreements filed. All tribunals showed less activity in the issue of new awards and determinations during 1927, with the exception of New South Wales. The number of agreements filed shows a decline in all States excepting Western Australia. Of the 137 agreements registered during 1927, 57 originated in that State, and of this number 29 relate to provisions for long service leave to Government employees. It should be noted that in Western Australia, many agreements have been made "common rules"

* Corresponding figures for the years 1914 to 1925 were published in Labour Reports Nos. 9 to 17.

by order of the Court of Arbitration, and therefore have the effect of an award binding all employers and workers in the industries concerned within the localities specified in the agreements, whether members of an industrial union or association or not.

The figures in the preceding table are exclusive of variations of principal awards, of which a considerable number are made each year. The total variations made by the State and the Commonwealth Courts, Wages and Industrial Boards, and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator, numbered 590 in 1927, compared with 384 in 1926, and were distributed as follows:—New South Wales 409, Queensland 51, Western Australia 1, Commonwealth Court 75, and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator 54. No variations were recorded in South Australia. The great increase in the number of variations of awards in New South Wales was due to the alteration in the living wage in that State. In Victoria and Tasmania any alteration in the determination of a Wages Board is incorporated with the existing determination, and a new determination issued which wholly repeals the old one.

3. **Awards, Determinations, and Agreements in Force.**—(i.) *General.*—The following table gives particulars for all States of the number of boards authorized and constituted, and, including operations under the Commonwealth Arbitration Acts, of the number of awards, determinations, and industrial agreements in force in all States at the 31st December, 1913, and at the dates specified to 31st December, 1927.

Considerable expansion of the principle of the fixation of a legal minimum rate of wage and of working conditions has taken place during the period under review. Including the operations under the Commonwealth Arbitration Acts* the number of awards or determinations and industrial agreements† in force has increased by 783 and 343 respectively over the number in force at the 31st December, 1913.

With reference to the number of industrial awards and registered industrial agreements in force at the end of any period, generally speaking, awards and determinations made by both State and Commonwealth tribunals continue in force after the term of operation mentioned therein has expired, until rescinded or superseded by a subsequent order or award. Prior to the passing of the *Industrial Code Amendment Act* 1924, assented to on the 24th December, 1924, the determinations of industrial boards in South Australia remained in force only for the specified

* The *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904–27, and the *Arbitration (Public Service) Act* 1920.

† The registration of industrial agreements is not provided for under the Act in force in Victoria, but such agreements may be registered and filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

term, and after its expiration had no further legal effect, although, no doubt, their provisions were observed until such time as the Board issued a new determination. All industrial agreements, with the exception of those made under the provisions of the Tasmanian Act, continue in force after the expiration of the term mentioned, until rescinded or superseded by a subsequent agreement or order. The Tasmanian agreements have no legal effect after the term of operation has expired, unless and until revived perhaps by a subsequent agreement.

The above account may be accepted as a brief explanation in general terms of the currency of awards and agreements. There may be exceptions in certain cases, but they are infrequent.

Particulars of Boards, and of Awards, Determinations, and Industrial Agreements in Force, 1913 to 1927.

Dates.	Boards Authorized.	Boards. Constituted.	Boards which had made Awards or Determinations.	Awards or Determinations in Force.*a*	Industrial Agreements in Force.
31st December, 1913..	505	501	387*c*	575*b*	401
30th September, 1914	549	539	474	599	409
31st December, 1915..	573*d*	554*d*	498	663	546
,, ,, 1916..	594	572	525	706	609
,, ,, 1917..	478*e*	473*e*	442*e*	744	732
,, ,, 1918..	267*f*	260*f*	445	866	833
,, ,, 1919..	505	498	465	942	843
,, ,, 1920..	475*g*	470*g*	440*g*	1,041	972
,, ,, 1921..	569	557	479	1,047	1,222
,, ,, 1922..	569	561	508	1,042	780
,, ,, 1923..	574	566	523	1,088	740
,, ,, 1924..	575	538*h*	520	1,111	549
,, ,, 1925..	575	541	524	1,181	607
,, ,, 1926..	599	565	538	1,262	681
,, ,, 1927..	613	547 *h i*	534	1,358	744

a Including awards made by Arbitration Courts and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator.

b Excluding awards or determinations which expired in New South Wales (under the Act of 1908) on 31st December, 1913.

c Owing to a number of Awards made under the *New South Wales Industrial Disputes Act* 1908 being still in force, the Boards constituted for such industries under the *Industrial Arbitration Act* 1912 had not made any awards.

d See remarks with respect to re-authorization of Boards in New South Wales Labour Bulletin No. 12, page 47.

e Reduction in the number of Boards authorized, etc., was due to the dissolution of all Boards appointed under the *Queensland Industrial Peace Act* 1912. The work of these Boards is now undertaken by the Court of Arbitration constituted under the *Industrial Arbitration Act* 1916.

f On the 13th December, 1918, an order was made by the New South Wales Court of Industrial Arbitration recommending the reconstitution of 220 Industrial Boards which had expired by effluxion of time, and on the 19th February, 1919, such Boards were constituted.

g Reduction in the number of Boards authorized, etc., was due to the dissolution on the 9th December, 1920, by the Industrial Code 1920, of Wages Boards in South Australia appointed under the Factories Acts 1907 to 1915. These have been replaced by Industrial Boards appointed under the Industrial Code.

h During the years 1924 and 1927 the majority of the South Australian Boards expired, and all had not been reconstituted at the close of the respective years.

i During 1927 three Industrial Boards were constituted in Western Australia pursuant to section 107 of the *Industrial Arbitration Act* 1912–1925.

The following table shows the number of Industrial and Wages Boards operating, and the number of awards, determinations, and industrial agreements in force at the end of the years 1913, 1926, and 1927.

Boards Authorized and Constituted : Awards, Determinations, and Agreements in Force 1913, 1926, and 1927. (*d*)

Particulars.	At 31st Dec.	Commonwealth.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
		Court.	Pub. Ser. Arb.							
Boards Authorized, etc.(*a*)	1913	..	..	(*b*)216	135	75	56	..	23	505
Boards authorized ..	1926	..	..	291	182	2	75	..	49	599
	1927	..	..	300	183	2	76	3	49	613
Boards constituted	1913	..	..	(*b*)223	132	74	51	..	21	501
	1926	..	..	291	180	2	49	..	43	565
	1927	..	..	298	176	2	25	3	43	547
Boards which have made Awards or Determinations	1913	..	..	123	123	74	47	..	19	386
	1926	..	..	265	168	..	66	..	39	538
	1927	..	..	273	169	..	53	..	39	534
Awards and Determinations—										
Awards and Determinations in force	1913	17	..	(*c*)265	127	73	54	18	21	575
	1926	199	34	346	179	237	109	107	51	1,262
	1927	223	36	398	180	248	112	110	51	1,358
State Awards and Determinations—										
Applying to Whole State	1913	..	..	32	8	3	..	..	15	58
	1926	..	..	54	67	66	16	5	41	249
	1927	..	..	89	66	70	16	5	41	287
Applying to Metropolitan area	1913	..	..	58	..	28	53	13	1	153
	1926	..	..	94	2	60	64	59	1	280
	1927	..	..	103	2	62	65	61	1	294
Applying to Metropolitan and Country areas	1913	..	..	49	105	1	..	1	5	161
	1926	..	..	133	97	47	2	10	7	296
	1927	..	..	134	99	52	2	10	7	304
Applying to Country areas	1913	..	..	126	14	41	1	4	..	186
	1926	..	..	65	13	64	27	33	2	204
	1927	..	..	72	13	64	29	34	2	214
Commonwealth Court Awards—										
Awards in force in each State	1913	..	..	13	17	15	16	9	13	..
	1926	..	..	123	144	39	111	41	78	..
	1927	..	..	131	156	41	126	46	85	..
Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator—										
Determinations in force in each State	1926	..	..	32	29	27	27	27	26	..
	1927	..	..	34	29	27	27	27	26	..
Industrial Agreements—										
In force	1913	228	..	75	..	5	11	82	..	401
	1926	252	..	167	..	95	48	115	4	681
	1927	260	..	177	..	108	51	144	4	744
Commonwealth Agreements in force in each State	1913	..	..	132	129	68	62	57	61	..
	1926	..	..	90	105	28	25	19	25	..
	1927	..	..	97	103	31	27	19	23	..

(*a*) The figures for New South Wales are exclusive of Demarcation Boards.——(*b*) Including boards which were subsequently dissolved owing to alteration in the sectional arrangement of industries and callings.——(*c*) Omitting a number of awards which expired on the 31st December, 1913.——(*d*) For particulars relating to the years 1914 to 1925, see Labour Reports Nos. 9 to 17.

The number of awards and agreements in force in the Commonwealth at the end of December, 1927, showed an increase of 96 and 63 respectively over the number in force at the same date in 1926.

Information as to the main provisions of the various Industrial Acts then in force throughout the Commonwealth was given in Labour Bulletin No. 1. In subsequent issues brief reviews were furnished respecting new legislation of an industrial character, as well as information respecting noteworthy pronouncements or procedure by industrial tribunals and any special application or conditions of the terms of awards or determinations. In this Report, brief particulars are given regarding new industrial legislation and special reports and tribunals connected with industrial matters during the year 1927.

(ii.) *New South Wales.*—In pursuance of section 14 of the *Industrial Arbitration Act* 1912, as amended, the Court of Industrial Arbitration in this State has for several years past been exercising the functions of Industrial Boards with the exception of the Board constituted for industries (other than mining and smelting) in the County of Yancowinna (Broken Hill).

On 15th April, 1926, under the provisions of the *Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act* 1926, the Industrial Commission of New South Wales was substituted for the Court of Industrial Arbitration, and this tribunal has since exercised the functions previously vested in the Court.

The *Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act* 1926, assented to on 18th March, 1926, came into operation on 15th April, 1926, and provided for the establishment of the Industrial Commission of New South Wales consisting of such an even number of members as the Minister for Labour and Industry may determine (one half to be representative of employers and one half to be representative of employees nominated as prescribed) and presided over by the Industrial Commissioner appointed by the Governor. The jurisdiction and powers previously exercised by the Court of Industrial Arbitration and the New South Wales Board of Trade under the *Industrial Arbitration Act* 1912 and amendments were transferred to and vested in the new Industrial Commission. Mr. A. B. Piddington, K.C., was appointed Industrial Commissioner under the Act for a period of five years as from 22nd April, 1926. The Act provides, *inter alia*, that the Minister may establish conciliation committees for any industry or calling for which a board is constituted, or for any industry or calling for which, for the purpose of establishing a committee, the Commissioner may

recommend that a board be constituted. Each committee shall consist of such an equal number of representatives of employers and employees respectively as is determined by the Minister. A committee has cognizance of, and power to inquire into, any industrial matter in the industry for which it is established, and, in respect thereof, may exercise the powers and jurisdiction of a board, and may make an order or award binding on any or all employers and employees in the industry. An order or award of a committee shall also in all respects operate as an award of a board, and may be enforced as such.

On 15th December, 1926, the Industrial Commission delivered its first determination of the standard of living and declaration of the living wage for adult male employees, this function having been performed previously by the Board of Trade. The living wage for adult males was declared as 84s. per week, which is identical with the Board of Trade's declaration of 1925, the living wage for adult females being postponed for separate consideration. The family unit used in the Commission's declaration was the same as in previous investigations, i.e., a man, wife, and two dependent children. The Commission also inquired into the problem of family endowment as an adjunct to the declared living wage, whereby the declared wage should be in respect of a man and wife only with additional allowances for dependent children, in order that the determined standard of living may be attainable for all those for whom it is intended, and, in its declaration, recommended to the State Government that a scheme of family endowment, at least for dependent children in the families of wage and salary earners, should be brought before Parliament at the earliest moment. Further reference to this matter and also declarations of the living wage will be found on subsequent pages.

The Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, No. 45, 1927, assented to on 9th December, 1927, altered the constitution of the Industrial Commission from a single Commissioner to one consisting of three members. This Act also amends the law with respect to the declaration of living wages and the granting of preference to unionists.

The following table shows the movement in the living wages for adult male and adult female workers from 1914 onward. The declarations of 1914 to 1916 are those of the Court of Industrial Arbitration, from 1918 to 1925 those of the Board of Trade, and from 1926 of the Industrial Commission.

New South Wales—Determinations of Male and Female Living Wages, 1914 to 1927.

(Other than Rural Industries.)

Males.			Females.		
Date.	Weekly Living Wage.	Area.	Date.	Weekly Living Wage.	Area.
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	
16.2.14	2 8 0	Sydney and Suburbs	17.12.18	1 10 0	Sydney and Suburbs
17.12.15	2 12 6	State	23.12.19	1 19 0	,, ,,
18.8.16	2 15 6	,,	23.12.20	2 3 0	State except County of Yancowinna
5.9.18	3 0 0	Sydney and Suburbs	3.3.21	2 3 0	State
8.10.19	3 17 0	,, ,,	22.12.21	2 1 0	State except County of Yancowinna
19.4.20	3 16 6	Newcastle District			,, ,, ,,
11.5.20	3 17 6	South Coast	9.10.22	1 19 6	State
8.7.20	3 18 0	Central Tablelands	10.4.23	2 0 0	,,
8.10.20	4 5 0	State except Newcastle, South Coast, Central Tablelands and the County of Yancowinna	7.9.23	2 1 6	,,
			7.3.24	2 1 6	,,
			1.8.24	2 1 6	,,
15.12.20	4 5 0	State except County of Yancowinna	24.8.25	2 2 6	,,
3.3.21	4 5 0	State	27·6·27	*a*2 6 0	,,
8.10.21	4 2 0	State except County of Yancowinna			
12.5.22	3 18 0	,, ,, ,,			
26.5.22	3 18 0	County of Yancowinna			
29.9.22	3 18 0	State except County of Yancowinna			
10.4.23	3 19 0	State			
7·9·23	4 2 0	,,			
7.3.24	4 2 0	,,			
1.8.24	4 2 0	,,			
24.8.25	4 4 0	,,			
15.12.26	4 4 0	,,			
27.6.27	*a*4 5 0	,, (except rural employees)			
20.7.27	*a*4 4 0	,, (rural employees)			

(*a*) Declaration by the Industrial Commission under the provisions of the Industrial Arbitration (Living Wage Declaration) Act, No. 38, 1927.

Family Endowment Act, No. 39, 1927, was assented to on 11th April, 1927. This Act established a scheme for the payment of an allowance of 5s. per week in respect of children under the age of fourteen years, subject to certain limitations as regards the income of the family claiming the allowance. The income limitations of recipients are covered in the main by the following provision :—

" (2) No certificate for endowment shall be issued in any case where—

(*a*) the family income in the twelve months immediately preceding the date of the claim exceeded the aggregate of the following amounts, namely :—the amount for one year of the living wage based on the requirements of a man and wife without children and for the time being in force and appropriate to the case and the amount of thirteen pounds for each child in the family; or

(*b*) if the magistrate is satisfied that the claimant or his spouse has directly or indirectly deprived himself of property or income in order to qualify for or obtain an endowment.

(3) Where the family income would by the issue of a certificate of endowment be increased beyond the aggregate mentioned in paragraph (*a*) of subsection two of this section the certificate shall be issued for such an amount only as will with the amount of the family income for the twelve months immediately preceding the date of the claim amount to that aggregate.

(4) For the purposes of this Act, 'family income' means the combined incomes of a claimant, his spouse, and children under the age of fourteen years, arising from any source whatsoever, whether in or out of the State, and income includes any money, valuable consideration, or profits earned, derived, or received by or to which any such person is entitled for his own use and benefit, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing part of this definition shall be deemed to include—

(*a*) any weekly payment under the *Workers' Compensation Act* 1926 or other law relating to workmen's compensation;

(*b*) any endowment under this Act;

(*c*) five per centum of the value of any real or personal property owned by the claimant, or his spouse, other than the residence in which he resides, or his furniture and personal effects therein, or by his children under the age of fourteen years, and which produces no income or produces an income of less than five per centum per annum;

(*d*) moneys derived or received from investments of capital wherever invested;

(*e*) any amount applied for the maintenance or education of any child under the age of fourteen years by the administrator of any estate, the executor of any will, or the trustee of any settlement, or paid to a claimant for such purpose;

But shall not include—

(*a*) any payment by way of sick allowance or funeral benefit from any association or society; nor

(*b*) any money received under an insurance policy on the destruction or damage by fire or otherwise of a building or other property of any nature; nor

(*c*) any lump sum payment under any law relating to workers or workmen's compensation, or any gratuity paid under any Act relating to superannuation; nor

(*d*) the earnings of a child under the age of fourteen years; nor

(*e*) the earnings of a mother from casual employment; nor

(*f*) the earnings of an employee for overtime in his usual employment; nor

(*g*) any amount received as pension under the *War Pensions Act* 1914–1916 in respect of a member of the Forces or his wife or as the widow of such a member.

In any case where the income is derived otherwise than from wages the magistrate shall deduct an amount equal to the amount which in his opinion has been expended in the production of that income.

(5) In the case of children in a charitable institution the income of the institution shall not be taken into account in determining whether any endowment shall be paid in respect of any particular child or in determining the amount of the endowment, but the family income shall be the combined incomes of the particular child and of his parents (if any)."

Payments may also be made in respect of incapacitated children up to the age of sixteen years, and also in respect of illegitimates. Children benefiting or eligible for benefits under the *Child Welfare Act* 1923, and those in receipt of war pensions are excluded; in the latter case, however, payment of the difference in the two benefits may be made. A residential qualification is imposed for the mother and child of two years preceding the claim, or in the case of a child under two if born in the State. Claims are made in a

prescribed manner and supported by statutory declarations; they are finally decided by a magistrate with or without special investigation. Certificates for payment cover a period of one year, and renewal applications are subject to the same investigation as the originals, excepting that reference to a magistrate may be dispensed with, the Commissioner administering the Act issuing the necessary certificate. The fund from which payments are made is created by a levy on the total wages bill of employers, subject to a reduction of 10 per cent. on all wages paid under awards made under an Act of Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia.

An employer whose wages bill does not exceed £150 per annum, or an employer which is a public hospital or public benevolent or charitable institution, is not subject to this levy.

The amount of levy was fixed at 3 per cent. of the wages bill by the Finance (Family Endowment Tax) Act, No. 40, 1927, assented to on 11th April, 1927.

The Industrial Arbitration (Living Wage Declaration) Act, No. 38, 1927, assented to on 11th April, 1927, was a necessary corollary to the foregoing Acts dealing with Family Endowment, and is to be read and construed with the *Industrial Arbitration Act* 1912, as amended by subsequent Acts, and the *Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act* 1926. This Act provides that in any declaration of a living wage for adult male employees such living wage shall be based upon a standard of living in accordance with the provisions of the *Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act* 1926, and on the requirements for man and wife without children. Provision is also made for the declaration of a separate living wage for rural employees.

The Family Endowment (Amendment) Act, No. 58, 1927, assented to on 16th December, 1927, provided, *inter alia* (*a*) for the discontinuance for a certain period of the imposition of contributions of employers to the Family Endowment Fund; (*b*) for the assessment and collection of the tax by the Commissioner of Taxation; (*c*) for the office and status of the Commissioners of Family Endowment, &c.

Factories and Wages (Amendment) Act, No. 12, 1927, was assented to on 17th February, 1927. The main provisions of this Act dealt with the registration of factories and fees payable therefor; the provision of adequate ventilation and safeguards against accident, and the notification of the latter; hours of employment in Chinese and certain other factories; the marking of furniture; and provision for penalties against persons who expose for sale or sell furniture improperly stamped.

Other Acts of industrial import passed were the Workers' Compensation (Amendment) Act, No. 32, 1927, assented to 15th March, 1927, and the Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) (Amendment) Act, No. 22, 1927, assented to 1st March, 1927.

(iii.) *Victoria.*—During the year 1927 five new Wages Boards were authorized.

There were, in addition, variations of the constitutions and powers of Boards, totalling 16 for the year, mainly in respect of the area or locality over which the determinations of the Wages Boards should have effect.

In April the Gas Works Board was authorized, but so far no determination has been made. The Hospital Attendants' Board and the Hospital Attendants' (Country) Board have been dissolved, and the Hospital and Benevolent Asylum Attendants' Board was appointed in their stead and determinations will cover the whole of the State. The Hotel and Restaurant Board was authorized in place of the Hotel Board and the Restaurant Board, which were dissolved accordingly. No determination has been issued

but when made it will operate over the whole of the State. The Lathers' Board was authorized in October, and the Excavation or Earthwork Board in November, but these Boards have not yet made determinations.

The following Acts bearing on industrial matters were passed during the year :—

The Apprenticeship Act, No. 3546, 1927, assented to 21st December, 1927, amended the law relating to apprenticeship and for other purposes. The Act created a Board of five members, to be called the Apprenticeship Commission of Victoria, and consisting of (*a*) a President of proved ability, (*b*) two members representing employers nominated by the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures, and (*c*) two members representing employees nominated by the Trades Hall Council of Melbourne. The Secretary to the Commission acts as the Registrar of Apprenticeship. The Commission will operate in the main through trade and advisory committees, and industries suitable thereto will be proclaimed apprenticeship trades. The Commission will supervise the technical and educational progress of the apprentice from his indenture up to the issue of the final certificate of competency. Provision is made for the gazettal of a list of names of all apprentices who have obtained final certificates in the preceding twelve months. The payment of premiums in connexion with apprenticeship is prohibited.

The Wages Attachment Act, No. 3537, 1927, assented to 13th December, 1927, provides that no order shall be made for the attachment of the wages of any married clerk, servant, labourer, or workman receiving up to £3 per week.

The Factories and Shops Act, No. 3573, 1927, assented to 30th December, 1927, amended the principal Act of 1915, in respect of a number of matters, including (*a*) the provision of adequate guards for machinery, (*b*) extension of metropolitan district, (*c*) Saturday half-holiday outside metropolitan district, (*d*) exclusion of charitable institutions from observance of determinations of wages boards, (*e*) annual holiday in certain trades, &c.

(iv.) *Queensland.*—In September, 1926, the Board of Trade and Arbitration, in its judicial jurisdiction, considered an application by the Australian Workers Union for a revision of the basic wage as declared at 85s. per week for males and 43s. per week for females by the Basic Wage Act of 1925. The Act was to remain in force for twelve months after its passing, and until the coming into force of any declaration of the Board in variance of its provisions after the expiration of such period of twelve months. After inquiry the Board came to the conclusion that no alteration should be made under the circumstances as then existing, but, in its judgment, provided that, should the cost of living substantially increase, then, subject to the capacity of industries to pay a higher wage, the Board would grant a commensurate increase in the basic wage. The Board proposed to review the basic wage again in 1927, and therefore heard a joint application by the Australian Workers Union and the Trades and Labour Council of Queensland for the revision of the basic wage. On the 7th March, 1927, the Board issued judgment. After investigating the capacity of industry to bear an increase, it was decided that no alteration would be made. Reference was made to the principle of child endowment which received the unqualified approval of the Board, but it was considered that any such scheme should apply to the whole of the Commonwealth.

An amendment of the Apprenticeship Act of 1924 was assented to on 16th November, 1927.

(v.) *South Australia.*—The Board of Industry, appointed under the Industrial Code, 1920, which, amongst other matters, is charged with the fixation of the living wage, made a declaration on the 29th July, 1925, of 14s. 3d. per day as the living wage for adult males in the metropolitan area. This represented an increase of 7d. per day. The adult female living wage of 38s. per week, declared in October, 1924, was increased, on the 17th August, 1925, to 39s. 6d. The Board has not altered the basic wage, either for males or females, since 1925.

The following table shows the movement in the declared living wages for adult males and adult females since the appointment of the Board of Industry.

South Australia.—Determinations of Male and Female Living Wages, 1921 to 1927.

Males.			Females.		
Date.	Weekly Living Wage.	Area.	Date.	Weekly Living Wage.	Area.
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	
15.7.21	3 19 6	Metropolitan Area	11.8.21	1 15 0	Metropolitan Area
11.4.22	3 17 6	,,	22.10.24	1 18 0	,,
19.10.23	3 18 6	,,	17.8.25	1 19 6	,,
30.4.24	4 2 0	,,			
29.7.25	4 5 6	,,			

The Workmen's Compensation Amendment Act, No. 1834, of 1927, was assented to on 5th January, 1927. The Act applies only to employees of the Broken Hill Associated Smelters Proprietary Ltd. at Port Pirie, and provides conditions as to medical inspection and re-examination of workers in connexion with the payment of compensation.

(vi.) *Western Australia.*—The *Industrial Arbitration Act* 1912–25, assented to on 31st December, 1925, provided that, before the 14th June in every year, the Court, of its own motion, should determine and declare a basic wage, operating from 1st July of each year, to be paid to male and female workers. On the 8th February, 1926, the Court commenced its investigations, and on 11th June delivered its first declaration, to operate from 1st July, 1926. The basic wage for adult males was declared at 85s. per week and for adult females at 45s. 11d. per week. The family unit in respect of which the adult male wage was declared was the married unskilled worker with a wife and two children dependent upon him.

In pursuance of the provisions of Part VII. of the above Act the Court of Arbitration, after hearing evidence from representatives of employers and employees, declared, on 7th June, 1927, the basic wage for male and female workers for the year, 1927–28, at £4 5s. and £2 5s. 11d. per week respectively.

The *Industries Assistance Act Continuation Act* 1927 was assented to on 16th November, 1927, and extended the operation of the Act for the year 1928. The Workmen's Compensation Act was amended in 1927, and the amending Act was assented to on 28th December, 1927.

During the year 18 industrial agreements were declared "common rule" by the Court of Arbitration, and are thereby given the force of awards.

(vii.) *Tasmania.*—Four awards were made by Wages Boards during the year, superseding existing awards. No alteration was made in the number of Boards now in operation.

The *Workers' Compensation Act, No.* 82, 1927, assented to on 22nd December, 1927, consolidated and amended the law relating to Compensation to Workers on account of injuries suffered in the course of their employment. The chief respect in which the new Act differs from the old is in regard to the rates of compensation, which are generally on a higher scale.

A table of the highest rate of compensation for various degrees of injury is included. As provided in the original Act the whole liability for compensation is imposed on the employer, neither Government nor employee contributing towards the liquidation of any damages incurred under the Act. The only other Act of industrial interest passed during the year was the *Tasmanian Government Officers' Salaries Attachment Act, No.* 52, 1927, assented to on the 2nd December, 1927. The Act provides for attachment of salaries, and payment therefrom by paying officers of amounts due to judgment creditors, by instalments, up to within £2 per week, or one-third of amount ordinarily due to the officer.

(viii.) *Commonwealth Court.*—The number of awards and variations of awards made during 1927 was considerably lower than in 1926, though at the close of the period 24 additional awards were in force.

The *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1926, assented to on 25th June, 1926, amended the *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904–21, and provided for the reconstitution of the Commonwealth Court, the Full Court Bench to consist of the Chief Judge (formerly designated the President) and two other Judges. The Act also provided that the Chief Judge and the other Judges shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council. On 2nd August, Judge Dethridge, of the County Court of Victoria, was sworn in as Chief Judge, with Mr. Justice Lukin, of the Supreme Court of Queensland, and Judge Beeby, of the District Court of New South Wales, as Judges. The Act gave power to the Attorney-General, on behalf of the Commonwealth, to intervene in the public interest in any proceeding before the Court in which the question of standard hours of work in any industry or of the basic wage is in dispute.

Act No. 8 of 1927, which was assented to on the 8th April, 1927, constitutes an amendment to the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. The effect of the amendment was:—(*a*) to fix the situation of the Principal Registry at the Seat of Government, on and after

a date to be appointed, by proclamation, but until the date has been so fixed, the Principal Registry will be situated at such place as the Minister, from time to time, directs; (*b*) to fix the situation of each District Registry in the capital city of the State.

A very important Bill to amend the above Principal Act was submitted to the Commonwealth Parliament, and read for the first time on 15th December, 1927. The main objects of the Bill were:—(*a*) to prevent overlapping and conflicting awards, resulting from the separate and unco-ordinated operations of State and Federal Arbitration Tribunals; (*b*) the appointment of Conciliation Commissioners; (*c*) the imposition of penalties on organizations and individual members of employers' associations and trade unions in respect of lock-outs and strikes; (*d*) provision for declaration of a "legal" strike or lock-out; (*e*) expulsion of undesirable union officials; (*f*) provision for a secret ballot in connexion with any election or resolution; (*g*) the furnishing by organizations of a bond for observance of awards; (*h*) uniformity in relation to hours, holidays, &c.; (*i*) provision that the Court shall, before making any award or certifying any agreement . . . take into consideration the probable economic effect of the agreement or award, in relation to the community in general, and the probable economic effect upon the industry or industries concerned; (*j*) appointment of Conciliation Committees; (*k*) appointment of inspectors for the purpose of securing the observance of the Act and of awards and orders made under the Act; (*l*) provision that all books and documents produced in evidence before the Court may be inspected by the Court, and by such of the parties as the Court allows; (*m*) provision for penalties for boycotts of persons, goods, or premises. The Bill provided for a general revision of the existing Act, and was the subject of vigorous debate in Parliament during the early sessions of 1928. The Act was passed by both Houses, and was assented to on 22nd June, 1928 (*vide* Act No. 18 of 1928).

(ix.) *Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator.*—In 1927 one determination was made by the Arbitrator as compared with ten made in 1926. During the year five determinations came into force, three were repealed, whilst 54 were varied. The new determination, which operates from 9th April, 1927, was made in respect of draughtsmen at Cockatoo Island Dockyard, and governs salaries and other terms and conditions of service to members of that organization employed by the Australian Commonwealth Shipping Board.

(x.) *Industrial Peace Acts* 1920.—The Special Tribunals appointed under the provisions of these Commonwealth Acts made several awards in settlement of minor disputes at various collieries. There has been no general revision of wages and working conditions in the coal-mining industry recently.

(xi.) *Industrial Board—Territory for the Seat of Government.*—This tribunal, authorized by the *Industrial Board Ordinances* 1922–26, having power to fix rates of pay, hours, and other conditions of employment in respect of workmen engaged upon Commonwealth Works in the Territory, made an award on the 12th January, 1927, determining the rates of pay and conditions of labour to be observed in the Territory from the commencement of the first pay period following the 10th December, 1926. The award covered a wide range of occupations, including surface labourers, store employees, quarrymen, watchmen, fire brigade employees, engine-drivers, firemen, engineers, electricians, building employees, timber-mill employees, and others. Variations of the award were made during the year, and rates of pay, &c., for other workmen were determined. Subsequently, three variations of this award were made.

§ 2. Changes in Rates of Wage.

1. **General.**—(i.) *History of Collection.*—The collection of information regarding changes in rates of wage throughout Australia dates from 1st January, 1913, and the statistical results of the first complete year (1913) were published in Labour Report No. 5. Annual figures for subsequent years have been given in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 17, while details for the year 1927 are furnished herein.

(ii.) *Definition of Change in Rate.*—For the purposes herein a change in rate of wage has been taken to mean an alteration in the weekly rates of remuneration of employees, apart from any change in the nature of the work performed, or apart from any revision of rates due to increased length of service or experience. It is obvious that under this definition certain classes of change are excluded. Each single change recorded relates to a change in the rates of wage effected in a specific industry or calling, and includes all changes to workers in that industry, irrespective of the occupations or trades affected. A change may relate to the employees of a single employer, or to those of a number of employers, according to the instrument or method operating to bring about the change. In a few instances, separate arrangements, some of which may not have affected rates of wage, but all of which relate to a specific industry or craft, are grouped and taken as a single change. This course has been adopted to obviate the necessity for separately recording changes affecting a small number of workers.

(iii.) *Sources of Information.*—Information regarding changes in rate of wage is obtained through the following channels :—(*a*) The Commonwealth and State Industrial Registrars, and the Chief Inspector of Factories in each State ; (*b*) Reports from Labour Agents and Correspondents ; (*c*) Quarterly reports from Secretaries of Trade Unions ; (*d*) Returns relating to industrial disputes which resulted in changes in rates of wage ; (*e*) Reports in newspapers, labour and trade reviews, and other publications.

(iv.) *Collection of Data.*—On the occurrence of a change, forms prescribed under the *Census and Statistics Act* 1905 are issued to employers' associations and trade unions affected. In certain cases forms are also issued to individual employers. The particulars asked for in these forms relate to (*a*) the occupations of the workers affected ; (*b*) the number of workers in each occupation ; (*c*) the rates of wage paid before and after the change ; (*d*) the locality affected ; and (*e*) the date on which the change took effect. Information is also required regarding employers and employers' associations concerned, and the method by which the change was effected.

On receipt of the completed forms at this Bureau, the particulars are checked and compared with each other and with copies of awards, determinations, and agreements. In all cases in which the information supplied is incomplete or otherwise unsatisfactory, further inquiries are made, and the figures are checked by reference to census results, industrial statistics, factory reports, etc.

(v.) *Tabulation of Returns.*—Net change in wage is computed for a full week's work for all persons ordinarily engaged in the specific industry or calling. In cases of changes in the minimum rates of wage payable under awards or determinations of industrial tribunals, it has generally been assumed (in the absence of any definite information to the contrary) that the whole of the workers in each designated occupation received an increase or decrease equal to the change in the minimum rate of wage. It should be noted, moreover, that there is overstatement as regards "persons affected," since in the quarterly adjustments of wages the same persons may figure on four occasions, in the event of the index numbers varying sufficiently to justify an increase or decrease in the rates of wage. The difficulty of eliminating this factor has, however, been found too great to justify the labour involved. A further complication is introduced by the overlapping of Commonwealth and State awards.

The computations (amount of change per week) do not relate to the actual change in earnings per week, but to the change in a single week on the assumption that the full number of persons ordinarily engaged in the particular trade or occupation affected by the change is employed during the whole of that week. The aggregate effect per annum cannot therefore be obtained without making due allowance for unemployment and for occupations in which employment is seasonal or intermittent. Since unemployment and activity in all branches of industry vary from year to year, and in many branches from season to season, no accurate estimate of the actual effect of the changes in the total amount of wages received or paid per annum can be made until the determining factors have been investigated. These factors are (*a*) the amount of unemployment, and (*b*) the period of employment in seasonal industries.

2. **Effect of Changes in 1927.**—The following table shows the effect of increases and decreases in rates of wage in each State during the year 1927 :—

Changes in Rates of Wage—Effect in each State, 1927.

State.	Increases.		Decreases.		Total Result of all Changes.		
	Work-people Affected.	Increase per Week.	Work-people Affected.	Decrease per Week.	Work-people Affected.	Net Increase per Week.	Average Increase per Week.
		£		£		£	s. d.
New South Wales	486,226	47,164	156,121	8,553	642,347	38,611	1 3
Victoria	172,723	21,090	230,431	12,149	403,154	8,941	0 5
Queensland ..	7,864	1,162	1,388	92	9,252	1,070	2 4
South Australia ..	72,023	6,312	37,749	2,054	109,772	4,258	0 9
Western Australia	13,511	1,525	5,167	337	18,678	1,188	1 3
Tasmania ..	4,844	416	22,515	1,442	27,359	*a* 1,026	*a* 0 9
N. Territory ..	413	113	35	6	448	107	4 9
Federal Capital Territory ..	261	41	..	..	261	41	3 2
Common to all States	14,074	898	38,647	1,090	52,721	*a* 192	*a* 0 1
Total	771,939	78,721	492,053	25,723	1,263,992	52,998	0 10

(*a*) Decrease.

The changes in wages include all those which have occurred through the operations of wage tribunals, or as the result of direct negotiations between employers and employees. Many workers in all States come under the jurisdiction of awards made by the Federal Arbitration Court. The principle of quarterly adjustments adopted by that Court was mainly responsible for the variations in rates of wage during the year, and as the index numbers on which these quarterly and half-yearly adjustments were made varied considerably during the period, the increases in rates were offset to a greater extent by the decreases, the result being that the wages were not materially affected. The net effect of all changes, including those brought about by the Federal Court, was an average increase of 10d. per week.

3. **Effect of Changes, Australia, 1923 to 1927.**—The following table gives separate particulars of the effect of increases and decreases in rates of wage in Australia during the years 1923 to 1927 :—

Changes in Rates of Wage—Number and Effect in Australia, 1923 to 1927.

Year.	Increases.		Decreases.		Total Result of all Changes.		
	Work-people Affected.	Increase per Week.	Work-people Affected.	Decrease per Week.	Work-people Affected.	Net Increase per Week.	Average Increase per Head per Week.
		£		£		£	s. d.
1923	820,856	125,379	169,996	21,361	990,852	104,018	3 0
1924	337,823	85,616	509,832	44,250	847,655	41,366	1 0
1925	1,124,095	130,220	138,114	10,793	1,262,209	119,427	1 11
1926	951,490	117,814	270,270	30,194	1,221,760	87,620	1 4
1927	771,939	78,721	492,053	25,723	1,263,992	52,998	0 10

4. **Changes in each State, 1923 to 1927.**—The following table gives particulars relating to changes in rates of wage recorded during the years specified. The net amount of increase per week, as tabulated, is subject to the qualifications mentioned in 1 (v.) *ante* :—

Changes in Rates of Wage—Effect of Changes, States, 1923 to 1927.

Particulars.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	*a*All States.	Aust.
Persons Affected	1923	519,440	276,094	30,051	63,209	32,057	25,918	71	1,002	43,010	990,852
	1924	196,066	338,761	52,975	111,261	40,598	26,144	35	30	81,785	847,655
	1925	514,123	343,123	184,595	113,721	40,152	18,566	26	243	47,660	1,262,209
	1926	525,801	429,605	32,953	103,291	38,271	25,378	53	63	66,345	1,221,760
	1927	642,347	403,154	9,252	109,772	18,678	27,359	448	261	52,721	1,263,992
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Net increase per week	1923	53,868	36,934	*b*2,177	9,784	*b*69	1,755	*b*20	298	3,645	104,018
	1924	7,860	7,312	13,993	7,835	1,879	1,335	15	1	1,136	41,366
	1925	40,780	19,968	43,975	9,693	3,199	293	*b*9	133	1,395	119,427
	1926	43,471	27,920	5,081	4,597	4,164	748	20	11	1,608	87,620
	1927	38,611	8,941	1,070	4,258	1,188	*b*1,026	107	41	*b*192	52,998
		s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Average increase per head per week	1923	2 9	2 8	*b*1 5	3 11	*b*0 1	1 4	*b*5 8	5 11	1 9	3 0
	1924	0 10	0 5	5 3	1 5	0 11	1 0	8 7	0 8	0 3	1 0
	1925	1 7	1 2	4 9	1 8	1 7	0 4	*b*6 11	10 11	0 7	1 11
	1926	1 8	1 4	3 1	0 11	2 2	0 7	7 7	3 6	0 6	1 4
	1927	1 3	0 5	2 4	0 9	1 3	*b*0 9	4 9	3 2	*b*0 1	0 10

a Changes recorded in this column are common to all States, as the particulars relating to the number of workpeople affected and the net amount of increase per week in each State were not ascertainable.
b Decrease.

Note.—See sub-section v. on page 61.

The relative position of the States in point of the numbers of workers affected in each year depends, of course, mainly on differences in population and on the magnitude of the different industries and callings in which changes took place.

The large increase in 1925 was entirely due to changes in the basic wage which took place in the States of New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia, the effect in each State being shown by the table.

In 1927 the basic rates of wages in New South Wales were increased for male and female workers, but no alterations were made to the existing basic rates fixed by State industrial tribunals in Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia.

5. **Changes in Industrial Groups, 1927.**—The following table shows the effect of changes in rates of wage during 1927 in each State, classified according to the industrial groups adopted. Particulars of changes in rates of wage in the industrial groups during 1913 and subsequent years to 1926 have been published in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 17

Changes in Rates of Wage—Industrial Groups, 1927.

Particulars.		Industrial Group. I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	V. Books, Printing, etc.	VI. Other Manufacturing.	VII. Building.	VIII. Mines, Quarries, etc.	IX. Rail and Tram Services.	X. Other Land Transport.	XI. Shipping, etc.	XII. Pastoral, etc.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	XIV. Miscellaneous.*a*	All Groups.
New South Wales—																
Persons Affected	..	18,616	83,351	23,693	76,610	7,263	46,855	34,205	25,375	139,617	9,567	14,484	19,685	18,953	124,073	642,347
Increase per week	£	917	4,285	1,768	3,768	1,367	2,016	535	1,370	3,465	1,908	(*b*)56	2,163	2,956	12,149	38,611
Victoria—																
Persons Affected	..	6,686	40,495	20,243	69,356	8,410	36,139	49,328	1,021	82,971	15,300	6,024	14,340	..	52,841	403,154
Increase per week	£	(*b*)339	656	1,760	508	(*b*)296	526	1,847	(*b*)30	1,357	562	(*b*)156	1,952	..	594	8,941
Queensland—																
Persons Affected	..	47	1,041	1,205	692	512	1,357	..	40	41	445	124	..	1,130	2,618	9,252
Increase per week	£	31	104	265	(*b*)11	111	22	..	6	13	45	7	..	99	378	1,070
South Australia—																
Persons Affected	..	2,620	14,988	4,271	11,701	2,250	24,691	12,469	..	11,552	1,100	5,991	10,680	18	7,441	109,772
Increase per week	£	96	604	13	178	(*b*)107	1,060	805	..	289	(*b*)55	47	987	28	313	4,258
Western Australia—																
Persons Affected	..	648	..	1,268	2,886	34	236	1,020	..	1,383	33	2,120	1,280	..	7,770	18,678
Increase per week	£	82	..	29	63	7	21	102	..	(*b*)57	11	16	213	..	701	1,188
Tasmania—																
Persons Affected	..	1,600	2,565	..	2,962	331	660	1,285	4,004	7,309	2,500	1,006	..	..	3,137	27,359
Increase per week	£	(*b*)130	(*b*)198	..	(*b*)38	(*b*)12	(*b*)19	(*b*)95	2	(*b*)279	(*b*)125	(*b*)3	..	..	(*b*)129	(*b*)1,026
Northern Territory—																
Persons Affected	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121	..	..	..	..	327	448
Increase per week	£	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	74	107
Federal Capital Territory—																
Persons Affected	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	261	261
Increase per week	£	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	41
All States (*c*)—																
Persons Affected	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43,053	..	..	9,668	52,721
Increase per week	£	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*b*)73	..	..	(*b*)119	(*b*)192
Total Australia—																
Persons Affected	..	30,217	142,440	50,680	164,207	18,800	109,938	98,307	30,440	242,994	28,945	72,802	45,985	20,101	208,136	1,263,992
Increase per week	£	657	5,451	3,835	4,468	1,070	3,626	3,194	1,348	4,821	2,346	(*b*)218	5,315	3,083	14,002	52,998

(*a*) Miscellaneous (Group XIV.) includes Commonwealth and State Public Servants, clerks, shop assistants, theatrical employees, and others. (*b*) Decrease.
(*c*) Changes recorded in these columns are common to all States, as the particulars relating to the number of workpeople affected and the net amount of decrease per week in each State were not ascertainable.

6. **Changes in Industrial Groups, 1925 to 1927.**—(i.) *All Employees.*—The following table shows the number of work-people affected, and the total increase in wages per week in industrial groups during the three years 1925-27 :—

Changes in Rates of Wage—Industrial Groups, Australia, 1925 to 1927.

Industrial Group.	1925.		1926.		1927.	
	Persons Affected.	Increase per week.	Persons Affected.	Increase per week.	Persons Affected.	Increase per week.
		£		£		£
I. Wood, Furniture, Timber, etc..	95,720	7,905	60,422	1,669	30,217	657
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	123,669	9,500	96,677	850	142,440	5,451
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	68,596	7,609	43,416	4,180	50,680	3,835
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	40,202	1,444	98,659	5,334	164,207	4,468
V. Books, Printing, etc.	16,224	1,128	21,157	2,513	18,800	1,070
VI. Other Manufacturing	115,692	8,407	92,324	4,231	109,938	3,626
VII. Building	121,549	10,149	132,012	14,848	98,307	3,194
VIII. Mines, Quarries, etc.	31,373	4,108	57,650	8,123	30,440	1,348
IX. Rail and Tram Services ..	188,752	18,196	283,101	20,227	242,994	4,821
X. Other Land Transport ..	27,249	3,435	27,019	2,404	28,945	2,346
XI. Shipping, etc.	77,285	5,656	90,685	2,416	72,802	(a) 218
XII. Pastoral, etc.	55,495	10,577	13,160	552	45,985	5,315
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. ..	37,472	4,239	1,066	369	20,101	3,083
XIV. Miscellaneous	262,931	27,074	204,412	19,904	208,136	14,002
All Groups	1,262,209	119,427	1,221,760	87,620	1,263,992	52,998

(a) Decrease. Note.—See paragraph (v.), page 61.

During the year 1927 the combined effect of the variations in rates of wage, which include both increases and decreases, was a net increase in all the groups, with the exception of Group XI. (Shipping, etc.).

(ii.) *Female Employees*, 1927.—The next table shows the number of female employees affected, classified according to the industrial groups in which the changes took place in each State during the year 1927.

Changes in Rates of Wage—Female Occupations in Industrial Groups, 1927.

Particulars.	Industrial Group.											
	I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	V. Books, Printing, etc.	VI. Other Manufacturing.	IX. Rail and Tram Services.	XI. Shipping.	XII. Pastoral, etc.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	XIV. Miscellaneous.	All Groups.
New South Wales—												
Persons Affected ..	53	212	7,604	58,850	2,081	4,633	735	..	375	10,902	36,150	121,595
Increase per week £	9	37	1,080	2,947	352	400	(a)17	..	(a)17	2,530	5,475	12,796
Victoria—												
Persons Affected ..	..	254	2,781	55,920	2,985	3,158	1,242	..	..	..	2,994	69,334
Increase per week £	..	7	19	808	(a)70	4	14	..	..	..	111	893
Queensland—												
Persons Affected ..	..	..	330	122	65	50	..	..	..	964	305	1,836
Increase per week £	..	..	78	15	5	(a)3	..	..	..	84	42	221
South Australia—												
Persons Affected ..	..	..	188	10,380	294	1,355	..	..	1,650	3	239	14,109
Increase per week £	..	..	7	173	(a)4	23	..	..	(a)53	5	5	156
Western Australia—												
Persons Affected ..	..	..	..	2,650	..	4	..	..	300	..	316	3,270
Increase per week £	..	..	..	77	..	2	..	..	19	..	10	108
Tasmania—												
Persons Affected ..	..	..	..	2,544	72	..	..	..	..	..	17	2,633
Increase per week £	..	..	..	(a)26	(a)2	..	..	..	..	..	1	(a)27
Federal Capital Territory—												
Persons Affected ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	55
Increase per week £	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
Common to all States—												
Persons Affected ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	424	..	..	5,966	6,390
Increase per week £	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)5	..	..	(a)50	(a)55
Australia—												
Persons Affected ..	53	466	10,903	130,466	5,497	9,200	1,977	424	2,325	11,869	46,042	219,222
Increase per week £	9	44	1,184	3,994	281	426	(a)3	(a)5	(a)51	2,619	5,600	14,098

(a) Decrease.

7. **Changes according to Sex of Employees, 1923 to 1927.**—The next table gives particulars of changes in rates of wage for male and female workers separately for the years 1923 to 1927 :—

Changes in Rates of Wage—Male and Female Employees, 1923 to 1927.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	All States. (a)	AUST.
MALE EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.										
1923 ..	465,446	256,666	27,421	60,967	31,507	24,931	71	1,002	42,830	910,841
1924 ..	181,779	295,591	38,271	95,743	37,185	24,100	35	30	76,994	749,728
1925 ..	429,300	322,075	162,971	98,337	36,651	17,848	26	243	40,854	1,108,305
1926 ..	478,633	369,093	26,430	91,190	33,401	23,539	53	63	57,767	1,080,169
1927 ..	520,752	333,820	7,416	95,663	15,408	24,726	448	206	46,331	1,044,770
NET INCREASE PER WEEK TO MALE EMPLOYEES.										
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1923 ..	50,954	33,902	*b*2,290	9,270	*b*123	1,893	*b*20	298	3,654	97,538
1924 ..	6,947	2,600	11,869	7,010	1,457	1,086	15	1	356	31,341
1925 ..	37,480	18,448	41,893	8,748	2,767	293	*b*9	133	1,213	110,966
1926 ..	40,658	24,641	4,781	4,019	3,562	673	20	11	1,411	79,776
1927 ..	25,815	8,048	849	4,102	1,080	*b*999	107	35	*b*137	38,900
AVERAGE INCREASE PER HEAD PER WEEK TO MALE EMPLOYEES.										
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1923 ..	2 2	2 8	1 8	3 1	*b*0 1	1 6	*b*5 8	5 11	1 9	2 2
1924 ..	0 9	0 2	6 2	1 6	0 9	0 11	8 7	0 8	0 1	0 10
1925 ..	1 9	1 2	5 2	1 10	1 6	0 4	*b*6 11	10 11	0 7	2 0
1926 ..	1 8	1 4	3 7	0 11	2 2	0 7	7 7	3 6	0 6	1 6
1927 ..	1 0	0 6	2 3	0 10	1 5	*b*0 10	4 10	3 5	*b*0 1	0 9
FEMALE EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.										
1923 ..	53,994	19,428	2,630	2,242	550	987	..	..	180	80,011
1924 ..	14,287	43,170	14,704	15,518	3,413	2,044	..	..	4,791	97,927
1925 ..	84,823	21,048	21,624	15,384	3,501	718	6,806	..	..	153,904
1926 ..	47,168	60,512	6,523	12,101	4,870	1,839	..	..	8,578	141,591
1927 ..	121,595	69,334	1,836	14,109	3,270	2,633	..	55	6,390	219,222
NET INCREASE PER WEEK TO FEMALE EMPLOYEES.										
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1923 ..	2,914	3,032	113	514	54	*b*138	..	..	*b*9	6,480
1924 ..	913	4,712	2,124	825	422	249	..	..	780	10,025
1925 ..	3,300	1,520	2,082	945	432	..	182	..	..	8,461
1926 ..	2,813	3,379	300	578	602	75	..	..	197	7,944
1927 ..	12,796	893	221	156	108	*b*27	..	6	*b*55	14,098
AVERAGE INCREASE PER HEAD PER WEEK TO FEMALE EMPLOYEES.										
1923 ..	1 1	3 2	*b*0 10	4 7	2 0	0 3	..	..	1 0	1 8
1924 ..	1 3	2 2	2 11	1 1	2 6	2 5	..	..	3 3	2 1
1925 ..	0 9	1 5	1 11	1 3	2 6	..	0 6	..	..	1 1
1926 ..	0 1	1 1	0 11	0 11	2 6	0 10	..	..	0 6	1 1
1927 ..	2 1	0 3	2 4	0 2	0 8	*b*0 2	..	2 2	*b*0 2	1 3

(*a*) Changes recorded in this column are common to all States, as the particulars relating to number of workpeople affected and the net amount of increase per week in each State were not ascertainable.
(*b*) Decrease.

8. **Methods by which changes were Effected, 1927.**—(i.) *States.*—The following table shows the methods by which changes were effected in 1927 :—

Changes in Rates of Wage—Methods by which effected—States, 1927.

METHODS.	WITHOUT STOPPAGE OF WORK.		AFTER STOPPAGE OF WORK.		ALL CHANGES.	
	Workpeople Affected.	Net Increase per week.	Workpeople Affected.	Net Increase per week.	Workpeople Affected.	Net Increase per week.
		£		£		£
New South Wales—						
By direct negotiation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
By negotiation, intervention or assistance of third party ..	4,168	493	..	..	4,168	493
By award of court under Commonwealth Act	297,736	2,992	..	..	297,736	2,992
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	21,476	604	..	..	21,476	604
By award under State Act ..	311,942	32,388	..	..	311,942	32,388
By agreement registered under State Act	7,025	2,134	..	..	7,025	2,134
Total	642,347	38,611	..	..	642,347	38,611
Victoria—						
By direct negotiation ..	..	..	21	21	21	21
By negotiation, intervention or assistance of third party ..	3,970	481	..	..	3,970	481
By award of court under Commonwealth Act	328,836	6,534	..	..	328,836	6,534
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	24,160	130	..	..	24,160	130
By determination under State Act	45,717	1,690	..	..	45,717	1,690
By agreement registered under State Act	450	85	..	..	450	85
Total	403,133	8,920	21	21	403,154	8,941
Queensland—						
By direct negotiation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
By negotiation, intervention or assistance of third party ..	1,432	167	..	..	1,432	167
By award of court under Commonwealth Act	1,442	15	..	..	1,442	15
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	895	14	..	..	895	14
By award under State Act ..	5,342	813	..	..	5,342	813
By agreement registered under State Act	141	61	..	..	141	61
Total	9,252	1,070	..	..	9,252	1,070
South Australia—						
By direct negotiation ..	..	..	51	14	51	14
By negotiation, intervention or assistance of third party ..	958	111	..	..	958	111
By award of court under Commonwealth Act	103,962	4,091	..	..	103,962	4,091
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	4,783	14	..	..	4,783	14
By award or determination under State Act	..	..	..	..	..	..
By agreement registered under State Act	18	28	..	..	18	28
Total	109,721	4,244	51	14	109,772	4,258

Changes in Rates of Wage—Methods by which effected—States, 1927—*continued.*

METHODS.	WITHOUT STOPPAGE OF WORK.		AFTER STOPPAGE OF WORK.		ALL CHANGES.	
	Workpeople Affected.	Net Increase per week.	Workpeople Affected.	Net Increase per week.	Workpeople Affected.	Net Increase per week.
		£		£		£
Western Australia—						
By direct negotiation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
By negotiation, intervention or assistance of third party ..	1,080	131	..	..	1,080	131
By award of court under Commonwealth Act	8,423	163	..	..	8,423	163
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	171	25	..	..	171	25
By award under State Act (*b*)	6,736	615	..	..	6,736	615
By agreement registered under State Act	2,268	254	..	..	2,268	254
Total	18,678	1,188	..	..	18,678	1,188
Tasmania—						
By negotiation, intervention or assistance of third party ..	387	43	..	..	387	43
By award of court under Commonwealth Act	25,078	(*a*)1,094	..	..	25,078	(*a*)1,094
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	1,804	29	..	..	1,804	29
By determination under State Act	90	(*a*)4	..	..	90	(*a*)4
By agreement registered under State Act	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	27,359	(*a*)1,026	..	..	27,359	(*a*)1,026
Northern Territory—						
By award of court under Commonwealth Act ..	448	107	..	..	448	107
Total	448	107	..	..	448	107
Federal Capital Territory—						
By negotiation, intervention or assistance of third party ..	261	41	..	..	261	41
Total	261	41	..	..	261	41
All States—						
By direct negotiation ..	15,200	169	..	..	15,200	169
By award of court under Commonwealth Act	37,521	(*a*)361	..	..	37,521	(*a*)361
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	52,721	(*a*)192	..	..	52,721	(*a*)192
Australia—						
By direct negotiation ..	15,200	169	72	35	15,272	204
By negotiation, intervention or assistance of third party ..	12,256	1,467	..	..	12,256	1,467
By award of court under Commonwealth Act	803,446	12,447	..	..	803,446	12,447
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	53,289	816	..	..	53,289	816
By award or determination under State Acts ..	369,827	35,502	..	..	369,827	35,502
By agreement registered under State Acts	9,902	2,562	..	..	9,902	2,562
Total	1,263,920	52,963	72	35	1,263,992	52,998

(*a*) Decrease. (*b*) An Industrial Agreement which has been made a Common Rule is classified in this table as an award of the Court of Arbitration.

(ii.) *Australia*, 1923 to 1927.—The following table gives the number and effect of all changes in rates of wage in Australia for the years 1923 to 1927:—

Changes in Rates of Wage—Methods by which Effected, Australia, 1923 to 1927.

Particulars.	By Direct Negotiation.	By Negotiation, Intervention or Assistance of Third Party.	By Award of Court under Commonwealth Act.	By Agreement Registered under Commonwealth Act.	By Award or Determination under State Act.	By Agreement Registered under State Act.	By Other Means.	TOTAL.
1923.								
Workpeople affected ..	18,605	52,298	334,180	46,974	503,722	35,073	..	990,852
Increase per week £	2,488	1,124	46,438	6,633	42,614	4,721	..	104,018
1924.								
Workpeople affected ..	1,939	65,653	521,469	34,401	205,615	18,578	..	847,655
Increase per week £	654	14,627	*a*14,636	*a*51	31,668	9,104	..	41,366
1925.								
Workpeople affected ..	15,110	23,317	581,306	64,849	547,986	29,641	..	1,262,209
Increase per week £	1,880	1,959	29,996	4,524	80,322	746	..	119,427
1926.								
Workpeople affected ..	44,289	40,136	893,344	69,555	140,468	16,000	17,968	1,221,760
Increase per week £	3,460	5,084	41,598	5,785	27,976	2,521	1,196	87,620
1927.								
Workpeople affected ..	15,272	12,256	803,446	53,289	369,827	9,902	..	1,263,992
Increase per week £	204	1,467	12,447	816	35,502	2,562	..	52,998

a Decrease.

Changes recorded under the headings of awards and agreements made and filed under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act show the greatest number of persons during the last four years. Reference has already been made to the overstatement in these figures, due to the same persons being affected more than once during the year owing to quarterly adjustments. The reduced figures under the heading "By Award or Determination under State Act" during the past two years as compared with the year, 1925, are mainly due to the fact that basic rates of wage were not altered in certain States. So far as possible, the effect of awards or agreements is recorded in the figures for the year in which such awards or agreements are made and filed. In certain cases, however, the awards or agreements are made retrospective, while in others it is difficult to ascertain promptly particulars as to the number of workpeople affected and the effect of the change.

§ 3. Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour.

1. **General.**—The collection of data respecting the nominal rates of wage payable in different callings and in occupations in various industries carried on in each State was first undertaken by this Bureau in the early part of the year 1913. Owing to the difficulty of ascertaining reliable particulars of the numbers of apprentices, improvers and other juvenile workers to whom progressive rates of wage fixed or otherwise according to increasing age or experience are payable from year to year, the inquiry was confined to the rates of wage payable to adult workers only, and was further limited generally to those industries in operation within the metropolitan area of each State. In order to make the inquiry comprehensive, however, certain industries were included which obviously are not carried on in the capital cities, e.g., Mining, Shipping, Agricultural, and Pastoral. The particulars

acquired were obtained primarily from awards, determinations, and industrial agreements under Commonwealth and State Acts, and related to the minimum wage prescribed. In cases where no award, determination or agreement was in force, the ruling union or predominant rate of wage was ascertained from employers and secretaries of trade unions. For convenience of comparison weekly rates of wage were adopted, but in many instances the wages were based on daily or hourly rates, since in industries and occupations in which employment is casual or intermittent wages often are so fixed and paid. Hence the average weekly earnings in such occupations will probably fall considerably short of the computed weekly rates. The information thus obtained referred to the weekly rate of wage in upwards of 400 industries, and related to 1,569 male occupations or callings. These particulars furnished the necessary data for the computation of average rates of wage in various industrial groups,* and in each State and Australia. The average rate of wage thus computed represented the arithmetical average† of the rates of wage payable in all classified occupations. It is not claimed that results obtained by this method are precisely correct, but owing to the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory data as to the number of persons engaged in each of the occupations for which rates of wage had been obtained, no detailed system of weights could be applied. Though a great deal of information as to the number of persons engaged in different industries and occupations was available from the Census (1911) results, it was found impracticable to bring the classification of these results into line with the detailed classification of occupations in the various industries, as set out in the awards, determinations, etc. For final results for each State and for each industrial group throughout the States, however, a careful system of weighting was adopted. For example, in computing the result for any State in any year, the computed average wage in each industrial group was multiplied by a number (weight) representing the relative number of all male workers engaged in that group of industries in the particular State. The sum of the products thus obtained, divided by the sum of the weights, represents the average wage for that State for the particular year.‡

The whole question of weighting was referred to in some detail in Report No. 1 (*Prices, Price Indexes and Cost of Living*) of the Labour and Industrial Branch of this Bureau. With the necessary verbal modifications, many

* The classification of industries adopted is shown on page 3.
† The summation of the weekly rate of wage divided by the number of occupations included.
‡ The weights used in the computation of the average wage in male occupations were as follow:—

Current Rates of Wage for Adult Male Occupations.—Weights used for each Industrial Group.

Particulars.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.
N.S.W. ..	136	228	199	84	65	162	252	343	187	74	137	704	134	902
Victoria ..	118	195	160	95	58	141	190	157	136	54	65	455	95	734
Queensland	67	62	108	23	20	34	70	133	73	22	45	352	45	302
S. Australia	24	71	45	16	13	40	68	29	48	17	44	182	24	223
W. Australia	65	36	32	7	8	16	32	142	40	9	32	118	31	158
Tasmania ..	25	14	17	6	5	7	20	49	10	6	12	104	10	80
Australia ..	435	606	561	231	169	400	632	853	494	182	335	1,915	339	2,399

of the statements there made and the problems there considered in regard to the subject of prices, refer equally to the question of weighting in other investigations, such as the present.

The results thus ascertained for the year 1913 were published in Labour Report No. 2, pp. 28–43. In the early part of the year 1914 the scope of the inquiry was considerably extended, and particulars of the weekly rates of wage in 930 specified industries and 4,256 adult occupations (3,948 male, and 308 female)* were included, and results obtained thereby to the 30th April, 1914, were published in Labour Report No. 5, pp. 44–50. These results were further analysed, and the average number of working hours which constituted a full week's work in each occupation was ascertained and weighted in a similar manner to the rates of wage. This course was adopted in order to overcome the difficulty of making comparisons of the rates of wage in any specified occupation, since, in many instances, a different number of working hours constituted a full week's work in separate States. By dividing the weighted average number of working hours into the weighted average weekly rate of wage, what for some purposes may be considered a more adequate standard of comparison was ascertained. Results obtained from these computations were given for each industrial group for each State.

Since the 30th April, 1914, the number of occupations included in comparative computations has been kept constant, but the particulars of wages given in the Appendix (Sections 4 and 5) to this Report include those for many additional occupations. In most instances these have been taken from awards or determinations made subsequent to the date specified by industrial tribunals, from agreements registered under Commonwealth or State Acts, or were obtained by direct inquiry.

To supplement the results thus obtained, investigations were made regarding rates of wage in past years with a view to showing their general trend in each State and in various industrial groups The total number of occupations for which particulars were available back to 1891 was 652. The methods adopted for the collection of the data and computation of the results were explained in Report No. 2 (see pages 23–4). The particulars given in this Chapter show variations in nominal wages from year to year in each State and in various industrial groups. Index-numbers are also given showing variations in effective wages in each State.

2. **Adult Male Weekly Wages—States, 1914-27.**—The arithmetical average of the rates of wage given in the appendixes referred to furnishes the basis for the computation of relative weighted wages in different industrial groups and States. The following table gives particulars of the weighted average nominal weekly rates of wage payable to adult male workers, at the

* The weights used in the computation of the average wage in female occupations were as follow:—

Current Rates of Wage for Adult Female Occupations.—Weights used for each Industrial Group.

Particulars.	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	I. II. V. VI. Other Manufactures Combined.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	XIV. Miscellaneous Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc.
New South Wales ..	23	228	44	104	124
Victoria	28	320	57	80	111
Queensland	5	80	8	47	40
South Australia	3	56	7	22	32
Western Australia ..	1	29	..	29	..
Tasmania	1	18	2	8	..
Australia	61	731	118	290	307

30th June, 1914, and at the end of the periods specified to the 31st December, 1927, for a full week's work, in each State and for Australia, together with index-numbers for each State at each specified interval, with the average for Australia for the year 1911 as base (= 1,000) :—

Wages—Adult Males—Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers, 30th June, 1914, to 31st December, 1927.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average wage for Australia in 1911 (51s. 3d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	(a)Australia.
No. of Occupations included.	874	909	627	567	489	482	3,948
RATES OF WAGE.							
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th June, 1914	55 11	54 4	52 10	54 4	62 9	52 7	55 3
31st December, 1914	56 2	54 7	53 5	54 5	62 10	52 8	55 7
30th June, 1921	95 3	92 0	96 5	85 8	93 6	88 3	93 3
31st December, 1921	95 10	93 7	96 8	89 5	95 0	91 8	94 6
30th June, 1922	93 8	91 5	94 0	87 5	93 6	88 7	92 4
31st December, 1922	91 6	91 4	93 10	87 6	93 9	88 5	91 6
30th June, 1923	91 10	91 1	93 9	87 5	93 3	88 3	91 6
31st December, 1923	94 6	95 7	94 2	90 9	94 2	92 4	94 4
30th June, 1924..	94 0	95 10	94 8	91 1	93 9	92 7	94 3
31st December, 1924	93 6	95 5	95 9	91 10	94 8	92 6	94 3
30th June, 1925	93 11	95 6	95 10	92 6	96 3	92 11	94 8
31st December, 1925	96 0	97 2	99 11	94 4	97 0	93 5	96 9
30th June, 1926	96 11	98 2	100 3	95 10	97 6	94 6	97 7
31st December, 1926	100 5	99 6	100 1	95 8	98 9	94 10	99 4
31st March, 1927	100 9	100 2	100 1	95 5	98 8	94 6	99 7
30th June, 1927	100 10	99 9	100 1	95 8	98 8	94 1	99 7
30th September, 1927	101 2	99 8	100 1	95 6	98 8	93 9	99 7
31st December, 1927	101 10	100 3	100 1	96 7	98 10	93 10	100 2
INDEX-NUMBERS.							
30th June, 1914	1,091	1,059	1,030	1,060	1,225	1,026	1,079
31st December, 1914	1,096	1,065	1,042	1,062	1,226	1,028	1,085
30th June, 1921	1,858	1,796	1,881	1,672	1,824	1,722	1,820
31st December, 1921	1,869	1,826	1,886	1,745	1,853	1,788	1,844
30th June, 1922	1,828	1,784	1,835	1,706	1,824	1,728	1,801
31st December, 1922	1,785	1,783	1,830	1,708	1,829	1,726	1,785
30th June, 1923	1,791	1,778	1,829	1,705	1,820	1,723	1,785
31st December, 1923	1,844	1,865	1,837	1,770	1,838	1,802	1,840
30th June, 1924..	1,835	1,870	1,847	1,778	1,829	1,807	1,840
31st December, 1924	1,824	1,862	1,868	1,791	1,847	1,805	1,839
30th June, 1925	1,832	1,864	1,870	1,804	1,877	1,812	1,846
31st December, 1925	1,873	1,897	1,950	1,841	1,893	1,823	1,887
30th June, 1926	1,891	1,916	1,956	1,870	1,902	1,843	1,904
31st December, 1926	1,959	1,941	1,952	1,867	1,927	1,851	1,938
31st March, 1927	1,966	1,955	1,952	1,861	1,925	1,843	1,944
30th June, 1927	1,967	1,947	1,953	1,867	1,924	1,836	1,942
30th September, 1927	1,974	1,944	1,952	1,864	1,924	1,829	1,944
31st December, 1927	1,988	1,957	1,953	1,885	1,928	1,832	1,955

(a) Weighted average.

The table shows that the average weekly wage for adult male workers, as indicated by index-numbers at the 30th June, 1914, in two States, viz., New South Wales and Western Australia, exceeded the weighted average wage for Australia. At the 31st December, 1927, the Australian average was exceeded by New South Wales and Victoria.

During 1927 nominal wages showed an upward tendency in all States, excepting Queensland and Tasmania. In the former the rate remained stationary throughout the year, and in the latter there was a slight decline. The weighted average wage for Australia was stationary for the first three quarters, but rose slightly in the fourth quarter.

3. **Adult Male Weekly Wages—Industrial Groups, 1914-27.**—The following table shows (*a*) the average weekly rate of wage in each of the industrial groups, and (*b*) the weighted average wage for all groups combined, at 30th June, and 31st December, 1914, and at the periods specified for the years 1923 to 1927.

Wages—Adult Males—Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers in each Industrial Group, 30th June, 1914, to 31st December, 1927.

NOTE.—Index-numbers for each industrial group and for all industrial groups are based on the average wage for all groups in 1911 (51s. 3d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Date.	INDUSTRIAL GROUP.														
	I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	II. Engineering, etc.	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing Boots, etc.	V. Books, Printing, etc.	VI. Other Manufacturing.	VII. Building.	VIII. Mining.	IX. Railways, etc.	X. Other Land Transport.	XI. Shipping, etc.(a)	XII. Agricultural, etc.(b)	XIII. Domestic, etc.(b)	XIV. Miscellaneous.	All Industrial Groups.(c)
RATES OF WAGE.															
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
30th June, 1914 ..	59 2	57 2	55 2	52 10	63 9	55 8	65 4	64 11	59 8	51 1	48 7	49 5	47 0	53 10	55 3
31st December, 1914 ..	59 6	57 9	55 8	53 0	63 10	56 0	65 5	65 2	59 8	52 8	49 10	49 5	47 11	54 0	55 7
30th June, 1923 ..	95 7	94 4	91 10	91 2	102 10	92 0	100 10	103 7	94 0	87 3	98 10	83 11	82 7	88 5	91 6
31st December, 1923 ..	99 2	97 4	94 2	93 11	104 5	96 2	103 8	104 5	97 8	92 6	102 4	85 8	84 6	92 3	94 4
30th June, 1924 ..	99 9	97 9	94 0	94 2	107 4	95 3	104 3	103 11	96 5	90 0	98 11	85 11	85 9	92 6	94 3
31st December, 1924 ..	99 7	97 5	94 0	93 0	108 3	95 6	105 6	104 2	96 11	89 4	97 10	85 10	86 0	92 2	94 3
30th June, 1925 ..	99 7	97 9	94 8	92 7	107 9	96 3	106 3	104 11	98 4	90 2	99 2	85 11	86 6	92 4	94 8
31st December, 1925 ..	101 2	100 4	96 6	93 2	109 6	98 2	108 5	108 7	100 6	93 3	104 8	87 4	89 1	93 11	96 9
30th June, 1926 ..	101 9	101 3	97 2	94 10	110 6	99 3	109 8	108 11	101 10	93 5	105 1	88 9	89 9	94 5	97 7
31st December, 1926 ..	104 5	102 0	98 9	96 6	111 5	100 6	110 9	109 6	102 6	95 6	103 7	93 5	90 10	95 6	99 4
31st March, 1927 ..	104 4	101 10	98 8	97 8	112 1	100 6	111 2	109 4	102 4	95 2	103 0	94 4	90 10	95 10	99 7
30th June, 1927 ..	104 0	101 8	98 7	97 7	113 9	100 1	111 3	109 5	101 11	95 5	102 5	94 4	91 0	95 8	99 7
30th September, 1927..	104 1	101 8	98 10	97 3	113 5	100 2	111 2	109 4	101 9	95 5	102 2	94 9	91 8	95 8	99 7
31st December, 1927 ..	104 6	102 10	99 8	98 3	113 7	101 4	112 10	109 9	103 1	97 4	103 7	94 3	93 3	96 0	100 2
INDEX-NUMBERS.															
30th June, 1914 ..	1,154	1,116	1,077	1,031	1,243	1,086	1,275	1,267	1,164	997	948	964	918	1,050	1,079
31st December, 1914 ..	1,161	1,127	1,085	1,034	1,246	1,093	1,276	1,272	1,165	1,026	972	965	935	1,054	1,085
30th June, 1923 ..	1,864	1,841	1,792	1,778	2,006	1,794	1,968	2,022	1,834	1,702	1,928	1,637	1,611	1,724	1,785
31st December, 1923 ..	1,935	1,900	1,837	1,833	2,037	1,876	2,023	2,037	1,906	1,806	1,997	1,671	1,648	1,800	1,840
30th June, 1924 ..	1,946	1,908	1,833	1,837	2,094	1,859	2,035	2,028	1,881	1,756	1,931	1,677	1,674	1,804	1,840
31st December, 1924 ..	1,943	1,901	1,835	1,815	2,113	1,863	2,058	2,033	1,892	1,744	1,908	1,675	1,678	1,798	1,839
30th June, 1925 ..	1,944	1,907	1,847	1,807	2,102	1,877	2,074	2,047	1,918	1,759	1,935	1,676	1,688	1,801	1,846
31st December, 1925 ..	1,973	1,957	1,883	1,817	2,137	1,915	2,115	2,119	1,962	1,820	2,043	1,704	1,738	1,833	1,887
30th June, 1926 ..	1,986	1,975	1,896	1,851	2,156	1,937	2,140	2,125	1,986	1,823	2,051	1,732	1,751	1,842	1,904
31st December, 1926 ..	2,037	1,991	1,926	1,883	2,173	1,961	2,160	2,137	2,001	1,863	2,020	1,823	1,772	1,863	1,938
31st March, 1927 ..	2,036	1,986	1,925	1,905	2,188	1,960	2,170	2,134	1,996	1,857	2,010	1,841	1,772	1,870	1,944
30th June, 1927 ..	2,028	1,984	1,924	1,905	2,219	1,953	2,171	2,135	1,989	1,861	1,998	1,841	1,775	1,867	1,942
30th September, 1927..	2,031	1,984	1,929	1,898	2,214	1,955	2,169	2,133	1,985	1,862	1,993	1,848	1,789	1,867	1,944
31st December, 1927 ..	2,039	2,006	1,944	1,917	2,216	1,977	2,202	2,142	2,012	1,900	2,021	1,839	1,820	1,872	1,955

(a) Including the value of victualling and accommodation where supplied. (b) Including the value of board and lodging where supplied. (c) Weighted average.

The rate of increase since June, 1914, in the weighted average weekly wage was greatest in Group XI. (Shipping), 113.2 per cent., followed in the order named by Groups XIII. (Domestic, etc.) 98.4 per cent., and XII. (Agricultural, etc.) 90.7 per cent. The smallest increase occurred in Group VIII. (Mining) 69.1 per cent. In six of the groups the increase was more, and in eight groups less than the increase in the weighted average for all groups. Compared with the fourth quarter, 1926, increases in average wages occurred during 1927 in all industrial groups with the exception of Group XI. (Shipping), which remained stationary. The increase was greatest in Group XIII. (Domestic, etc.) 2.7 per cent., followed by Group V. (Books, Printing, etc.) 2 per cent., Group VII. (Building) and Group X. (Other Land Transport) 1.9 per cent., and Group IV. (Clothing, Boots, etc.) 1.8 per cent. The increase during the year was lowest in Group I. (Wood, Furniture, etc.) 0.1 per cent., whilst no change was recorded in Group XI. (Shipping, etc.) The weighted average wage for all groups combined increased by 0.8 per cent.

4. **Adult Female Weekly Wages—States, 1914 to 1927.**—The index-numbers given in the preceding paragraphs for male adult workers were computed with the weighted average wage in 1911 as base (=1,000) in order that comparisons might more readily be made between these index-numbers and the retail prices index-numbers which are also computed to the year 1911 as base. In the case of females, however, it has not been possible to secure information for years prior to 1914, and the index-numbers are therefore computed with the weighted average rate of wage payable to adult female workers in Australia at 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

The following table shows the weighted average weekly rate of wage payable to adult female workers for a full week's work in each State and Australia at the 30th June, 1914, and at the intervals specified to the 31st December, 1927. The table also gives index-numbers for each State based on the average weekly wage at the end of each of the periods indicated, computed with the weighted average wage for all States at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

Wages—Adult Females—Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers, 30th June, 1914, to 31st December, 1927.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average wage for Australia at 30th April, 1914 (27s. 2d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia.(a)
No. of Occupations included.	85	87	37	47	24	28	308

RATES OF WAGE.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th June, 1914	26 9	27 4	27 0	24 1	37 4	25 10	**27 2**
31st December, 1914 ..	26 10	27 9	27 1	24 1	37 4	25 10	27 5
30th June, 1923	47 6	48 0	48 2	44 0	56 4	47 7	47 10
31st December, 1923 ..	49 3	49 5	50 5	46 4	56 4	48 6	49 6
30th June, 1924	49 3	50 2	51 3	46 9	56 8	50 7	50 0
31st December, 1924 ..	49 1	49 7	50 10	46 6	56 11	50 3	49 7
30th June, 1925	49 0	49 9	50 8	47 5	57 2	50 1	49 8
31st December, 1925 ..	49 8	50 8	51 9	48 10	57 6	50 2	50 7
30th June, 1926	50 2	51 6	52 7	49 8	57 6	50 9	51 3
31st December, 1926 ..	50 8	51 11	52 10	50 0	58 6	51 8	51 8
31st March, 1927	51 0	52 2	53 2	50 4	58 6	52 1	52 0
30th June, 1927	51 1	52 2	53 10	50 4	58 6	52 0	52 1
30th September, 1927 ..	52 3	52 6	53 5	49 11	58 6	52 7	52 7
31st December, 1927 ..	53 0	52 7	53 5	49 11	58 8	52 7	52 10

INDEX-NUMBERS.

30th June, 1914	984	1,006	993	885	1,373	950	**1,000**
31st December, 1914 ..	987	1,022	996	885	1,373	950	1,008
30th June, 1923	1,747	1,767	1,771	1,620	2,075	1,751	1,760
31st December, 1923 ..	1,812	1,819	1,855	1,704	2,075	1,785	1,821
30th June, 1924	1,813	1,845	1,886	1,721	2,085	1,863	1,839
31st December, 1924 ..	1,807	1,824	1,872	1,710	2,094	1,850	1,826
30th June, 1925	1,803	1,830	1,865	1,745	2,104	1,844	1,829
31st December, 1925 ..	1,827	1,866	1,904	1,796	2,116	1,845	1,861
30th June, 1926	1,847	1,895	1,935	1,827	2,117	1,868	1,886
31st December, 1926 ..	1,865	1,911	1,944	1,839	2,152	1,902	1,902
31st March, 1927	1,878	1,921	1,958	1,854	2,152	1,916	1,914
30th June, 1927	1,880	1,921	1,980	1,853	2,152	1,915	1,917
30th September, 1927 ..	1,922	1,932	1,965	1,838	2,152	1,935	1,934
31st December, 1927 ..	1,950	1,934	1,966	1,838	2,160	1,935	1,945

(a) Weighted Average.

The general upward movement in the average weekly wage for adult female workers as given for Australia was comparatively small until 1916, when the average wage increased rapidly, the increase in 1920 being the largest recorded. As in the case of male occupations, the increase in the wages for females in 1921 was much less than in 1920. Reductions were recorded in female wages during 1922, but the decrease over the whole of Australia was relatively much less than in the case of males. There was an increase in each State during 1923 with the exception of Western Australia where the wage remained stationary. The upward tendency was continued during 1924 and 1925 with increases in all States excepting Tasmania, while during 1926 further increases were recorded in all States, and similarly during 1927, with the exception of South Australia which showed a slight decrease. The advance during the whole period under review was 94.5 per cent., as

compared with 81.3 per cent. for adult males. Practically the whole of this increase in the female wage has taken place since the beginning of 1916.

5. **Adult Female Weekly Wages—Industrial Groups, 1914-27.**—The following table shows the weighted average weekly rate of wage payable to adult female workers at the 30th June and 31st December, 1914, and at the periods specified for the years 1923 to 1927, in the industrial groups in which females are mainly employed, and in all groups combined. Taking the average wage for all groups at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000), index-numbers are given, computed on the average rate of wage ruling at the end of each period.

Wages—Adult Females—Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers in each Industrial Group, 30th June, 1914, to 31st December, 1927.

NOTE.—Index-numbers for each industrial group and all industrial groups, based on the average wage for all groups at 30th April, 1914 (27s. 2d.), as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Date.	Industrial Group.					
	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	I., II., V., and VI. All Other Manufacturing.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.*a*	XIV. Miscellaneous.	All Groups.*b*
RATES OF WAGE.						
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
30th June, 1914	22 6	24 9	26 11	31 1	30 2	**27 2**
31st December, 1914 ..	23 5	24 11	27 0	30 2	31 4	27 5
30th June, 1923	43 2	47 8	47 3	48 5	48 9	47 10
31st December, 1923 ..	44 1	50 1	48 10	49 5	49 6	49 6
30th June, 1924	44 11	50 1	49 5	49 6	51 3	50 0
31st December, 1924 ..	45 2	49 7	49 6	49 7	50 7	49 7
30th June, 1925	45 2	49 6	49 5	49 10	51 2	49 8
31st December, 1925 ..	45 8	50 1	51 2	51 0	52 0	50 7
30th June, 1926	47 0	51 3	51 10	51 1	52 0	51 3
31st December, 1926 ..	47 8	51 7	52 10	52 0	52 0	51 8
31st March, 1927	47 8	52 2	52 8	52 0	52 3	52 0
30th June, 1927	47 6	52 3	52 8	52 4	52 3	52 1
30th September, 1927 ..	48 2	52 5	53 0	53 5	52 8	52 7
31st December, 1927 ..	48 9	52 7	53 2	54 5	52 8	52 10
INDEX-NUMBERS.						
30th June, 1914	828	911	991	1,144	1,110	**1,000**
31st December, 1914 ..	862	917	994	1,110	1,153	1,008
30th June, 1923	1,588	1,755	1,739	1,783	1,795	1,760
31st December, 1923 ..	1,622	1,842	1,799	1,819	1,821	1,821
30th June, 1924	1,654	1,845	1,817	1,823	1,885	1,839
31st December, 1924 ..	1,661	1,826	1,821	1,824	1,862	1,826
30th June, 1925	1,662	1,821	1,817	1,834	1,882	1,829
31st December, 1925 ..	1,682	1,844	1,884	1,877	1,914	1,861
30th June, 1926	1,729	1,886	1,908	1,881	1,914	1,886
31st December, 1926 ..	1,754	1,900	1,943	1,912	1,914	1,902
31st March, 1927	1,754	1,921	1,938	1,912	1,922	1,914
30th June, 1927	1,747	1,922	1,938	1,927	1,922	1,917
30th September, 1927 ..	1,773	1,930	1,950	1,966	1,937	1,934
31st December, 1927 ..	1,793	1,936	1,958	2,001	1,937	1,945

(*a*) Including the value of board and lodging where supplied. (*b*) Weighted average.

The greatest increase since June, 1914, occurred in Group III. (Food, Drink, etc), 116.5 per cent., followed in the order named by Groups IV. (Clothing, Boots, etc.), 112.5 per cent.; I., II., V., and VI. (All Other Manufacturing), 97.6 per cent.; XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.), 74.9 per cent.; and XIV. (Miscellaneous), 74.5 per cent. The increase for all groups combined over the period has been 94.5 per cent.

During the year 1927 the weighted average wage in each industrial group increased, the greatest being in Group XIII., 4.7 per cent.; followed in the order named by Group III., 2.2 per cent.; Group IV., 1.9 per cent. Group XIV., 1.2 per cent.; and Groups I., II., V., and VI., 0.8 per cent. The weighted average for all groups increased by 2.2 per cent.

6. **Hours of Labour and Hourly Rates of Wage, 31st December, 1927.**—(i.) *General.* The rates of wage referred to in the preceding paragraphs are the minimum payable for a full week's work. The number of hours constituting a full week's work differs, however, in many instances, between various trades and occupations in each State, and between the same trades and occupations in the several States. To secure what may be for some purposes a better comparison, the results in the preceding paragraphs are herein reduced to a common basis, viz., the rate of wage per hour in industrial groups in each State and in all States. In the Appendix (Sections 4 and 5) details are given of the number of hours worked per week in the various industries. The following tables give the average number of hours per week for each State in industrial groups.

The tables show (*a*) the average weekly wage, (*b*) the average number of working hours per week for a full week's work, and (*c*) the average hourly wage for adult male and female workers in each State and industrial group except Groups XI. (Shipping, etc.), and XII. (Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.). Many of the occupations included in the latter two groups are of a casual or seasonal nature, and the hours of labour are not generally regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or otherwise, hence the necessary particulars for the computation of average working time and hourly rates of wage are not available.

The general effect of reducing the weighted average rates of wage to a common basis (*i.e.*, per hour) is to eliminate on comparison any apparent difference between the several States which may be due to unequal working time.

(ii.) *Adult Males.*—The following table shows the weighted average nominal weekly and hourly rates of wage payable to adult male workers and the weekly hours of labour at the 31st December, 1927 :—

Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Males—Weighted Average Rates of Wage Payable, and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1927.

Industrial Groups.	Particulars.[a]	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia.
I. Wood, Furniture, &c.	Weekly Wage	107/7	104/6	102/8	101/7	102/1	101/5	104/6
	Working Hours	44.13	46.23	44.03	45.64	45.29	45.60	45.03
	Hourly Wage	2/5¼	2/3¼	2/4	2/2¾	2/3	2/2⅜	2/3⅜
II. Engineering, Metal Works, &c.	Weekly Wage	103/1	103/8	99/6	102/7	103/5	101/1	102/10
	Working Hours	44.11	46.82	44.00	46.74	47.40	46.16	45.51
	Hourly Wage	2/4	2/2½	2/3¼	2/2¼	2/2¼	2/2¼	2/3
III. Food, Drink, &c.	Weekly Wage	99/11	100/8	98/10	99/8	98/–	95/5	99/8
	Working Hours	44.54	46.96	44.00	46.36	46.20	47.94	45.47
	Hourly Wage	2/3	2/1¾	2/3	2/1⅜	2/1½	2/–	2/2¼
IV. Clothing, Boots, &c.	Weekly Wage	96/3	98/3	101/8	101/8	105/4	93/3	98/3
	Working Hours	44.00	45.76	44.00	44.00	44.00	46.29	44.78
	Hourly Wage	2/2¼	2/1⅜	2/3¾	2/3¾	2/4⅜	2/0¼	2/2¼
V. Books, Printing, &c.	Weekly Wage	113/4	113/7	112/4	112/8	119/8	113/2	113/7
	Working Hours	43.59	45.24	44.00	46.65	43.00	46.35	44.49
	Hourly Wage	2/7¼	2/6½	2/6⅜	2/5	2/9½	2/5½	2/6⅜
VI. Other Manufacturing	Weekly Wage	102/9	100/3	98/10	102/4	100/11	97/7	101/4
	Working Hours	45.42	47.33	44.75	47.25	46.80	47.25	46.31
	Hourly Wage	2/3¼	2/1½	2/3	2/2	2/2	2/0¾	2/2¼
VII. Building	Weekly Wage	114/4	113/5	114/9	110/5	104/9	103/3	112/10
	Working Hours	43.66	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.13	44.15	43.88
	Hourly Wage	2/7½	2/7	2/7¼	2/6	2/4½	2/4	2/6⅜
VIII. Mining[b]	Weekly Wage	111/10	110/2	117/5	e71/5	108/9	99/3	109/9
	Working Hours	42.65	45.12	43.47	43.79	43.65	45.42	43.60
	Hourly Wage	2/7½	2/5½	2/8½	1/7½	2/6	2/2¼	2/6¼
IX. Rail and Tram Services	Weekly Wage	102/1	107/1	102/4	101/10	98/11	95/8	103/1
	Working Hours	47.81	47.49	44.00	48.38	44.31	48.00	46.93
	Hourly Wage	2/1½	2/3	2/4	2/1¼	2/2¾	2/–	2/2¼
X. Other Land Transport	Weekly Wage	99/3	95/4	97/2	95/8	96/10	98/2	97/4
	Working Hours	44.00	48.13	44.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	45.92
	Hourly Wage	2/3	1/11¾	2/2½	2/–	2/0¼	2/0½	2/1½
XI. Shipping, &c.	Weekly Wage[c]	102/1	105/1	102/11	106/8	102/11	104/5	103/7
	Working Hours	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hourly Wage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, &c.	Weekly Wage[d]	99/10	89/4	94/–	89/7	91/–	90/–	94/3
	Working Hours	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hourly Wage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, &c.	Weekly Wage[d]	94/11	95/6	89/7	92/3	92/9	70/2	93/3
	Working Hours	44.00	48.33	44.00	48.00	48.00	54.00	46.16
	Hourly Wage	2/2	1/11¾	2/0½	1/11	1/11½	1/3½	2/0¼
XIV. Miscellaneous	Weekly Wage	96/1	98/5	96/3	93/6	91/1	88/9	96/–
	Working Hours	44.77	47.72	44.00	47.78	47.61	48.56	46.17
	Hourly Wage	2/1⅜	2/0¾	2/2¼	1/11½	1/11	1/10	2/1
All Groups	Weekly Wage	101/10	100/3	100/1	96/7	98/10	93/10	100/2
All Groups excepting XI. and XII.	Weekly Wage	102/4	102/6	102/3	98/–	100/2	95/–	101/7
	Working Hours	44.44	46.82	43.96	46.78	45.75	47.16	45.46
	Hourly Wage	2/3¾	2/2¼	2/4	2/1¼	2/2¼	2/0¼	2/2⅜

a Particulars relate to the *average weighted* weekly wage, working hours, and hourly wage, respectively. *b* Average rates of wage and hours prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State. *c* Average rates of wage are for occupations other than Masters, Officers, and Engineers in the Merchant Marine Service, and include value of victualling and accommodation, where provided, at 91s. 3d. per month. *d* Including the estimated value of board and lodging where supplied. *e* Special agreement rates, mining industry dormant owing to reduced price of industrial metals.

(iii.) *Adult Females.*—The following table shows the weighted average nominal weekly and hourly rates of wage payable to adult female workers, and weekly hours of labour at the 31st December, 1927 :—

Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Females—Weighted Average Rates of Wage payable, and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1927.

Industrial Groups.	Particulars.*a*	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia.
III. Food, Drink, &c. ..	Weekly Wage	48/–	50/8	44/5	44/6	45/–	49/–	48/9
	Working Hours	44.80	47.33	44.00	48.00	44.00	48.00	46.09
	Hourly Wage	1/0¾	1/0¾	1/–	–/11	1/0¼	1/0¼	1/0¾
IV. Clothing, Boots, &c. ..	Weekly Wage	53/4	51/9	52/7	53/10	54/7	51/2	52/7
	Working Hours	44.14	44.64	44.00	44.00	44.00	45.11	44.35
	Hourly Wage	1/2½	1/2	1/2¾	1/2¾	1/3	1/1½	1/2¼
I., II., V., & VI. All other Manufacturing	Weekly Wage	52/10	54/5	48/9	50/10	..	53/–	53/2
	Working Hours	44.59	46.73	44.14	47.50	..	48.00	45.82
	Hourly Wage	1/2¼	1/2	1/1¼	1/0¾	..	1/1¼	1/2
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, &c. ..	Weekly Wage*b*	53/9	54/7	52/3	49/3	63/3	56/1	54/5
	Working Hours	43.38	47.69	44.00	48.00	47.20	54.00	45.69
	Hourly Wage	1/2¾	1/1¾	1/2¼	1/0¼	1/4	1/0½	1/2¼
XIV. Shop Assistants, Clerks, &c.	Weekly Wage	52/8	53/–	58/6	44/–	..	..	52/8
	Working Hours	44.00	45.75	44.00	48.00	..	..	45.05
	Hourly Wage	1/2¼	1/2	1/4	–/11	..	..	1/2
All Groups	Weekly Wage	53/–	52/7	53/5	49/11	58/8	52/7	52/10
	Working Hours	44.02	45.58	44.01	46.10	45.57	47.86	44.94
	Hourly Wage	1/2½	1/1¾	1/2½	1/1	1/3½	1/1¼	1/2

a Particulars relate to the *average weighted* weekly rates of wage, working hours, and hourly wage respectively. *b* Including the value of board and lodging, where supplied, in order that the rate may be comparable with those paid in other industries.

7. **Hours of Labour and Hourly Rates of Wage, 1914 to 1927.**—The following table shows for male and female occupations separately at 30th April, 1914, and at the end of December, 1919, to 1927 (*a*) the weighted average weekly wage, (*b*) the weighted number number of working hours constituting a full week's work, and (*c*) the weighted average hourly wage. The weighted average weekly wage relates to all industrial classes combined, and includes the value of board and lodging where supplied (in land occupations), and the value of victualling (in marine occupations), whereas the number of working hours and the hourly wage relate to all industrial classes other than Groups XI. (Shipping), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.). Many of the occupations included in the two groups last-mentioned are of a casual or seasonal nature, and the hours of labour are not generally regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or otherwise, hence the necessary data for the computation of the average number of working hours are not available.

Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Workers—Weighted Average Rates of Wage payable and Weekly Hours of Labour, 30th April, 1914, and at the end of the years 1919 to 1927.

Date.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
		MALE WORKERS.						
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th April, 1914.	Weekly Wage *a* ..	55 9	54 3	52 8	54 4	62 2	52 6	55 1
	Working Hours *b*	49.42	48.80	48.78	48.60	47.78	48.62	48.93
	Hourly Wage *b* ..	1/2	1/1¾	1/1¼	1/1¾	1/4½	1/1	1/2
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
31st Dec., 1919.	Weekly Wage *a* ..	76 9	72 0	78 7	70 5	77 8	69 0	74 11
	Working Hours *b*	47.77	47.36	46.19	47.58	47.60	47.89	47.41
	Hourly Wage *b* ..	1/7½	1/6½	1/9	1/5½	1/7¾	1/5½	1/7½
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d	s. d.
31st Dec., 1920.	Weekly Wage *a* ..	94 0	86 1	91 6	82 8	89 9	85 9	89 10
	Working Hours *b*	47.51	47.19	45.63	47.29	46.53	47.33	47.07
	Hourly Wage *b* ..	2/–	1/10	2/0¼	1/8¾	1/11½	1/10	1/11
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d	s. d.	s. d	s. d.	s. d.
31st Dec. 1921.	Weekly Wage *a* ..	95 10	93 7	96 8	89 5	95 0	91 8	94 6
	Working Hour *b*	45.66	46.95	45.52	47.07	46.24	46.84	46 22
	Hourly Wage *b* ..	2/1½	2/0½	2/2	1/10¾	2/1	1/11¾	2/0¾
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
31st Dec., 1922.	Weekly Wage *a* ..	91 6	91 4	93 10	87 6	93 9	88 5	91 6
	Working Hours *b*	46.05	46.99	45.51	47.00	46.41	46.93	46.38
	Hourly Wage *b* ..	2/0½	1/11¾	2/1¼	1/10¾	2/0¾	1/10¾	2/–
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
31st Dec., 1923.	Weekly Wage *a* ..	96 6	98 0	95 9	91 8	95 2	93 3	96 3
	Working Hours *b*	46.73	47.06	45.51	47.00	46.66	47.27	46.70
	Hourly Wage *b* ..	2/0¾	2/1	2/1¼	1/11½	2/0½	1/11¾	2/0¾
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
31st Dec., 1924.	Weekly Wage *a* ..	93 6	95 5	95 9	91 10	94 8	92 6	94 3
	Working Hours *b*	46.75	46.99	45.40	46.98	46.52	47.26	46.66
	Hourly Wage *b* ..	2/0½	2/1	2/1¾	1/11¾	2/0¾	1/11¾	2/0¾
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
31st Dec., 1925.	Weekly Wage *a* ..	96 0	97 2	99 11	94 4	97 0	93 5	96 9
	Working Hours *b*	46.76	46.98	43.88	46.97	46.26	47.25	46.44
	Hourly Wage *b* ..	2/1½	2/1½	2/3¾	2/0½	2/1½	2/–	2/1½
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
31st Dec., 1926.	Weekly Wage *a* ..	100 5	99 6	100 1	95 8	98 9	94 10	99 4
	Working Hours *b*	44.55	46.94	43.95	46.95	45.80	47.27	45.57
	Hourly Wage *b* ..	2/3½	2/2	2/4	2/0¾	2/2½	2/0½	2/2½
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
31st Dec., 1927	Weekly Wage *a* ..	101 10	100 3	100 1	96 7	98 10	93 10	100 2
	Working Hours *b*	44.44	46.82	43.96	46.78	45.75	47.16	45.46
	Hourly Wage *b* ..	2/3¾	2/2½	2/4	2/1½	2/2½	2/0½	2/2½
		FEMALE WORKERS.						
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th April, 1914.	Weekly Wage ..	26 9	27 4	26 11	24 1	37 4	25 10	27 2
	Working Hours ..	49.34	48.54	49.32	49.33	48.69	50.76	49.08
	Hourly Wage ..	–/6½	–/6¾	–/6½	–/5¾	–/9½	–/6	–/6¾
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
31st Dec., 1919.	Weekly Wage ..	40 0	34 5	38 4	33 3	43 7	33 0	37 1
	Working Hours ..	47.53	47.63	46.76	47.67	48.12	49.28	47.54
	Hourly Wage ..	–/10	–/8¾	–/9¾	–/8½	–/11	–/8	–/9½
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
31st Dec., 1920.	Weekly Wage ..	46 0	43 1	44 11	40 7	52 11	41 10	44 6
	Working Hours ..	46.83	46.23	46.09	46.51	46.20	47.86	46.47
	Hourly Wage ..	–/11¾	–/11½	–/11¾	–/10½	1/1¾	–/10½	–/11½
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
31st Dec., 1921.	Weekly Wage ..	49 0	47 10	50 3	45 2	56 4	47 6	48 8
	Working Hours ..	45.06	46.04	45.66	46.10	45.97	47.86	45.69
	Hourly Wage ..	1/1	1/0½	1/1½	–/11¾	1/2¾	1/–	1/0¾
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
31st Dec., 1922.	Weekly Wage ..	47 8	48 0	48 2	44 0	56 4	47 7	47 11
	Working Hours ..	45.33	46.14	45.60	46.10	45.97	47.86	45.82
	Hourly Wage ..	1/0¾	1/0¾	1/0¾	–/11½	1/2¾	1/–	1/0
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
31st Dec., 1923.	Weekly Wage ..	49 3	49 5	50 5	46 4	56 4	48 6	49 6
	Working Hours ..	45.81	46.13	45.60	46.10	45.97	47.86	45.98
	Hourly Wage ..	1/1	1/0¾	1/1¼	1/–	1/2¾	1/0½	1/1
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
31st Dec., 1924.	Weekly Wage ..	49 1	49 7	50 10	46 6	56 11	50 3	49 7
	Working Hours ..	45.98	46.08	45.60	46.10	45.97	47.86	46.02
	Hourly Wage ..	1/0¾	1/1	1/1½	1/–	1/2¾	1/0½	1/1
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
31st Dec., 1925.	Weekly Wage ..	49 8	50 8	51 9	48 10	57 6	50 2	50 7
	Working Hours ..	46.17	45.83	44.00	46.10	45.57	47.86	45.78
	Hourly Wage ..	1/1	1/1¼	1/2	1/0¾	1/3½	1/0½	1/1½
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
31st Dec., 1926.	Hourly Wage ..	50 8	51 11	52 10	50 0	58 6	51 8	51 8
	Working Hours ..	44.02	45.60	44.01	46.10	45.57	47.86	44.94
	Hourly Wage ..	1/1¾	1/1¾	1/2½	1/1	1/3½	1/1	1/1¾
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
31st Dec., 1927	Weekly Wage ..	53 0	52 7	53 5	49 11	58 8	52 7	52 10
	Working Hours ..	44.02	45.58	44.01	46.10	45.57	47.86	44.94
	Hourly Wage ..	1/2½	1/1¾	1/2½	1/1	1/3½	1/1¼	1/2

a Weighted average weekly wage in all industrial groups combined. *b* Weighted average working hours per week, and computed hourly rates of wage for all industrial groups excepting Groups XI. (Shipping, etc.), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.). Working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals for occupations classified in Industrial Groups XI. and XII.

There was a diminution in each of the States during the period 1914 to 1921 in the number of working hours constituting a full week's work for male and female occupations, but during 1922 and 1923 certain increases in hours of labour were recorded, principally in New South Wales. The tendency in a majority of the States during the years 1924 to 1927 has been towards a slight reduction in hours of labour, particularly in Queensland, where a 44-hour week became operative on 1st July, 1925, and in New South Wales, where a 44-hour week became operative on 4th January, 1926. The effect of these changes on the hourly rate of wage as compared with the general increase in the weekly wage is readily seen from the comparative index-numbers given in the following table. In each instance (male and female occupations separately) the basis taken is the weighted average for Australia at the 30th April, 1914 (= 1,000).

Index-Numbers for Weekly and Hourly Weighted Average Wages, 30th April, 1914, and 31st December, 1919 to 1927.

NOTE.—Weighted Average for Australia at 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

Date.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
	MALE WORKERS.							
30th April, 1914	Weekly Wage ..	1,011	984	955	986	1,128	952	**1,000**
	Hourly Wage *a* ..	998	980	963	991	1,170	933	**1,000**
31st Dec., 1919	Weekly Wage ..	1,393	1,306	1,426	1,277	1,409	1,251	1,359
	Hourly Wage *a* ..	1,405	1,322	1,512	1,262	1,408	1,259	1,378
31st Dec., 1920	Weekly Wage ..	1,706	1,561	1,659	1,500	1,628	1,556	1,629
	Hourly Wage *a* ..	1,725	1,570	1,753	1,492	1,686	1,567	1,655
31st Dec., 1921	Weekly Wage ..	1,738	1,697	1,753	1,623	1,723	1,663	1,715
	Hourly Wage *a* ..	1,817	1,741	1,865	1,637	1,796	1,675	1,779
31st Dec., 1922	Weekly Wage ..	1,660	1,657	1,702	1,588	1,701	1,605	1.660
	Hourly Wage *a* ..	1,735	1,709	1,803	1,621	1,766	1,628	1,726
31st Dec., 1923	Weekly Wage ..	1,714	1,734	1,708	1,646	1,709	1,675	1,711
	Hourly Wage *a* ..	1,775	1,790	1,808	1,676	1,754	1,696	1,771
31st Dec., 1924	Weekly Wage ..	1,696	1,731	1,737	1,665	1,717	1,679	1,710
	Hourly Wage *a* ..	1,761	1,790	1,838	1,709	1,771	1,706	1,774
31st Dec., 1925	Weekly Wage ..	1,741	1,763	1,813	1,712	1,760	1,695	1,755
	Hourly Wage *a* ..	1,808	1,823	1,988	1,761	1,827	1,723	1,829
31st Dec., 1926	Weekly Wage ..	1,821	1,805	1,815	1,735	1,791	1,721	1,802
	Hourly Wage *a* ..	1,944	1,864	1,997	1,776	1,878	1,746	1,900
31st Dec., 1927	Weekly Wage ..	1,848	1,819	1,816	1,753	1,792	1,703	1,817
	Hourly Wage *a* ..	1,980	1,880	1,998	1,800	1,882	1,731	1,920
	FEMALE WORKERS.							
30th April, 1914	Weekly Wage ..	984	1,006	989	885	1,373	950	**1,000**
	Hourly Wage ..	980	1,021	976	881	1,386	920	**1,000**
31st Dec., 1919	Weekly Wage ..	1,474	1,268	1,412	1,225	1,605	1,215	1,365
	Hourly Wage ..	1,523	1,307	1,483	1,262	1,639	1,211	1,410
31st Dec., 1920	Weekly Wage ..	1,695	1,586	1,652	1,495	1,947	1,540	1,637
	Hourly Wage ..	1,777	1,685	1,761	1,578	2,069	1,580	1,730
31st Dec., 1921	Weekly Wage ..	1,803	1,761	1,849	1,661	2,074	1,749	1,790
	Hourly Wage ..	1,965	1,878	1,989	1,770	2,215	1,794	1,923
31st Dec., 1922	Weekly Wage ..	1,754	1,767	1,771	1,620	2,075	1,751	1,763
	Hourly Wage ..	1,899	1,881	1,908	1,726	2,215	1,797	1,889
31st Dec., 1923	Weekly Wage ..	1,812	1,819	1,855	1,704	2,075	1,785	1,821
	Hourly Wage ..	1,943	1,937	1,997	1,815	2,215	1,831	1,944
31st Dec., 1924	Weekly Wage ..	1,807	1,824	1,872	1,710	2,094	1,850	1,826
	Hourly Wage ..	1,929	1,943	2,017	1,821	2,236	1,898	1,949
31st Dec., 1925	Weekly Wage ..	1,827	1,866	1,904	1,796	2,116	1,845	1,861
	Hourly Wage ..	1,944	2,000	2,125	1,913	2,280	1,893	1,995
31st Dec., 1926	Weekly Wage ..	1,865	1,911	1,944	1,839	2,152	1,902	1,902
	Hourly Wage ..	2,080	2,059	2,169	1,959	2,319	1,952	2,078
31st Dec., 1927	Weekly Wage ..	1,950	1,934	1,966	1,838	2,160	1,935	1,945
	Hourly Wage ..	2,175	2,084	2,193	1,958	2,327	1,985	2,125

8. **Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour.**—The following table shows the weighted average nominal hours of labour (exclusive of overtime) in a full working week for male workers in each State and Australia at the 30th April, 1914, and at 31st December, 1914 to 1927. Index-numbers for each State based on the average weekly hours at the end of each of the periods specified, computed with the weighted average hours of labour for all States at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000), are also included.

Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour (exclusive of Overtime) Worked by Adult Male Workers during a Full Working Week, and Hours Index-Numbers, 30th April, 1914, and 31st December, 1914, and end of years 1915 to 1927.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the Average Hours of Labour for Australia at the 30th April, 1914 (48.93), as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
30th April, 1914. — Weighted average weekly hours of labour (*a*) ..	49.42	48.80	48.78	48.60	47.78	48.62	48.93
30th April, 1914. — Index-numbers ..	1,010	997	997	993	976	994	1,000
31st Dec., 1915. — Weighted average weekly hours of labour (*a*) ..	49.28	48.50	48.56	48.50	48.12	48.56	48.77
31st Dec., 1915. — Index-numbers ..	1,007	991	993	991	982	992	997
31st Dec., 1916. — Weighted average weekly hours of labour (*a*) ..	48.51	48.22	48.27	48.14	48.11	48.55	48.33
31st Dec., 1916. — Index-numbers ..	991	985	987	984	983	992	988
31st Dec., 1917. — Weighted average weekly hours of labour (*a*) ..	48.41	48.14	47.19	47.82	48.10	48.48	48.10
31st Dec., 1917. — Index-numbers ..	989	984	964	977	983	991	983
31st Dec., 1918. — Weighted average weekly hours of labour (*a*) ..	48.16	47.98	46.90	47.77	47.69	48.39	47.88
31st Dec., 1918. — Index-numbers ..	984	981	959	976	975	989	979
31st Dec., 1919. — Weighted average weekly hours of labour (*a*) ..	47.77	47.36	46.19	47.58	47.60	47.89	47.41
31st Dec., 1919. — Index-numbers ..	976	968	944	972	973	979	969
31st Dec., 1920. — Weighted average weekly hours of labour (*a*) ..	47.51	47.19	45.63	47.29	46.53	47.33	47.07
31st Dec., 1920. — Index-numbers ..	971	964	933	966	951	967	962
31st Dec., 1921. — Weighted average weekly hours of labour (*a*) ..	45.66	46.95	45.52	47.07	46.24	46.84	46.22
31st Dec., 1921. — Index-numbers ..	933	960	930	962	945	957	945
31st Dec., 1922. — Weighted average weekly hours of labour (*a*) ..	46.05	46.99	45.51	47.00	46.41	46.93	46.38
31st Dec., 1922. — Index-numbers ..	941	960	930	961	948	959	948
31st Dec., 1923. — Weighted average weekly hours of labour (*a*) ..	46.73	47.06	45.51	47.00	46.66	47.27	46.70
31st Dec., 1923. — Index-numbers ..	955	962	930	961	954	966	954
31st Dec., 1924. — Weighted average weekly hours of labour (*a*) ..	46.75	46.99	45.40	46.98	46.52	47.26	46.66
31st Dec., 1924. — Index-numbers ..	955	960	928	960	951	966	954
31st Dec., 1925. — Weighted average weekly hours of labour (*a*) ..	46.76	46.98	43.88	46.97	46.26	47.25	46.44
31st Dec., 1925. — Index-numbers ..	956	960	897	960	945	966	949
31st Dec., 1926. — Weighted average weekly hours of labour (*a*) ..	44.55	46.94	43.95	46.95	45.80	47.27	45.57
31st Dec., 1926. — Index-numbers ..	910	959	898	960	936	966	931
31st Dec., 1927. — Weighted average weekly hours of labour (*a*) ..	44.44	46.82	43.96	46.78	45.75	47.16	45.46
31st Dec., 1927. — Index-numbers ..	908	957	898	956	935	964	929

(*a*) Weighted average working hours per week for all industrial groups excepting Groups XI. (Shipping), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.) in which working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals.

There was a considerable diminution in each State during the period 1914 to 1921 in the number of working hours constituting a full week's work for male occupations, while during 1922 and 1923, in certain States, but principally in New South Wales, hours of labour were increased. Each State, excepting New South Wales, shows a decrease for both 1924 and 1925, while, for 1926, four of the States show decreases, the remaining two, Queensland and Tasmania, showing minor increases on account of further industries being brought under Commonwealth Arbitration Court awards, in which the prescribed hours are, in some instances, greater than in the corresponding State awards. Further decreases were recorded during 1927 in all States excepting Queensland, where hours remained stationary. The decline in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania was due mainly to the reduction of the standard hours of labour in Group II. (Engineering) from 48 to 44 hours per week, as awarded by the Commonwealth Court. The slight decrease recorded in Western Australia was due to Group VII. (Building). The weighted average weekly hours index-number for Australia at 31st December, 1927, was 929, as compared with

1,000 at 30th April, 1914, a reduction of 7.1 per cent. During the period under review the percentage reduction in hours was greatest in New South Wales (10.1), followed by Queensland (9.9), Western Australia (4.2), Victoria (4.1), South Australia (3.7), and Tasmania (3.0).

9. **Average Nominal Weekly Wage—States, 1891 to 1927.**—The following table shows the average weekly rate of wage payable to adult male workers in each State from 1891 to 1927. The wages given in this table are relatively identical with the index-numbers shown in the table on p. 84, and relate to the 31st December in each year.

Average Nominal Rates of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers for the years specified from 1891 to 1927.

Particulars.	1891.	1896.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
N.S. Wales ..	44 1	42 1	43 11	51 5	56 2	76 9	94 0	95 10	91 6	94 6	93 6	96 0	100 5	101 10
Victoria ..	40 5	38 9	40 9	50 6	54 7	72 0	86 1	93 7	91 4	95 7	95 5	97 2	99 6	100 3
Queensland ..	46 6	44 8	46 2	51 1	53 5	78 7	91 6	96 8	93 10	94 2	95 9	99 11	100 1	100 1
S. Australia ..	41 7	41 8	42 0	51 11	54 5	70 5	82 8	89 5	87 6	90 9	91 10	94 4	95 8	96 7
W. Australia ..	52 4	53 7	53 11	59 0	62 10	77 8	89 9	95 0	93 9	94 2	94 8	97 0	98 9	98 10
Tasmania ..	38 6	35 6	36 10	41 0	52 8	69 0	85 9	91 8	88 5	92 4	92 6	93 5	94 10	93 10
Australia (*a*)	43 5	41 10	43 5	51 3	55 7	74 11	89 10	94 6	91 6	94 4	94 3	96 9	99 4	100 2

(*a*) Weighted average.

A comparison of the 1911 rates with those ruling in 1891 shows an increase of only 18 per cent. for Australia, against 95.5 per cent. from 1911 to 1927. So far as individual States are concerned, during the first period the greatest percentage increase was in South Australia and Victoria (both 24.9 per cent.), and least in Tasmania (6.5 per cent.). During the period 1911 to 1927, the position is reversed so far as Tasmania is concerned, the largest increase (129.2 per cent.) having taken place in that State. The least increase has occurred in Western Australia, viz., 67.3 per cent.

10. **Average Nominal Weekly Wage—Industrial Groups, 1891 to 1927.**—The following table shows for various years the average weekly wages payable in each industrial group. The wages are relatively identical with the index-numbers shown in the table on page 84, and relate to the 31st December in each year.

Average Nominal Rates of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers in each Industrial Group for the years specified from 1891 to 1927.

Particulars.	1891.	1896.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Group I.	52 5	48 2	52 3	57 8	59 6	75 9	95 1	98 2	95 4	99 2	99 7	101 2	104 5	104 6
,, II.	47 8	47 7	48 5	54 6	57 9	77 6	92 5	98 2	93 10	97 4	97 5	100 4	102 0	102 10
,, III	38 2	37 11	44 7	50 9	55 8	75 6	89 3	93 10	91 10	94 2	94 0	96 6	98 9	99 8
,, IV.	36 8	36 5	36 3	50 3	53 0	73 5	86 5	93 3	91 1	93 11	93 0	93 2	96 6	98 3
,, V.	53 5	50 1	51 0	58 11	63 10	80 9	99 6	104 7	102 9	104 5	108 3	109 6	111 5	113 7
,, VI	46 4	44 8	46 5	51 11	56 0	75 4	88 11	95 0	91 11	96 2	95 6	98 2	100 6	101 4
,, VII.	50 6	47 6	53 10	62 1	65 5	79 8	95 7	102 5	100 5	103 8	105 6	108 5	110 8	112 10
,, VIII.	58 1	53 10	54 8	61 2	65 2	88 4	103 10	105 4	103 8	104 5	104 2	108 7	109 6	109 9
,, IX.	50 10	51 0	52 4	57 0	59 8	78 6	93 1	97 5	93 4	97 8	96 11	100 6	102 6	103 1
,, X.	39 6	36 0	40 9	46 7	52 8	73 4	87 3	90 2	88 5	92 6	89 4	93 3	95 6	97 4
,, XI.	38 2	34 6	38 5	44 7	49 10	77 9	88 0	101 8	99 9	102 4	97 10	104 8	103 7	103 7
,, XII.	34 10	33 6	32 1	43 0	49 5	70 3	87 1	89 0	83 11	85 8	85 10	87 4	93 5	94 8
,, XIII.	32 10	30 6	30 8	45 5	47 11	68 7	80 6	84 2	82 4	84 6	86 0	89 1	90 10	93 3
,, XIV.	39 7	38 7	38 10	47 7	54 0	71 3	84 11	91 1	88 8	92 3	92 2	93 11	95 6	96 0
ALL GROUPS (*a*)	43 5	41 10	43 5	51 3	55 7	74 11	89 10	94 6	91 6	94 4	94 3	96 9	99 4	100 2

(*a*) Weighted average.

During the period 1891 to 1911, the greatest increase occurred in Group XIII. (Domestic) 38.3 per cent., followed by Groups IV. (Clothing, etc.) 37.0 per cent, and III. (Food, Drink, etc.) 33.0 per cent., while the least increase is in Group VIII. (Mining) 5.3 per cent. From 1911 to 1927 Group XI. (Shipping, etc.) showed the largest increase with 132.0 per cent., followed by XII. (Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.) 119.2 per cent., and X. (Other Land Transport) 108.8 per cent. The rate of increase was least in Group VIII. (Mining) 79.4 per cent.

11. **Nominal Wage Index-Numbers—States, 1901 to 1927.**—The following table shows, by means of index-numbers, the variations in wages for all industries in each State at the close of the years specified, the weighted average wage for Australia in 1911 being taken as base (= 1,000) :—

Variations in Nominal Wage Index-Numbers (Adult Males), for years specified, 1901 to 1927. (Weighted Average Wage for Australia in 1911 = 1,000.)

Particulars.	No. of occupations included.		Nominal Wage Index-numbers.										
	1901 to 1912.	1913-24.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
N.S. Wales ..	158	874	858	1,003	1,096	1,835	1,869	1,785	1,844	1,824	1,873	1,959	1,988
Victoria ..	150	909	796	985	1,065	1,679	1,826	1,783	1,865	1,862	1,897	1,941	1,957
Queensland ..	87	627	901	997	1,042	1,785	1,886	1,830	1,837	1,868	1,950	1,952	1,953
S. Australia ..	134	567	819	1,013	1,062	1,613	1,745	1,708	1,770	1,791	1,841	1,867	1,885
W. Australia ..	69	489	1,052	1,152	1,226	1,751	1,853	1,829	1,838	1,847	1,893	1,927	1,928
Tasmania ..	54	482	719	799	1,028	1,674	1,788	1,726	1,802	1,805	1,823	1,851	1,832
Australia(a)	652	3,948	848	1,000	1,085	1,752	1,844	1,785	1,840	1,839	1,887	1,938	1,955

(a) Weighted average.

12. **Nominal Wage Index-Numbers—Industrial Groups, 1901 to 1927.**—The following table shows the variations in nominal wage index-numbers for the 14 industrial groups, based on rates of wage at the end of the years specified. As already pointed out, these index-numbers are comparable throughout, and show not only the variations in wages in each industrial group but also the relative wages as between the several groups :—

Variations in Nominal Wage Index-Numbers (Adult Males) in Industrial Groups for years specified, 1901 to 1927. (Weighted Average Wage for all Groups in 1911 = 1,000.)

Particulars.	No. of occupations included.		Nominal Wage Index-Numbers.										
	1901 to 1912.	1913–24.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	27	270	1,019	1,125	1,161	1,855	1,916	1,860	1,935	1,948	1,973	2,037	2,039
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	101	636	945	1,064	1,127	1,803	1,915	1,832	1,900	1,901	1,957	1,991	2,006
III. Food, Drink, etc. ..	34	576	871	991	1,085	1,742	1,832	1,792	1,837	1,835	1,883	1,926	1,944
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	13	124	708	981	1,034	1,687	1,819	1,777	1,833	1,815	1,817	1,883	1,917
V. Books, Printing, etc.	25	205	996	1,149	1,246	1,941	2,040	2,004	2,037	2,113	2,137	2,173	2,216
VI. Other Manufacturing	102	875	907	1,013	1,093	1,736	1,854	1,793	1,876	1,863	1,915	1,961	1,977
VII. Building	67	190	1,050	1,213	1,276	1,865	1,999	1,960	2,023	2,058	2,115	2,160	2,202
VIII. Mining	71	161	1,067	1,194	1,272	2,026	2,056	2,022	2,037	2,033	2,119	2,137	2,142
IX. Rail and Tram Services	68	224	1,021	1,113	1,165	1,816	1,901	1,821	1,906	1,892	1,962	2,001	2,012
X. Other Land Transport	9	70	795	910	1,026	1,702	1,760	1,725	1,806	1,744	1,820	1,863	1,900
XI. Shipping, etc. ..	74	198	751	871	972	1,716	1,984	1,947	1,997	1,908	2,043	2,020	2,021
XII. Agricultural, Pastoral, etc. ..	8	72	627	839	965	1,699	1,736	1,637	1,671	1,675	1,704	1,823	1,839
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	17	114	598	887	935	1,571	1,642	1,606	1,648	1,678	1,738	1,772	1,820
XIV. Miscellaneous ..	36	233	759	929	1,054	1,656	1,778	1,730	1,800	1,798	1,833	1,863	1,872
All Groups(a) ..	652	3,948	848	1,000	1,085	1,752	1,844	1,785	1,840	1,839	1,887	1,938	1,955

(a) Weighted average.

13. **Nominal Wages and Effective Wages.**—The relation between nominal and effective wages was discussed at some length in Labour Report No. 6, Section IV., par. 3, and reference to the matter was also made in Labour Report No. 11, p. 95.

14. **Variations in Effective Wages, 1901 to 1927.**—In comparing wages, two elements are of obvious importance, viz., (i.) hours worked per day or week, and (ii.) cost of commodities and housing. Thus 60s. per week of 60 hours represents the same hourly rate as 48s. per week of 48 hours. Similarly, if the cost of commodities and housing increases 25 per cent., e.g., if the prices index-number rises from 1,000 to 1,250, then 60s. per week (the index-number being 1,250), is effectively equal only to 48s. (when the index-number was 1,000). Or, again, if the prices index-number falls from 1,000 to 750, then 60s. per week, when the index-number is 750, would have the same purchasing-power as 80s. when the index-number was 1,000. Ignoring for the present the number of hours worked, and assuming that the real value of the average wages is to be measured by their purchasing power, the actual average wages paid may be reduced to their effective value by applying the prices index-numbers to the nominal wages index-numbers. The following table shows the effective wage index-numbers so ascertained in each State for each of the years indicated from 1901 to 1927.

In computing these effective wage index-numbers, the nominal wage index-numbers for years prior to 1914 given in sub-para. 11 hereof have been divided by the price index-numbers. The resulting index-numbers show for each State and for Australia for the years specified the variations in effective wages. The nominal wage index-numbers for these years are based on rates of wage current at the end of December, the only data available. For the years 1914 onward, however, the nominal wage index-numbers used are based on the average wage for the four quarters in each year, and in this respect differ from those in the preceding sections. However, so far as the years 1901, 1911 and 1913 are concerned, as the movement in wages during any one year prior to 1914 was very slight, it is possible even if the wage data were available in quarters, that the index-numbers used would approximate very closely to those based on averages for the year.

Effective Wages (Full Work)—Adult Males—1901 to 1927.

Particulars.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925	1926.	1927.
N.S.W. ..	961	973	906	889	890	875	911	1,079	1,113	1,040	1,069	1,048	1.035	1,079
Victoria ..	915	1,037	961	929	925	904	875	1,038	1,102	1,036	1,097	1,073	1,069	1,095
Queensland	1,172	1,090	1,038	1,041	1,042	996	1,036	1,244	1,273	1,214	1,232	1,241	1,183	1,222
S. Australia	948	957	929	961	934	901	853	1,027	1,090	1,036	1,051	1,053	1,076	1,073
W. Australia	1,024	1,023	1,070	1,051	1,095	1,008	1,012	1,139	1,226	1,192	1,161	1,162	1,165	1,199
Tasmania ..	827	838	942	875	869	840	830	977	1,053	1,000	1,017	1,044	1,037	1,072
Australia	964	1,000	948	930	932	907	911	1,076	1,126	1,062	1,095	1,081	1,072	1,102

In the preceding table the effective wage index-numbers are computed to the one base, that of Australia for 1911. Subject to the qualification already referred to, which, as has been pointed out, does not materially affect the figures, the index-numbers are comparable in all respects, and comparisons may be made as to the increase or decrease in the effective wage index-number for any State over any period of years. Thus it will be seen that comparing 1927 with 1901, and with 1911, there has been an increase in the index-numbers in all States.

15. **Effective Wages and Standard of Comfort, 1901 to 1927.**—In the preceding paragraph particulars are given as to variations in effective wages in each State, due allowance having been made for variations in the purchasing-power of money, but not for unemployment.

For years prior to 1913 the data available as to unemployment are so meagre that comparative results allowing for variations both in the purchasing-power of money and in unemployment cannot be accurately computed for the several States. In the subjoined table, for these earlier years the percentage of unemployment for Australia and the nominal wage index-numbers relate to the end of the year. For the year 1914 and subsequent years, the wage index-numbers, percentages of unemployment, and retail price index-numbers are the average for the year. Column I. shows the nominal wage index-numbers, and Column II. the relative percentages unemployed (see Chapter III.). Applying these percentages to the numbers shown in Column I., and deducting the results from each corresponding index-number, so as to allow for relative loss of time, the figures in Column III. are obtained. These figures are then recomputed with the year 1911 as base, and are shown in Column IV. In Column V. the price index-numbers are shown, and in Columns VI. and VII. the effective wage index-numbers are given, firstly, for full work, and secondly, allowing for lost time. These are obtained by dividing the figures in Columns I. and IV., respectively, by the corresponding figures in Column V. The resulting index-numbers show for Australia for the years specified the variations in effective wages or in what may be called the "standard of comfort."* A comparison between the figures in Columns I. and VI. shows the relation between the nominal rates of wage and the purchasing efficiency of these rates. The figures in Column VII. (see graph on page 8) show variations in effective wages after allowing not only for variations in prices, but also for unemployment.

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* This expression must not be confused with "standard of living." A change in the standard of living necessarily involves a change in regimen (see Labour Report No. 1), that is, a change in the nature or in the relative quantity of commodities purchased, or both. A change in the "standard of comfort," merely implies a variation in effective wages, which variation may, or may not, result in or be accompanied by a change in the "standard of living."

Unemployment, and Nominal and Effective Wage Index-Numbers, for the years specified, 1901 to 1927.(a)

Year.	I. Nominal Wage Index-numbers.	II. Percentage Unemployed.	Rate of Wage Index-numbers, allowing for Lost Time. III. Actual.	Rate of Wage Index-numbers, allowing for Lost Time. IV. Recomputed. (1911. =1,000).	V. Retail Price Index-numbers.	Effective Wage Index-numbers. VI. Full Work.	Effective Wage Index-numbers. VII. Allowing for Unemployment.
1901 ..	848	6.6	793	832	880	964	945
1906 ..	866	6.7	808	848	902	960	940
1907 ..	893	5.7	842	884	897	996	986
1908 ..	900	6.0	846	888	951	946	934
1909 ..	923	5.8	870	913	948	974	963
1910 ..	955	5.6	901	945	970	985	974
1911 ..	1,000	4.7	953	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912 ..	1,051	5.5	993	1,042	1,101	955	946
1913 ..	1,076	5.3	1,021	1,071	1,104	975	970
1914 ..	1,081	8.3	991	1,040	1,140	948	912
1915 ..	1,092	9.3	990	1,039	1,278	854	813
1916 ..	1,144	5.8	1,078	1,131	1,324	864	854
1917 ..	1,226	7.1	1,139	1,195	1,318	930	907
1918 ..	1,270	5.8	1,196	1,255	1,362	932	921
1919 ..	1,370	6.6	1,280	1,343	1,510	907	889
1920 ..	1,627	6.5	1,521	1,596	1,785	911	894
1921 ..	1,826	11.2	1,621	1,701	1,697	1,076	1,002
1922 ..	1,801	9.3	1,634	1,715	1,600	1,126	1,072
1923 ..	1,805	7.1	1,677	1,760	1,700	1,062	1,035
1924 ..	1,840	8.9	1,676	1,759	1,681	1,095	1,046
1925 ..	1,861	8.8	1,697	1,781	1,722	1,081	1,034
1926 ..	1,914	7.1	1,778	1,866	1,786	1,072	1,045
1927 ..	1,946	7.0	1,810	1,899	1,766	1,102	1,075

(a) As to the effect in abnormal periods, see Section IV., par. 3, of Labour Report No. 6.

Note.—For years prior to 1914, the nominal wage index-numbers and the percentage unemployed relate to the end of the year only, but from 1914 onward these figures in addition to those for retail prices are averages for the whole year.

Compared with 1911 the effective wage in 1901 was 3.6 per cent. less for full work, and 5.5 per cent. less after allowance for unemployment. In connexion with the index-numbers in Column VII., unemployment was less in 1911—the base year, than in any other year. During the period 1912 to 1920, while wages increased steadily, prices increased at a greater rate, with the result that the purchasing-power of wages was less in each of these years than in 1911, the lowest point reached being in 1915 when the full time index-number was 14.6 per cent. less, or, allowing for unemployment, 18.7 per cent. less than for the base year. The first occasion on which the effective wage was higher than in 1911 was in 1921, when wages increased considerably while prices declined, the increase in effective wages being 7.6 per cent., but only 0.2 per cent. allowing for unemployment. Unemployment reached its "peak" during 1921. Both wages and prices fell in 1922, but the former less than the latter, resulting in a further increase in the effective wage. As wages remained practically stationary while prices rose, the effective wage for 1923 showed a decline. A rise in wages coincided with a fall in prices during 1924, and the effective wage increased, but as the average unemployment was higher than in the previous year, the increase in the effective wage was greater for full work than allowing for unemployment.

Wages and prices both rose during 1925 and 1926, the latter in 1926 reaching their highest point for the period under investigation. Unemployment remained stationary in 1925, but, as prices rose more rapidly than the rise in nominal wages, effective wages decreased. In 1926, unemployment decreased, and, although prices again rose more rapidly than nominal wages, the effective wage allowing for unemployment increased. Effective wages for full-time work, however, again decreased. During 1927 nominal wages rose, whilst prices fell, and as the percentage of unemployment showed a slight decline the result was a rise in the effective wage index-number for full work, and also in the index-number allowing for unemployment. During the period under review the latter index-number reached its highest point, whilst the former has only been exceeded on one occasion, in 1922. Comparison with 1911 shows that the effective wage for full time work was 10.2 per cent., and allowing for unemployment, 7.5 per cent., higher during 1927.

16. **Relative Productive Activity and Effective Wages, 1871 to 1927.**—The preceding tables refer to variations in effective wages, having regard to fluctuations in prices and unemployment. Another important matter is the question of relative output or production per head of population measured quantitatively. If measured by value alone, a rise in prices would have the effect of making an equal production with that of a time when prices were lower show a fictitious increase. Any estimate of the relative increase or decrease in quantity of production must therefore allow for the variations in prices. This is done in the table on the next page, in which Column I. shows the estimated value of production (*a*) in the aggregate and (*b*) per head of mean population. In Column II. the estimated value of production per head of population is shown in the form of index-numbers with the year 1911 as base; that is to say, the production per head in 1911 is made equal to 1,000, and the values for the other years computed accordingly. In Column III. price index-numbers are given. Production price index-numbers are available only from 1908. For earlier years the wholesale price index-numbers have been used. The figures in Column IV. are obtained by dividing the figures for each year in Column II. by the corresponding figures in Column III. They show the estimated relative productive activity per head of population, taking the year 1911 as the basic or standard year, the fluctuations due to variations in prices having been eliminated.

The index-numbers for the years from 1914 to 1922 cover a period which in several respects was abnormal. At the beginning of that period there was a widespread drought, and again in 1918 dry conditions prevailed. Further, the enlistments for war service took from industry over 300,000 adult males in the prime of life, while the dislocation of industry owing to the altered conditions arising out of the war must also have adversely affected the productivity of Australia. It is, however, impossible to measure these effects quantitatively.

The following table shows the total value of production from various sources during the years specified :—

Estimated Value of Australian Production, 1906 to 1927.

Year.	Agricultural.	Pastoral.	Dairy, Poultry and Bee Farming.	Forestry and Fisheries.	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1906 ..	25,349	45,389	13,611	4,879	26,643	31,172	147,043
1907 ..	30,323	53,704	15,667	3,940	28,157	34,090	165,881
1908 ..	37,150	46,097	16,564	4,368	24,355	33,956	162,490
1909 ..	41,056	51,331	16,571	4,504	22,893	36,913	173,268
1910 ..	39,752	56,017	19,086	5,072	23,030	42,442	185,399
1911 ..	38,774	52,729	20,154	5,868	23,303	47,531	188,359
1912 ..	45,754	56,148	21,713	6,745	25,475	53,401	209,236
1913 ..	46,162	63,146	21,682	6,626	25,594	57,674	220,884
1914 ..	36,052	67,076	22,504	6,853	22,054	59,004	213,543
1915 ..	75,475	70,144	22,399	6,253	22,060	59,212	255,543
1916 ..	61,255	83,003	27,931	6,062	23,192	60,502	261,945
1917 ..	59,641	91,917	31,326	6,147	24,998	65,327	279,356
1918 ..	59,036	96,573	33,738	6,890	25,462	70,087	291,786
1919–20 ..	72,202	111,594	38,830	9,670	18,982	92,330	343,608
1920–21 ..	112,801	90,573	52,613	11,136	21,613	101,778	390,514
1921–22 ..	81,890	74,982	44,417	10,519	19,977	112,517	344,302
1922–23 ..	84,183	97,029	43,542	11,124	20,316	123,188	379,382
1923–24 ..	81,166	110,075	42,112	11,866	22,232	132,732	400,183
1924–25 ..	107,163	126,773	45,190	12,357	24,646	137,977	454,106
1925–26 ..	89,267	113,327	48,278	12,784	24,592	143,256	431,504
1926–27 ..	98,295	111,168	46,980	12,790	24,007	153,634	446,874

The table hereunder shows the value of production as affected by the factors previously indicated.

Estimated Relative Productive Activity in Australia for the years specified, 1871 to 1927.

Year.	I. Estimated Value of Production.		II. Relative Value of Production per head Year 1911 =1,000.	III. Price-Index-Numbers Year 1911 =1,000. *a*	IV. Estimate Relative Productive Activity per head Index-Numbers Year 1911 =1,000.
	(*a*) Total. (000 omitted.)	(*b*) Per head of Population.			
	£	£			
1871	46,700	27.46	667	1,229	543
1881	71,116	30.83	749	1,121	668
1891	96,087	29.65	720	945	762
1901	114,585	29.96	728	974	747
1906	147,043	35.94	873	948	921
1907	165,881	39.86	968	1,021	948
1908	162,490	38.39	932	1,004	928
1909	173,268	40.07	973	976	997
1910	185,399	41.90	1,017	963	1,056
1911	188,359	41.18	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912	209,236	44.08	1,070	1,074	996
1913	220,884	45.14	1,096	1,054	1,040
1914	213,543	42.95	1,043	1,256	830
1915	255,543	51.42	1,249	1,292	967
1916	261,945	53.26	1,293	1,398	925
1917	279,356	56.07	1,362	1,486	917
1918	291,786	57.43	1,395	1,583	881
1919–20	343,608	64.79	1,573	1,875	839
1920–21	390,514	72.17	1,753	1,911	917
1921–22	344,302	62.50	1,518	1,579	961
1922–23	379,382	67.35	1,636	1,753	933
1923–24	400,183	69.60	1,690	1,850	914
1924–25	454,106	77.31	1,877	1,880	998
1925–26	431,504	72.01	1,748	1,836	952
1926–27	446,874	73.13	1,776	1,762	1,008

a The index-numbers for years prior to 1908 are wholesale prices index-numbers; from 1908 onward production price index-numbers (the basis being indicated in Production Bulletin No. 18).

§ 4. International Comparison of Real Wages.

1. General.—In July, 1923, the British Ministry of Labour published index-numbers of real wages in London and in the capital cities of certain other countries. The method of computation adopted is described in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, and may be briefly stated as "the ascertaining of the quantities of each kind of food of working class consumption that could be purchased in each city at the retail prices there current with the wages payable for a given amount of labour measured in hours."

In consequence of a resolution passed at the International Conference of Labour Statisticians in November, 1923, these comparisons, with certain modifications, are being continued by the International Labour Office.

2. Real or Effective Wages in Various Capital Cities.—The following table taken from the *International Labour Review* has been varied by the addition of index-numbers for Melbourne, and index-numbers based on quantities of food consumption in Australia. In the column added, index-numbers have been computed for London, Melbourne, Ottawa, Philadelphia, and Sydney only, and not for the other cities included in the table. The work of computing such index-numbers is considerable, and the effect of using the Australian regimen may be gauged from the results shown for the cities referred to. The method of computation may be briefly explained as follows.

A regimen consisting of a certain number of food items commonly in use in all the countries has been selected, and the prices of these commodities have been multiplied by a quantity representing the weekly consumption of such commodities in the various countries. The result gives what may be described as the cost of a weekly family basket of commodities in the various cities specified, according to usage in that city and also according to usage in other countries. A common working week of 48 hours is then assumed for all the cities included in the tabulation, and a weekly wage determined by taking the average hourly earnings of a number of occupations. The cost of the regimen is then divided into the wage thus ascertained, and index-numbers are computed on the basis of the numbers of times the food regimen can be purchased by the average wage in each city. The result in the case of London is taken as base and made equal to 100, the index numbers for the other cities being then ascertained by proportion. The resultant index-numbers represent approximately the relative effectiveness of wages in the various cities.

Attention is drawn in the *International Labour Review*, however, to the unsatisfactory nature of the wage statistics in some cities, and the results, therefore, must be taken as an approximation only of the relation between the cities specified.

Particular note should also be made of the fact that, although for the purpose of making the computation a working week of 48 hours is assumed, the result is really a comparison on the basis of hourly rates, the actual weekly earnings depending of course on the number of hours worked per week in the different industries in the cities mentioned.

Index Numbers of Comparative Real Wages in Various Cities—July, 1927.

(Base : London = 100.)

City.	Index-numbers based on quantities of food consumption in—							General Average Index-Numbers (based on food only).
	Belgium and France.	Central European Countries.	Great Britain.	Southern European Countries.	Scandinavian Countries.	Oversea Countries.	Australia.	
Amsterdam	89	85	82	87	95	88	..	87
Berlin ..	61	70	64	65	76	70	..	67
Brussels ..	49	44	46	47	53	48	..	48
Copenhagen	95	103	103	102	126	110	..	106
Dublin ..	98	102	105	99	103	103	..	102
Lisbon ..	32	32	30	30	29	31	..	31
Lodz ..	37	44	37	39	51	44	..	42
London ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Madrid ..	55	55	51	54	54	54	..	54
Melbourne	**143**	**152**	**146**	**139**	**120**	**144**	**152**	**142**
Milan ..	49	62	48	52	54	43	..	52
Ottawa ..	147	156	157	148	170	163	159	157
Paris ..	55	53	49	52	60	52	..	53
Philadelphia	169	166	181	175	197	188	177	179
Prague ..	45	44	44	47	48	47	..	46
Riga ..	43	54	45	45	53	50	..	48
Rome ..	44	45	38	44	48	43	..	43
Stockholm	87	86	91	88	106	101	..	92
Sydney ..	142	143	150	143	126	150	155	144
Tallinn (Estonia) ..	41	51	39	42	54	48	..	46
Vienna ..	35	42	38	38	48	43	..	41
Warsaw ..	34	40	32	35	43	39	..	37

The results appear to show that the general relationship is practically the same whichever regimen is taken.

The cities which have the highest index-numbers are, in the order named, Philadelphia, Ottawa, Sydney, Melbourne, Copenhagen and Dublin.

Taking the last column, which gives the average of the seven preceding columns, the effective wage in Philadelphia is 79 per cent., in Ottawa 57 per cent., in Sydney 44 per cent., in Melbourne, 42 per cent., and in Copenhagen 6 per cent. above the effective wage in London, while the effective wage in Amsterdam is 13 per cent., in Brussels 52 per cent., and in Berlin 33 per cent. below the effective wage in London.

§ 5. The Basic Wage and Child Endowment in Australia.

1. **The Basic Wage.**—(i.) *General.*—The "basic wage" in Australia is understood to mean the lowest wage which can be paid to an unskilled labourer on the basis of "the normal needs of an average employee regarded as a human being living in a civilized community."* This wage is fixed by various industrial tribunals in Australia operating under Federal and State Arbitration Acts, and is varied from time to time according to changes in cost of living, constitution of the family unit, etc. In addition to the "basic" wage, these tribunals also determine what is known as the "secondary" wage—"the extra payment to be made for trained skill or other exceptional qualities necessary for an employee exercising the functions required."†

* Mr. Justice Higgins—*A New Province for Law and Order.* † Ibid.

(ii.) *History in Australia.*—The doctrine of a basic wage was propounded as far back as 1890 by Sir Samuel Griffith, Premier of Queensland, when he incorporated in a Parliamentary Bill a clause to the following effect, viz. :—

> " The natural and proper measure of wages is such a sum as is a fair immediate recompense for the labour for which they are paid, having regard to its character and duration ; but it can never be taken at a less sum than such as is sufficient to maintain the labourer and his family in a state of health and reasonable comfort.
>
> It is the duty of the State to make provision by positive law for securing the proper distribution of the net products of labour in accordance with the principles hereby declared."

The Bill in question did not become law, but the same principle was enunciated in the New South Wales Arbitration Court in somewhat similar terms by Mr. Justice Heydon in 1905. In spite, however, of these pronouncements and the fact that wage-fixing tribunals had been in operation as early as 1896 (in the State of Victoria) it was not until the year 1907 that the first basic wage, as such, was declared by a Court in Australia. This declaration was made by Mr. Justice Higgins, President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, and is popularly known as the " Harvester Judgment " on account of its having been determined in connexion with H. V. McKay's Sunshine Harvester Works. The rate of wage declared in this case was 7s. per diem or £2 2s. per week for Melbourne, the amount considered reasonable for " a family of about five." The constituent parts of this amount were £1 5s. 7d. for food, 7s. for rent, and 9s. 5d. for all other expenditure.

The above rate has been varied from time to time in accordance with the Retail Price Index Numbers prepared by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics for the city or town in which the persons affected are employed. The present weekly wage rates (as at 1st May, 1928) for the various capital cities as so varied are as follows :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Sydney	4	11	6
Melbourne	4	8	0
Brisbane (*a*)	3	19	6
Adelaide	4	7	6
Perth (*a*)	4	0	0
Hobart	4	2	6
Six Capitals (Weighted Average) ..	4	8	0

The above amounts include the sum of 3s. per week which was added in 1921 for the purpose of securing to the worker during a period of rising prices the full equivalent of the " Harvester " standard.

The adequacy or otherwise of the amount allotted under the " Harvester " judgment has been the subject of much discussion, the author of the judgment himself urging on several subsequent occasions the need for its review. The upset from the war, however, placed such an inquiry out of the question. Whatever its limitations, the Harvester judgment proved a

(*a*) These rates are not prevalent in these cities, because the basic rates fixed by State tribunals are higher.

great boon during the war years by providing a basis for variation according to changes in cost of living and also a foundation upon which "margins for skill" could be imposed.

(iii.) *Awards in Operation.*—The basic wage rates fixed by State arbitration tribunals vary from those obtaining in the Federal sphere not only as regards amount, but also in respect of constitution of family unit whose needs it purports to supply.

The awards of various State tribunals in operation at the present moment are shown in the following statement. The industrial tribunals in Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia made no alteration during 1927 in the basic rates of wage previously declared.

State.	Basic Wage.		Date of Operation.	Family Unit (for Male Rate).
	Males.	Females.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
New South Wales ..	(a)4 5 0	2 6 0	1.7.27	Man and wife
Victoria	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Queensland ..	4 5 0	2 3 0	28.9.25	Man, wife, and three children
South Australia ..	4 5 6	1 19 6	1.7.25	(c)
Western Australia	4 5 0	2 5 11	1.7.26	(c)
Tasmania ..	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)

(a) Plus child allowances referred to hereafter. The basic rate for rural workers is £4 4s. per week.
(b) None declared, but follow Federal rates to large extent.
(c) Although the family unit is not specifically defined in the legislation of these States the tribunals appointed to determine the basic wage have adopted the unit of man, wife and two children.

(iv.) *Royal Commission on the Basic Wage*, 1920.—The Federal basic wage referred to in paragraph 2 was made operative in other parts of Australia on the basis of the relative Retail Price Index Numbers applicable to the locality, but only one comprehensive attempt has been made by the Federal authorities to ascertain specifically what the actual requirements were in the various States according to reasonable standards of comfort, including all matters comprised in the ordinary expenditure of a household in respect of a family consisting of a man, wife and three children under fourteen years of age.

The attempt referred to was made by a Royal Commission, and their report, issued in 1920, recommended the following amounts for the various capital cities, viz. :—

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sydney	5 17 1	(5 2 8)*
Melbourne	5 16 6	(4 19 4)
Brisbane	5 6 2	(4 13 2)
Adelaide	5 16 1	(5 1 9)
Perth	5 13 11	(5 1 1)
Hobart	5 16 11	(4 14 10)
Six Capitals (Weighted Average) ..	5 15 8	(5 0 4)

* The figures in brackets represent the equivalent amounts at the 1st February, 1928, according to the variation in the appropriate Retail Price Index Numbers.

The recommendations of this Commission were not given effect to owing to the marked advance of the amounts suggested over ruling rates* and the grave doubts expressed as to the ability of industry to pay such rates. For further particulars of this Commission see page 28 of this Report.

2. **Child Endowment.**—(i.) *General.*—The principle of supplementing wages by a payment in respect of dependent children under fourteen years of age has become very prominent in Australia in recent years, and is actually in operation in certain instances. The system has been in force in various forms in England and on the Continent as far back as 1795, the first instance occurring in England in that year.†

(ii.) *The New South Wales Scheme.*—The earliest attempt made in Australia to institute the system was in New South Wales in 1919, when a Bill was introduced into the State Parliament to provide a flat basic wage for a man and wife, and an allowance of 5s. per week for each child, the latter rate to be reduced on a sliding scale and to cease automatically when the income reached an amount of £3 per week above the basic wage. The Bill was rejected, and the matter dropped until the Session of 1926–27, when measures providing for the payment of child allowances became law.‡ These measures provide for (*a*) the declaration of a basic wage for a man and wife,§ and (*b*) the payment of an allowance of 5s. per week in respect of each dependent child, subject to the provision that child allowances would only be paid to the extent by which the total earnings of the worker and his family fall short of the sum represented by the *basic wage*, plus child allowance at the rate of 5s. per week for each child. Thus a worker with three dependent children receiving £5 by way of wages would not be entitled to the allowance, but would receive it in respect of a fourth child. These payments in New South Wales commenced to operate from 1st September, 1927. The fund from which these payments are made was created by a levy of 3 per cent. on the wages bill of employers, with a rebate of 10 per cent. in respect of workers employed under Federal awards.

(iii.) *Commonwealth Public Service.*—The first payment of child endowment allowances in Australia was in connexion with the Commonwealth Public Service.‖ Following upon the Report of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage in 1920 (referred to above) the Prime Minister (Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, P.C.) asked the Chairman (A. B. Piddington, K.C.) to submit a scheme to give effect to the recommendations, and Mr. Piddington suggested splitting up the amount recommended into a flat rate of £4 per week for a man and wife, and 12s. per week for each child, with an appropriate levy (about 10s. 9d. per worker per week) on all employers to finance the scheme. The Commonwealth Government decided to apply this scheme to the Commonwealth Public Service, and from 1st November, 1920, a flat rate basic wage

* The "Harvester" equivalent for Melbourne as at the time (September quarter, 1920) was £4 13s per week, but only £3 18s. to £4 2s. was being paid on the basis of an annual index number.

† A complete survey of the systems in force in various countries is contained in Elinor Rathbone's *Disinherited Family: A Plea for the Endowment of the Family.*

‡ *Family Endowment Act* 1927; *Finance* (*Family Endowment Tax*) *Act* 1927; *Industrial Arbitration Living Wage Declaration*) *Act* 1927. See also p. 53 for particulars of these Acts.

§ This was subsequently declared at £4 5s. per week for adult males and £2 6s. per week for adult females. A separate rate for rural employees was declared later at £4 4s. per week.

‖ The payment of a single maternity bonus of £5 to the mother of any viable child or children delivered at a birth was instituted by the Commonwealth Government on 10th October, 1912, and up to 30th June, 1927, 1,952,640 claims have been paid in this respect, representing a total expenditure of £9,763,200.

of £4 per week and child endowment at the rate of 5s. per week for each dependent child under fourteen years of age was paid to officers, with a limitation of £400 per annum by way of salary plus allowance. This system of payment remained in force until 1923, when, owing to no adjustments of the basic wage according to Retail Price Index Numbers having taken place in the interim, the Government was sometimes paying over, and sometimes under, the true "Harvester" equivalent of wages, notwithstanding child allowance, which averaged £10 per annum per adult employee. At the time of its grant by the Commonwealth Government the Prime Minister stated that it was not suggested that the amount of 5s. per week was sufficient, but any adjustment was a matter for the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator.

The question was not considered by the Arbitrator until 1923, when the problem of amalgamating war-time cost of living allowances, married men's allowances, etc., was before him. The Arbitrator granted to the Service the full equivalent of the "Harvester" wage as a flat basic wage for single and married adults, based upon the Retail Price Index Number for the six capital cities for the year ended 31st March, 1923, deducting therefrom the averaged value per adult employee of child endowment (£10). By this process the net basic wage for the Service was £195 per annum with an allowance of £13 per annum in respect of each dependent child under fourteen years of age. It will be realized from the foregoing that the Arbitrator by his method altered the principle of paying these allowances as an addition to the basic wage to one whereby the officers, by suffering an all-round deduction of £10* per annum, mutually created a fund from which the allowance was paid. Thus, for the first time in history, the basic wage was split up and distributed according to the family or economic needs of the employee. The payment of the allowance in the Service is now limited to a sum derived from salary and allowance of £500 per annum. The system propounded by Mr. Piddington, and put into effect in a somewhat different form by the Public Service Arbitrator, was not approved by industrial workers, whose objective was the highest flat basic wage obtainable for the "average" employee, although compared with the rates being paid at the time it was estimated that the acceptance of Mr. Piddington's system would have meant a considerable gain to the workers in child allowances, with practically no change in the basic wage rate on the basis of £4 per week for a single or married adult employee and 12s. per week for each dependent child under fourteen.

(iv) *National Scheme.*—The Federal Government, in June, 1927, called a conference at Melbourne of the Premiers of the several States to consider the question from a national stand-point. The Prime Minister submitted various estimates of cost of endowing dependent children under fourteen years of age in Australia at 5s. per week, ranging from £24,437,000 for all such, to £7,578,000 per annum for only those in excess of two in family—as an addition on the basic wage—with modifications of those estimates if salary limits were imposed. It was estimated that if income were limited to £500 the above amounts would be reduced by 2 per cent.; with a limit of income of £400 the reduction would be 5 per cent.; and with a limit of £300 the reduction would equal 8 per cent. If, on the other hand, the scheme took the form of that in operation in the Federal Public Service,

* By subsequent increase of the average number of children per adult employee, the deduction is now £12 per annum.

i.e., by an all-round deduction from the "Harvester" basic wage to provide the fund from which to pay the allowances plus administrative expenses, then the amount of such deduction would be per adult male approximately 5s. 4d. per week. After discussion it was decided to refer the matter to a Royal Commission to be appointed by the Commonwealth Government.

This Commission commenced its sittings in Brisbane on 31st October, 1927, and will take evidence in each State. The terms of reference to the Commission are as follows, viz :—

The Commission will inquire and report on the following questions :—

1. The general question of the institution of a system of child endowment or family allowances in Australia, with particular reference to its social and economic effects, and, if the institution of such a system is recommended.

2. The methods by which such a system should be established.

3. The relation of such a system to wage fixation, having regard to the interest of the wage earner, of industry generally, and of the community.

4. The application of a system of child endowment or family allowances to persons whose wages are not regulated by law, or who are not engaged in industry as wage earners.

5. The limit of income, if any, subject to which payment by way of child endowment or family allowances should be made.

6. The methods of financing or giving effect to a system of child endowment or family allowances, with particular reference to the practicability and desirability of providing the necessary funds from public revenue, from industry, or from both sources, and in what proportion and upon what principle.

7. The methods of administering such a system.

8. The cost of such a system, including administrative expenses and reserves, if thought necessary.

9. The legal methods of giving effect to any system recommended, with particular reference to the existing distribution of Commonwealth and State powers.

10. Any matters of public interest which may arise as the result of the institution of a system of child endowment or family allowances.

CHAPTER III.—EMPLOYMENT.

§ 1. Industrial Disputes.

1. **General.**—The collection of information regarding industrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs) in Australia was initiated by this Bureau at the beginning of the year 1913, and particulars relating thereto, for the first complete year, were published in Labour Report No. 5, Section XI. An examination of official reports, newspapers, and other publications showed, however, that there was insufficient material for the compilation of complete information for years prior to 1913.

2. **Collection of Information.**—Information as to the occurrence of an industrial dispute is derived from a number of sources, of which the following are the most important :— (*a*) Newspapers, trade and labour journals, and other publications ; (*b*) reports by labour agents and correspondents ; (*c*) official notifications from heads of various Commonwealth and State Departments, and (*d*) quarterly reports by secretaries of trade unions.

On receipt of information regarding the existence of an industrial dispute involving stoppage of work, forms* are despatched to the several parties concerned, viz., secretaries of trade unions, employers' organizations, and individual employers. The first portions of these forms must be returned immediately, and they provide for information as to (*a*) locality in which the dispute exists ; (*b*) its cause or object ; (*c*) date of commencement ; and (*d*) number of persons involved directly and indirectly. The second portions of the forms, which must be returned as soon as the dispute is terminated, provide for (*a*) date of termination ; (*b*) conditions or terms on which work was resumed ; (*c*) method by which settlement was effected ; (*d*) estimated loss in wages ; and (*e*) number of workpeople affected, etc., if the terms of the settlement involved a change in rates of wage or hours of labour.

3. **Methods of Tabulation.**—Where the information furnished by one party to the dispute substantially agrees with that furnished by the other, the facts are considered to be accurate, and the particulars are accepted for tabulation. In all cases where discrepancies or inconsistent accounts are received, special inquiries are instituted, generally through the labour agents and correspondents. The whole of the available information is then tabulated, and while the summarized results do not necessarily agree with the testimony of a single individual, they harmonize with the evidence of the majority or of those whose returns appear to be most reliable. Disputes involving less than ten workpeople, or which lasted for less than one day, except where the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded ten days, are, however, excluded. The information received is tabulated under four headings :— (*a*) Number of establishments involved ; (*b*) number of workpeople involved (i.) directly and (ii.) indirectly ; (*c*) number of working days lost ; and (*d*) estimated loss in wages.

* As these forms have been prescribed under the *Census and Statistics Act* 1905, it is compulsory for prescribed persons to furnish the information required.

4. **Definitions of Terms.**—Industrial disputes involving stoppage of work may be classified under three headings, viz., (*a*) strikes, (*b*) lock-outs ; or (*c*) sympathetic strikes, and the following definitions* have been adopted :—

(*a*) A strike is defined as a concerted withdrawal from work by some or all of the employees of an establishment or of several establishments, with a view to enforcing a demand on the part of the employees, or of resisting some demand made by their employers.

(*b*) A lock-out is a refusal by an employer or several employers to permit some or all of their employees to continue at work, such refusal being made to enforce a demand by the employers, or to resist some demand by their employees.

(*c*) A sympathetic strike is one in which the employees of an establishment or of several establishments make no demand for their own benefit, but leave work in order to assist employees of some other establishment or establishments on strike or locked out, for the purpose of enforcing or resisting a demand.

In view of the difficulty which may occur in distinguishing clearly whether a stoppage of work constitutes a strike or a lock-out, for the purposes of these investigations all stoppages coming within the definitions adopted are grouped under the generic term " industrial dispute."

" Establishment " means the place of work or business carried on by a person, firm, company, or Government Department. Shops, factories, places of business, or construction or repairing works of different employers in the same locality, or of the same employer in different localities, are considered as separate establishments.

" Workpeople directly involved in dispute "† includes only those workpeople who actually joined in the demand and who, on refusal of such demand, ceased work. In the case of a lock-out, the term is used to include the number of workpeople whom the employer refused to allow to work unless they complied with his demand.

" Workpeople indirectly involved in dispute " refers only to those employees who were involuntarily thrown out of work as the result of an industrial dispute caused by certain other employees going on strike, or through an employer or employers locking out certain other employees whose absence rendered it impossible for work to proceed in the establishment or establishments affected by the dispute. When one section of employees is engaged in an industrial dispute, such dispute frequently causes loss of time to other employees in occupations dependent upon those followed by the workpeople actually on strike or locked out.

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* It must be observed, however, that certain stoppages of work do not come within these definitions ; such as those where the relationship of employer and employee does not exist, *e.g.*, rabbit trappers who refused to supply rabbits to freezing companies because the companies declined to pay an advanced price, and labourers refusing to commence work at the rate of wage offered. It has been held judicially that a refusal to commence or to continue work does not constitute a strike, unless such refusal is a breach of an existing contract of employment. Again, stoppages of work for the purpose of holding meetings are not designated industrial disputes, seeing that the stoppages are not necessarily for the purpose of enforcing or resisting demands. The majority of these meetings are held during working hours to ensure a full attendance, and are generally called to discuss some question with a view to action thereon.

† The same persons may be involved in two or more disputes in a single year, in which case there would be some duplication. This remark also applies to those workpeople involuntarily thrown out of work.

" Working days lost " refers to time lost in consequence of the dispute, and the figure therefor is obtained by multiplying the number of workpeople directly and indirectly involved by the number of days during which the dispute was in existence.

In computing the duration of a dispute in working days, Sundays (except where continuous processes are carried on) and holidays are excluded. It is generally considered that had a dispute not occurred, the employment would have been constant, and allowance is not made for short time work due to slackness of trade, etc. This, of course, is not precisely correct, but in the absence of a complete investigation as to the amount of unemployment due to seasonal trades, or intermittency in trade activity, no definite allowance can be made.

" Estimated Loss in Wages " is computed, and represents the amount in wages which would have been earned by the workpeople involved had a stoppage not taken place. The element of unemployment also enters into this phase of the statistics. Further, in some industrial work (*e.g.*, shearing and sugar-cane cutting) the quantity of work available is definite, and the amount to be earned in wages in executing the work is not reduced because it has not been commenced and finished within a reasonable period.

In all quarterly tabulations, which, however, are published only in the " Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics," particulars of disputes which commenced within the quarterly period (so far as they relate to the number of working days and wages lost) are separated from those respecting disputes which had commenced in a previous quarter but which had not been settled within that period.

In annual* tabulations, particulars are included of all disputes which commenced or were current during the year under review. As regards " number of disputes," and " number of establishments involved," therefore, duplication will take place in respect of those disputes which started in, and were uncompleted at the end of, a preceding year; the number involved is, however, indicated in a footnote.

5. **Other Particulars.**—The information obtained from the before-mentioned tabulations forms the basis for further analysis, and data are thus afforded with respect to the following:—(*a*) The duration of disputes; (*b*) the causes of disputes; (*c*) the results of disputes; and (*d*) the methods by which settlements of disputes were effected.

6. **Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1927.**—The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes involving stoppage of work during the year 1927, in industrial groups. A list of the 14 groups included in the classification will be found in the preface. Similar information for the years 1913 to 1926 was published in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 17.

* For years prior to 1922, however, the figures include complete particulars of industrial disputes which commenced during any calendar year; and where any such dispute extended into a subsequent year, the relative figures were also incorporated in those for the year in which the dispute commenced.

Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1927.

Class.	Industrial Group.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Estab. Involved.	No. of Workpeople Involved.			No. of Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
	New South Wales—							£
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	22	22	5,935	949	6,884	123,741	101,716
VI.	Other manufacturing ..	4	4	417	60	477	3,689	3,214
VII.	Building	8	62	696	2,670	3,366	113,907	98,759
VIII.	Mines, quarries, etc. ..	270	342	92,488	36,492	128,980	838,651	983,839
IX.	Railway and tramway services	3	3	1,005	65	1,070	4,528	3,713
X.	Other land transport ..	1	1	140	..	140	840	925
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. ..	9	14	5,376	55	5,431	33,606	26,098
XIV.	Miscellaneous	22	22	2,059	134	2,193	15,001	11,796
	Total	339	470	108,116	40,425	148,541	1,133,963	1,230,060
	Victoria—							
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	6	12	611	170	781	11,718	10,535
III.	Food, drink, etc.	1	1	11	94	105	158	110
IV.	Clothing, hats, boots, etc. ..	4	4	893	..	893	2,190	920
VI.	Other manufacturing ..	1	1	17	..	17	17	17
VII.	Building	6	7	500	20	520	4,117	3,825
VIII.	Mines, quarries, etc.	3	3	2,071	..	2,071	5,952	5,440
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. ..	3	8	4,834	..	4,834	30,215	23,623
	Total	24	36	8,937	284	9,221	54,367	44,470
	Queensland—							
III.	Food, drink, etc.	6	6	648	541	1,189	16,683	13,612
VII.	Building	2	61	5,013	..	5,013	220,182	186,813
VIII.	Mines, quarries, etc... ..	4	6	502	5	507	7,589	9,022
IX.	Railway and tramway services	2	2	17,877	..	17,877	151,949	90,577
X.	Other land transport ..	1	1	89	25	114	228	200
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. ..	8	13	4,067	19	4,086	27,526	21,751
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc. ..	3	283	1,218	50	1,268	2,476	2,686
XIV.	Miscellaneous	4	4	180	..	180	1,502	1,223
	Total	30	376	29,594	640	30,234	428,135	325,884
	South Australia—							
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	3	3	155	4	159	885	710
VII.	Building	1	1	350	..	350	1,750	1,400
IX.	Railway and tramway services	4	4	2,187	1,285	3,472	19,697	15,117
X.	Other land transport ..	1	1	107	..	107	1,391	1,221
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. ..	6	11	3,395	33	3,428	22,790	17,686
XIV.	Miscellaneous	4	4	323	37	360	4,771	4,132
	Total	19	24	6,517	1,359	7,876	51,284	40,266
	Western Australia—							
I.	Wood, sawmill, timber, etc. ..	5	5	560	..	560	7,718	5,716
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	1	1	20	..	20	20	24
V.	Books, printing, binding, etc. ..	4	4	190	9	199	1,001	1,365
VI.	Other manufacturing ..	1	1	47	..	47	282	220
VII.	Building	1	1	23	38	61	793	858
VIII.	Mines, quarries, etc. ..	4	4	497	..	497	1,825	2,190
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. ..	2	7	1,894	..	1,894	11,748	9,259
XIV.	Miscellaneous	2	2	114	..	114	432	312
	Total	20	25	3,345	47	3,392	23,819	19,944
	Tasmania—							
IV.	Clothing, hats, boots, etc. ..	1	1	30	..	30	120	49
VIII.	Mines, quarries, etc. ..	4	4	290	421	711	14,762	9,089
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. ..	1	1	34	..	34	68	44
	Total	6	6	354	421	775	14,950	9,182

Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1927—*continued.*

Class.	Industrial Group.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Estab. Involved.	No. of Workpeople Involved.			No. of Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
								£
	Northern Territory—							
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	1	1	7	..	7	210	210
XIV.	Miscellaneous	1	1	331	..	331	4,953	4,543
	Total	2	2	338	..	338	5,163	4,753
	Federal Capital Territory—							
VII.	Building	1	5	380	..	380	1,900	2,137
	Total	1	5	380	..	380	1,900	2,137
	All States—							
I.	Wood, sawmill, timber, etc. ..	5	5	560	..	560	7,718	5,716
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	33	39	6,728	1,123	7,851	136,574	113,195
III.	Food, drink, etc., manufacturing and distribution	7	7	659	635	1,294	16,841	13,722
IV.	Clothing, hats, boots, etc. ..	5	5	923	..	923	2,310	969
V.	Books, printing, binding, etc. ..	4	4	190	9	199	1,001	1,365
VI.	Other manufacturing ..	6	6	481	60	541	3,988	3,451
VII.	Building	19	137	6,962	2,728	9,690	342,649	293,792
VIII.	Mines, quarries, etc. ..	285	359	95,848	36,918	132,766	868,779	1,009,580
IX.	Railway and tramway services	9	9	21,069	1,350	22,419	176,174	109,407
X.	Other land transport ..	3	3	336	25	361	2,459	2,346
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. ..	29	54	19,600	107	19,707	125,953	98,461
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc. ..	3	283	1,218	50	1,268	2,476	2,686
XIV.	Miscellaneous	33	33	3,007	171	3,178	26,659	22,006
	Total Australia (*a*) ..	441	944	157,581	43,176	200,757	1,713,581	1,676,696

(*a*) The following disputes commenced in, and were uncompleted at the end of, the year 1926, and in respect of "No. of Disputes" and "No. of Establishments" are duplicated in the figures for 1927, viz.:—

State.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Establishments.	No. of Workers Involved.		
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
New South Wales	1	1	300	60	360
Victoria	2	2	6	10	16
Queensland	1	1	69	..	69
Total	4	4	375	70	445

7. Particulars of Principal Disputes in 1927.—(i.) *General.*—The preceding tables show the number and effect of all disputes for the year 1927, classified according to Industrial Groups. Details regarding the more important disputes which occurred during the year are given hereunder. The figures disclose an increase over those of the previous year as regards number of disputes occurring and working days and wages lost, the increases being respectively 23, 30, and 18 per cent. The number of working days lost is the greatest since 1919.

(ii.) *New South Wales.*—The figures given in the tables show that of the total number of disputes (441) which occurred in 1927 no less than 285 occurred in connexion with the mining industry, and of these 270 occurred in New South Wales. The total loss in wages through all disputes in Australia was £1,676,696. The loss through disputes in the coal-mining industry in New South Wales was £983,839, or 59 per cent. of the total loss in wages for Australia.

Particulars relating to the principal disputes which occurred in this State during 1927 are given hereunder :—

The most extensive dispute was that which involved the Northern Collieries, the question at issue being the interpretation of General Rule 4 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act in regard to inspections by deputies. There were twenty mines involved, employing over 9,000 workers. The dispute lasted 24 days, and resulted in a loss of 216,528 working days and £264,735 in wages. The matter was settled at a conference at which the Minister for Mines was Chairman, by the issue of a special regulation under which the deputies could carry out their duties to the satisfaction of the men. Another dispute of importance arose in connexion with the Iron and Steel Works of the Broken Hill Pty. Ltd. at Newcastle. The trouble started in May, 1926, and was not regarded as closed until July, 1927. The men demanded a working week of 44 hours in place of 48, but ultimately declared the strike off, and accepted the general conditions specified by the Federal Court. The total loss amounted to 122,040 working days and £97,632 in wages. Further extensive trouble occurred in the Northern Collieries in February, and involved 49 mines and 13,551 workers. The dispute was the result of a decision of the Miners' Delegate Board not to work until aggregate meetings were held to discuss whether a general strike should take place. These meetings were held, but the recommendations of the leaders were rejected. Work was resumed on antecedent conditions after a duration of eight days, which involved a loss of 108,408 working days and £130,090 in wages. The coal trimmers at seven mines at Newcastle ceased work during May and June over the questions of : (*a*) extra payment for working on a steamer carrying inflammable cargo ; (*b*) preferential work for men engaged in dispute ; and (*c*) " waste meals." After a stoppage of thirteen days, work was resumed on the advice of the chairman of a compulsory conference under the Commonwealth Industrial Peace Act. The result was in favour of the men, who lost 100,572 working days and £119,466 in wages. Altogether 11,805 men were involved. An extensive dispute occurred in March at the Power House, Cockle Creek, in which members of the Engine-drivers and Firemen's Association were involved, concerning employment at the new power house. The men finally agreed to the company having perfect freedom in selecting men irrespective of the union to which they belonged. The dispute lasted seventeen days, and represented a loss of 77,290 working days and £68,748 in wages.

The crane-drivers employed on building construction in Sydney stopped work in April, and the dispute lasted 42 days, and although only 40 men were directly involved 1,500 were thrown out of employment. The drivers demanded £7 10s. per week on the cranes, and £6 10s. on the hoists, but they returned to work on antecedent conditions, and the union was fined for an illegal strike. The dispute caused a loss of 46,680 working days and £31,440 in wages to those directly and indirectly involved. During August a dispute lasting twenty days developed at the Hoskins Iron and Steel Co. ,

Lithgow, and involved 1,600 men. A demand for higher wages was the cause of the trouble, which was settled by the promise of a conference of the parties after resumption of work. The losses incurred were 32,000 working days and £26,500 in wages. Other serious disputes in the mining industry occurred at the following collieries :—Excelsior Colliery, Thirroul, lasting 155 days, and resulting in a loss of 31,620 working days and £37,944 in wages, due to objection by the workers to an official testing a place for deficiency. This dispute ended in favour of the men. At Richmond Main Colliery a dispute arose over various grievances followed by inter-union troubles. The dispute lasted 29 days, and resulted in a loss of 31,610 working days and £37,932 in wages; the men returning to work on the conditions prevailing before the stoppage. Employees at the Redhead Colliery ceased work over the question of wet places and measurement of under-height, losing 24,376 working days and £29,251 in wages. Wallarah Colliery was idle for six weeks owing to a dispute concerning working four men in a bord and overtime rates. Work was resumed on antecedent conditions, the men losing 12,960 working days and £15,552 in wages. The Killingworth Colliery at West Wallsend stopped for 30 days as a result of alleged bad ventilation and presence of gas in mine, but the decision was unfavorable to the men, who lost 12,090 working days and £14,508 in wages. The only other mining dispute of note was that which occurred at the Invincible Colliery, Cullen Bullen, owing to refusal of the employers to cavil Nos. 1 and 2 tunnels together, and their demand for higher rates for No. 2 tunnel. The dispute lasted 46 days, and ended in favour of the men, who lost 10,026 working days and £12,032 in wages.

The waterside workers were concerned in a dispute which affected all States except Tasmania. Although the trouble started as a result of the refusal of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court to hear a plaint owing to repeated breaches of the existing award by the members of the Federation, it developed finally into a demand for a single daily " pick-up " of men for work on the wharves instead of the double " pick-up " provided by the award. The early stages of the trouble took the form of an overtime strike against all vessels in Australian ports, and started on 21st November, 1927. The ship-owners demanded the complete observance of awards and threatened that if workers would not engage on that basis all ships in Australian waters would be tied up. As the federation persisted in its attitude, the owners carried out their threat, and vessels to the number of 150 were accordingly tied up on the night of 1st December, 1927. Unemployment on a very large scale was threatened. The action of the waterside workers was not, however, approved by organized labour and the Emergency Committee of the Australasian Council of Trade Unions took steps on the 5th December to move the Commonwealth Arbitration Court to intervene in the dispute, with the result that, in view of the gravity of the situation, Judge Beeby of that jurisdiction heard the matter on 7th December, and, after receiving suitable guarantees from the representatives of the men

that the award would be observed pending the hearing of the plaint, the Judge issued an interim award covering the question of the "pick-up," whereby the practice obtaining at the several ports on 10th January, 1927 (the day on which the Court commenced the hearing of the union's claims), was confirmed. The strike was declared off immediately and work resumed at all ports on the 8th December. The losses on both sides were very great, but no attempt was made by the Bureau of Census and Statistics to estimate the amount lost by owners or those indirectly concerned. The estimated loss by the waterside workers for the seven days during which the dispute lasted (i.e., while the ships were tied up) was 115,000 working days and £90,000 in wages.

Victoria.—With the exception of the waterside workers' dispute, referred to in the preceding paragraph, the disputes in this State during 1927 were not of an extensive nature. During July and August engineers and others employed at the Sunshine Harvester Co. were out for 35 days through a demand for a 44-hour week instead of a week of 48 hours. Work was resumed on condition that the case be reheard by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court, which decided against the workers. The losses incurred by the employees involved in the dispute were 3,675 working days and £4,500 in wages. The next dispute in point of magnitude was that in which iron pipe moulders were involved, seven firms being affected. The trouble arose from a demand by the employers for the same output for a week of 44 hours as for one of 48 hours, the matter being settled by compromise. The dispute lasted 22 days and involved a loss to the employees of 5,500 working days and £4,160 in wages. A dispute which occurred at the State Electricity Commission's Coal Mine at Yallourn, which threatened to be of an extensive nature, ended in five days, with the loss of 3,750 working days and £2,800 in wages to the 750 men concerned. The trouble arose from a demand by the men for the removal to another position of a foreman, which demand was partly conceded by the management. The men at the State Coal Mine, Wonthaggi, were involved in a dispute which lasted for three days, owing to action taken by the management concerning the neglect of two men to return their time tokens at the completion of their shift. The men accepted the direction of the management, after a stoppage causing a loss of 1,992 working days and £2,390 in wages. The State Electricity Commission was involved in another dispute at Rubicon, through reduction of award rates and non-payment of country allowance. The Commission conceded the claim, but the men lost 2,160 working days and £2,000 in wages during the eighteen days for which the dispute continued.

Queensland.—The demand for a working week of 40 hours to be worked in five days was the cause of an extensive dispute in the building trades of Queensland. Sixty firms were directly involved, and approximately 5,000 men. The dispute which commenced in January lasted 44 days, and resulted in a loss to employees of 220,000 working days and £186,525 in wages. Work was resumed on antecedent conditions, the men declaring the strike off after an abortive conference. This dispute may be considered one of the most extensive occurring in Australia during the year. The Queensland Railways were concerned in a dispute during September, which involved 17,866 employees of that Department, and lasted for eight and a half days. The trouble was the outcome of a dispute which occurred at the South Johnstone Sugar Mill concerning employment. Certain railway

employees were dismissed for refusing to handle sugar declared "black" in connexion with the last mentioned strike, and the railway men stopped work as the result of the refusal by the Railways Commissioner to reinstate the men involved. Work was resumed on the basis of "no victimization" nor loss of status by the employees, who, however, suffered a loss of 151,861 working days and £90,501 in wages. The only dispute of note in the mining industry was at the Redbank Colliery, Ipswich. This dispute involved only 69 men, but lasted 135 days, and resulted in a loss of 9,315 working days and £11,178 in wages. The trouble arose: (*a*) on account of the refusal by the management of a demand by the men that miners who had been "cavilled" out should be reinstated; and (*b*) concerning a miner declared by the manager to be incompetent. Work was resumed on antecedent conditions. The dispute at the Sugar Mill, South Johnstone, referred to previously, although of itself not extensive, nevertheless had unfortunate after-effects. The men struck work for preference of employment in the 1927–28 season to those employees who had finished the 1926–27 season, but the demand was not conceded. Work was carried on during the dispute by non-unionists, assisted by the farmers, and conflicts between the pickets and non-unionists occurred. Special precautions had to be taken to protect the men who engaged for employment during the trouble. On account of the serious state of affairs the Government issued a proclamation commandeering all arms and ammunition in the affected area. The matter of the dispute was referred to the judicial jurisdiction of the Board of Trade and Arbitration, and after a conference between the representatives of the parties involved, the Order of the Court was as follows:—

1. That the strike of mill and field workers (including cane-cutters) in the South Johnstone Sugar Mill area be terminated and all embargoes lifted immediately.

2. That all employees who completed the 1926 crushing season at the mill, and who are now available for work according to the list already supplied by the Australian Workers Union to the mill management, shall be re-employed under the Mill Section of the Award.

3. That where vacancies occur under the Mill Section of the Award such vacancies shall be filled with employees who were engaged by the management at the commencement of the season if such persons are qualified to fill such vacancies.

4. (*a*) That all cane-cutting contracts shall be cancelled in accordance with the Board's Order of the 23rd August, 1926 (which reserved to the Board the right to cancel cane-cutting contracts if necessary in the interests of industrial peace), and the cuts shall be reallotted among members of the Australian Workers' Union who have signed contracts during this season: Provided that any cane-farmer or group of cane-farmers, as the case may be, shall have the option of employing any person who signed a cane-cutting contract since the commencement of the season at other suitable work under the Field Section of the Award.

(*b*) That those cutters who signed on at the commencement of the season shall, as far as practicable, be given runs as good as those they then contracted for.

(*c*) That vacancies in gangs shall be filled by first preference men if available, and otherwise in accordance with the preference provisions of the Award.

5. That 75 per cent. of the work ordinarily done by members of the Australian Workers' Union in the slack season shall be given to members of that union who completed the 1926 season and the 1927 season at the mill.

The dispute involved 490 men directly and indirectly connected with the sugar industry, and resulted in a loss of 9,310 working days and £6,827 in wages.

South Australia.—The most extensive dispute for the year in this State was that in connexion with the waterside workers, which has been previously mentioned. The employees at the Railway Workshops, Islington, stopped work for fifteen days through the refusal of the management to allow a shop steward to accompany men called up before the manager. The men ultimately resumed work without gaining their point after a loss of 15,828 working days and £11,870 in wages. Other disputes worthy of mention were those in connexion with Commonwealth railway construction work at Oodnadatta (demand for dismissal), which was settled by compromise ; and a further trouble at the Islington Railway Workshops (demand for withdrawal of detectives as watchmen), which ended practically in favour of the employees, as the management promised that the workshops would not be patrolled during working hours.

Western Australia.—There were two disputes only in this State of any magnitude, viz., the waterside workers, referred to previously, and one in connexion with the State Saw-mill, Pemberton, over the dismissal of two employees. The men dismissed were not reinstated, but the dispute lasted sixteen days, causing a loss of 3,504 working days and £2,528 in wages.

Tasmania.—Only six disputes occurred in this State during the year. The dispute at the works of the Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Company, Queenstown, represented 85 per cent. of the total loss involved. The cause of the trouble was the demand for a 44-hour week instead of one of 48 hours. The men were out for 25 days, but failed to gain the concession, after losing 13,050 working days and £7,800 in wages.

Northern Territory.—The men employed on railway construction, Katherine, ceased work owing to the refusal of the engineer to reinstate a dismissed employee. The trouble was settled after 32 days by employing the man in another gang. The loss amounted to 4,952 working days and £4,543 in wages.

Federal Capital Territory.—Only one dispute occurred in the Territory during the year, five building firms being concerned therein. The men demanded an agreement for wet and holiday pay, but resumed after a compromise by which some of the men received slight increases, the claim for wet and holiday pay being waived. The losses incurred by the employees were 1,900 working days and £2,137 in wages.

8. **Industrial Disputes, 1923 to 1927.**—(i.) *Australia.*—The following table shows in industrial groups the number of industrial disputes, the number of workpeople involved, the losses in working days and wages for each of the years 1923 to 1927, and the aggregate for the whole period :—

Industrial Disputes—Australia, 1923 to 1927.

Year.	Manufacturing. (Groups I. to VI.)	Building. (Group VII.)	Mining. (Group VIII.)	Transport, Land and Sea. (Groups IX. to XI.)	Miscellaneous. (Groups XII. to XIV.)	ALL GROUPS.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.						
1923 ..	44	8	171	28	23	274
1924 ..	31	15	410	23	25	504
1925 ..	39	15	391	30	24	499
1926 ..	60	17	227	29	27	360
1927 ..	60	19	285	41	36	441
1923 to 1927..	234	74	1,484	151	135	2,078
NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.						
1923 ..	9,884	577	58,043	2,257	5,560	76,321
1924 ..	6,899	2,753	133,876	5,631	3,287	152,446
1925 ..	8,420	1,882	135,409	25,084	5,951	176,746
1926 ..	12,408	924	93,107	2,901	3,694	113,034
1927 ..	11,368	9,690	132,766	42,487	4,446	200,757
1923 to 1927..	48,979	15,826	553,201	78,360	22,938	719,304
NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.						
1923 ..	153,053	6,886	907,767	32,609	45,662	1,145,977
1924 ..	116,427	28,204	662,257	85,479	26,279	918,646
1925 ..	129,808	37,615	577,132	291,415	92,600	1,128,570
1926 ..	271,049	10,015	950,770	36,693	41,734	1,310,261
1927 ..	168,432	342,649	868,779	304,586	29,135	1,713,581
1923 to 1927..	838,769	425,369	3,966,705	750,782	235,410	6,217,035
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1923 ..	120,127	6,284	1,086,904	29,580	32,611	1,275,506
1924 ..	80,746	21,359	735,572	61,823	18,199	917,699
1925 ..	124,894	35,674	688,755	209,521	48,700	1,107,544
1926 ..	249,712	7,721	1,098,111	27,306	32,963	1,415,813
1927 ..	138,418	293,792	1,009,580	210,214	24,692	1,676,696
1923 to 1927..	713,897	364,830	4,618,922	538,444	157,165	6,393,258

Satisfactory comparisons of the frequency of industrial disputes in classified industries can be made only after omitting those which are recorded for mining, quarrying, etc. (Group VIII.). For the year 1913 the proportion

of disputes in those industries represented practically 50 per cent. of the total number recorded. In subsequent years the proportion remained high, ranging from 45 per cent. in 1917 and 1918 to as much as 81 per cent. in 1921 and 1924. During the year 1927 disputes classified in the Mining Group (VIII.) represented 65 per cent. of the total during the year.

(ii) *States.*—The number of industrial disputes in each State during the years 1923 to 1927, together with the number of workpeople involved, the number of working days lost, and the total estimated loss in wages are given hereunder.

Industrial Disputes—States, 1923 to 1927.

State or Territory.	Year.	No. of Disputes.	Establishments Involved in Disputes.	Number of Workpeople Involved.			No. of Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
								£
New South Wales ..	1923	200	601	54,809	5,390	60,199	892,306	1,038,519
	1924	416	584	116,087	17,648	133,735	706,796	755,142
	1925	430	458	123,292	16,937	140,229	649,840	736,601
	1926	256	631	68,281	28,359	96,640	1,111,230	1,229,410
	1927	*a*339	470	108,116	40,425	148,541	1,133,963	1,230,060
Victoria	1923	29	133	6,279	771	7,050	98,880	108,512
	1924	30	36	9,621	416	10,037	66,567	50,735
	1925	19	158	5,428	3,172	8,600	131,737	130,817
	1926	33	39	6,320	2,245	8,565	100,735	106,423
	1927	*a*24	36	8,937	284	9,221	54,367	44,470
Queensland	1923	25	36	2,724	340	3,064	55,131	53,081
	1924	25	30	2,889	246	3,135	47,214	42,018
	1925	22	64	20,432	840	21,272	219,826	164,480
	1926	29	37	2,054	391	2,445	30,118	27,412
	1927	*a*30	376	29,594	640	30,234	428,135	325,884
South Australia ..	1923	10	23	806	975	1,781	25,971	20,440
	1924	14	52	1,546	147	1,693	19,459	14,851
	1925	11	24	1,118	281	1,399	19,463	12,240
	1926	17	60	2,008	740	2,748	22,836	17,133
	1927	19	24	6,517	1,359	7,876	51,284	40,266
Western Australia ..	1923	6	88	1,255	2,752	4,007	72,274	53,408
	1924	13	233	2,131	1,366	3,497	66,734	42,329
	1925	10	180	3,321	814	4,135	98,941	56,358
	1926	9	28	523	78	601	9,081	5,998
	1927	20	25	3,345	47	3,392	23,819	19,944
Tasmania	1923	3	3	197	..	197	1,093	1,296
	1924	5	5	268	54	322	11,606	12,268
	1925	3	16	169	70	239	2,989	2,300
	1926	10	12	660	231	891	5,080	4,363
	1927	6	6	354	421	775	14,950	9,182
Northern Territory	1923	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1924	1	1	27	..	27	270	356
	1925	1	1	16	..	16	39	39
	1926	2	2	93	112	205	996	870
	1927	2	2	338	..	338	5,163	4,753
Fed. Cap. Territory	1923	1	1	23	..	23	322	250
	1925	3	5	823	33	856	5,735	4,709
	1926	4	4	829	110	939	30,185	24,204
	1927	1	5	380	..	380	1,900	2,137
Australia ..	1923	274	885	66,093	10,228	76,321	1,145,977	1,275,506
	1924	504	941	132,569	19,877	152,446	918,646	917,699
	1925	499	906	154,599	22,147	176,746	1,128,570	1,107,544
	1926	360	813	80,768	32,266	113,034	1,310,261	1,415,813
	1927	*a*441	944	157,581	43,176	200,757	1,713,581	1,676,696

(*a*) See footnote page 101.

9. **Duration of Disputes.**—(i.) *General.*—The duration of each industrial dispute involving a loss of work, i.e., the period which expires between the cessation and resumption of work, is for statistical purposes computed in working days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, except in those cases where the establishment involved carries on a continuous process (e.g., Metal Smelting and Cement Manufacture). For the purpose of tabulating comparative results as to the number of disputes, workpeople involved (directly and indirectly), and the consequent loss of working time and wages, the particulars relating to each dispute are classified according to varying periods over which the dispute remained unsettled. The following limitations of time have been adopted :—(*a*) One day or less ; (*b*) two days and more than one day ; (*c*) three days and more than two days ; (*d*) over three days and under six days (the latter considered as constituting one week) ; (*e*) one week and under two weeks ; (*f*) two weeks and under four weeks ; (*g*) four weeks and under eight weeks ; and (*h*) eight weeks and over.

Where a settlement has been reached, and all the workpeople involved return to work at the same time, the duration of the dispute is readily determined. In other disputes (mainly those extending over long periods) varying conditions arise which tend to complicate the situation, such as (*a*) a proportion of the workpeople involved obtaining other employment ; (*b*) a certain number of other workpeople being temporarily employed ; and (*c*) the establishment involved in the dispute being closed down indefinitely and work abandoned. In such cases the dispute is considered to have terminated and its duration determined, either when a sufficient number of other workpeople has been engaged to enable the establishment to be carried on (substantially as before the dispute), or when evidence is obtained that the establishment has been closed down indefinitely and work abandoned. Anomalous positions have been noticed in some instances. In one case a dispute remained technically in existence so far as the workpeople were concerned even after the establishment had been closed down and work therein abandoned. In another, a dispute was considered by the workpeople to be still in existence, notwithstanding that their places had been filled and the establishment had resumed operations.

(ii) *States, etc.*, 1927.—The following table gives particulars for each State regarding duration of industrial disputes in 1927. Comparative particulars for the years 1913 to 1926 were published in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 17.

Duration of Industrial Disputes—States, 1927*a*.

Limits of Duration.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	Aust.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.									
1 day and less	153	2	2	2	3	..	..	..	162
2 days and more than 1 day	45	2	2	2	2	1	..	..	54
3 days and more than 2 days	32	4	2	3	..	1	..	..	42
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	28	3	2	2	4	1	..	1	41
1 week and less than 2 weeks	33	7	9	3	7	1	..	..	60
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	28	4	8	5	3	1	..	..	49
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	15	2	3	1	1	1	2	..	25
8 weeks and over	5	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	8
Total	339	24	30	19	20	6	2	1	441
NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.									
1 day and less	53,381	265	720	94	193	..	..	..	54,653
2 days and more than 1 day	13,490	155	126	1,835	240	34	..	..	15,880
3 days and more than 2 days	11,376	2,178	900	460	..	40	..	..	14,954
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	8,864	1,074	464	416	317	30	..	380	11,545
1 week and less than 2 weeks	25,617	5,035	21,966	3,407	2,274	99	..	..	58,398
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	20,247	396	862	1,503	313	50	..	..	23,371
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	14,596	118	5,116	143	55	522	338	..	20,888
8 weeks and over	970	..	80	18	..	..	..	..	1,068
Tota ..	148,541	9,221	30,234	7,876	3,392	775	338	380	200,757
NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.									
1 day and less	53,341	265	720	94	193	..	..	..	54,613
2 days and more than 1 day	26,324	258	252	2,771	480	68	..	..	30,153
3 days and more than 2 days	33,837	4,506	2,120	1,320	..	120	..	..	41,903
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	40,233	5,363	1,590	2,014	1,488	120	..	1,900	52,708
1 week and less than 2 weeks	197,069	31,758	178,140	21,591	15,150	792	..	..	444,500
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	258,469	8,022	14,534	18,786	4,858	800	..	..	305,469
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	406,848	4,195	224,284	3,718	1,650	13,050	5,163	..	658,908
8 weeks and over	117,842	..	6,495	990	..	..	..	..	125,327
Total	1,133,963	54,367	428,135	51,284	23,819	14,950	5,163	1,900	1,713,581
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.									
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1 day and less	63,774	229	583	83	226	..	..	..	64,895
2 days and more than 1 day	30,733	185	216	2,197	484	44	..	..	33,859
3 days and more than 2 days	37,351	3,620	2,560	1,207	..	84	..	..	44,822
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	46,433	3,838	1,790	1,628	1,876	49	..	2,137	57,751
1 week and less than 2 weeks	214,518	25,095	111,696	17,029	11,938	680	..	..	380,956
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	267,976	6,483	11,373	14,237	4,059	525	..	..	304,653
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	452,394	5,020	190,155	3,114	1,361	7,800	4,753	..	664,597
8 weeks and over	116,881	..	7,511	771	..	..	..	..	125,163
Total	1,230,060	44,470	325,884	40,266	19,944	9,182	4,753	2,137	1,676,696

a See note to table on page 101.

(iii) *Australia* 1923 *to* 1927.—Particulars for Australia for the years 1923 to 1927 are given in the table appended :—

Duration of Industrial Disputes—Australia, 1923 to 1927*a*.

Limits of Duration.	Year.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople Involved.			Number of Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss in Wages.
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
							£
1 day and less	1923	92	27,573	2,335	29,908	29,678	35,358
	1924	216	61,542	9,230	70,772	70,679	85,328
	1925	218	65,918	8,505	74,423	73,790	88,819
	1926	132	33,979	9,039	43,018	43,018	50,923
	1927	162	48,827	5,826	54,653	54,613	64,895
2 days and more than 1 day ..	1923	32	6,790	891	7,681	15,275	16,219
	1924	71	23,023	2,301	25,324	49,618	56,746
	1925	66	20,156	4,160	24,316	47,223	55,605
	1926	61	12,011	2,297	14,308	28,636	33,094
	1927	54	14,820	1,060	15,880	30,153	33,859
3 days and more than 2 days ..	1923	25	2,934	8	2,942	8,768	9,359
	1924	42	11,563	862	12,425	36,795	43,230
	1925	29	8,615	578	9,193	27,298	30,877
	1926	30	3,598	1,224	4,822	14,431	15,423
	1927	42	12,718	2,236	14,954	41,903	44,822
Over 3 days and less than 1 week (6 days)	1923	34	6,751	273	7,024	30,750	32,783
	1924	45	7,567	2,003	9,570	40,255	46,245
	1925	41	10,648	1,322	11,970	52,614	62,353
	1926	25	6,045	1,344	7,389	31,925	31,049
	1927	41	10,370	1,175	11,545	52,708	57,751
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	1923	39	6,817	3,798	10,615	86,736	78,205
	1924	55	13,322	1,443	14,765	110,882	109,118
	1925	59	28,541	2,040	30,581	227,314	232,731
	1926	47	7,343	1,283	8,626	62,451	63,894
	1927	60	54,722	3,676	58,398	444,500	380,956
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	1923	20	2,759	1,222	3,981	68,844	68,327
	1924	31	9,958	1,917	11,875	186,462	170,419
	1925	35	8,032	1,051	9,083	150,598	163,305
	1926	34	4,741	1,878	6,619	106,505	106,189
	1927	49	6,162	17,209	23,371	305,469	304,653
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	1923	18	5,194	917	6,111	190,616	197,523
	1924	26	3,395	803	4,198	158,941	163,775
	1925	28	8,130	2,745	10,875	322,294	303,077
	1926	20	11,336	14,484	25,820	793,621	883,672
	1927	25	9,018	11,870	20,888	658,908	664,597
8 weeks and over	1923	14	7,909	150	8,059	715,310	837,732
	1924	18	2,199	1,318	3,517	265,014	242,838
	1925	23	4,559	1,746	6,305	227,439	170,777
	1926	11	1,715	717	2,432	229,674	231,569
	1927	8	944	124	1,068	125,327	125,163
Total	1923	274	66,727	9,594	76,321	1,145,977	1,275,506
	1924	504	132,569	19,877	152,446	918,646	917,699
	1925	499	154,599	22,147	176,746	1,128,570	1,107,544
	1926	360	80,768	32,266	113,034	1,310,261	1,415,813
	1927	441	157,581	43,176	200,757	1,713,581	1,676,696

a See note to table on page 101.



EXPLANATION.—The scale refers to working days lost in hundred thousands. Thus, taking the year 1917, and comparing the shaded and blank sections with the scale, it will be observed that about 870,000 working days were lost in Manufacturing and Building, over 1,300,000 in Mining, over 2,300,000 in Transport, and about 150,000 in other industries.

10. **Causes of Industrial Disputes.**—(i.) *General.*—The reasons alleged by employers and employees for a stoppage of work do not in every instance agree in detail. In such instances additional information is sought to verify or support the contention of either side. On occasions, the alleged reason is of a twofold character, and, where this is the case, the claim which is fully or partially satisfied and results in a resumption of work is taken to be the principal cause of the dispute. For the purpose of classification these causes (or objects) of industrial disputes are grouped under seven main headings, viz.:—(1) Wages; (2) hours of labour; (3) employment of particular classes or persons; (4) working conditions; (5) trade unionism, (6) sympathy; and (7) other causes. The first five are subdivided as follows to meet the varying phases of demands made under each of the main headings :—

Classification of Causes of Industrial Disputes.

1. Wages.
   - (*a*) For increase.
   - (*b*) Against decrease.
   - (*c*) System of payment.
   - (*d*) Readjustment of Rates.
   - (*e*) Other wage questions.

2. Hours of Labour.
   - (*a*) For reduction.
   - (*b*) Other questions concerning hours.

3. Employment of Particular Classes or Persons.
   - (*a*) Employment of women instead of men.
   - (*b*) Employment of apprentices.
   - (*c*) For reinstatement of discharged employees.
   - (*d*) Against employment of certain officials.
   - (*e*) Other questions concerning employment.

4. Working Conditions and Discipline.
   - (*a*) For change.
   - (*b*) Against change.
   - (*c*) Other.

5. Trade Unionism.
   - (*a*) For closed shop—Employment of non-unionists.
   - (*b*) Other union questions.

6. Sympathy.

7. Other Causes.*

A great deal of erroneous deduction has been made from the figures published in connexion with Industrial Disputes, more especially in regard to "No. of Disputes occurring," due in large measure to the inability of the Bureau to publish within the narrow limits of an official publication full details of the "causes" of the bulk of these disputes. A close analysis of the returns, however, discloses that the vast majority is due to causes which amount to nothing more than pure difference of opinion between workers and management on the questions at issue, and is only capable of settlement

* The heading, "Other causes" has been adopted to meet various sets of circumstances which mainly arise in connexion with stoppages which are not concerted movements, and include among others the following :—(*a*) During the course of a meeting of miners, the wheelers return their horses to the stables and leave the colliery; (*b*) disputes (not necessarily connected with industrial matters which the employer can control) arise between wheelers and clippers, or any two sets of workers, and sufficient workmen are not available to work the mine to its full capacity; (*c*) workmen abstain from work to attend the Police Court to hear prosecutions against certain other employees; (*d*) to witness some amusement; or (*e*) for other reasons which are subsequently ruled by the officials of the union to be either impracticable or against former decisions.

by the parties themselves, although in the case of a protracted dispute common sense or economic necessity often dictates the appointment of an outside mediator to settle the trouble. The number of disputes settled by " direct negotiation " is thus largely explained.

The Commonwealth and State Arbitration Tribunals have covered by their awards all matters of wages and working conditions which it is possible to incorporate in such documents. The analysis referred to reveals the remarkable fact that only about 15 per cent. of the total disputes that occur touch questions which are either covered by awards or are susceptible to treatment by an Arbitration Tribunal.

It will be seen, therefore, that the very large proportion of 85 per cent. of these disputes falls outside the purview of Arbitration Tribunals. Most of these occur in the coal-mining industry, which in 1927 accounted for 65 per cent. of the total disputes. The figures for 1927 were, however, low when compared with previous years.

The following typical causes of non-arbitrable strikes under the several classifications referred to above will enable a proper perspective to be taken of these disputes, viz. :—

1. *Wages.*

(*a*) Wheeler left work owing to faulty horse and claimed for full shift.
(*b*) Payment of " wet pay " to wheelers.
(*c*) Two wheelers on pit bottom demanded men's wages instead of boys', which applied.
(*d*) Refusal of pay to four or five wheelers withdrawn from certain sections.
(*e*) Payment for wheeling with long reins.
(*f*) Contract wheelers demanded to be made up on a daily instead of a fortnightly basis.

2. *Hours of Labour.*

(*a*) Objection to night shift.
(*b*) Objection to overtime.
(*c*) Smoking during working hours.
(*d*) Variation of shift times.

3. *Employment of Particular Persons.*

(*a*) A new lad was placed in a superior position, and the boys on the job demanded the appointment of one of their number.
(*b*) Refusal to draw cavil for three places, because one place considered unsafe.
(*c*) Driver wanted a set rider put back on clipping.
(*d*) Dismissal of two men for misbehaviour.
(*e*) Refusal of manager to start man just released from jail.

4. *Working Conditions.*

(*a*) Shaft sinkers objected to supervision of master sinker.
(*b*) Passenger crew refused to take coal to destination.
(*c*) Additional assistance to wheeler.
(*d*) Refusal to use explosive provided.
(*e*) Defective compressed air jets.
(*f*) Shortage of drinking water.

5. *Trade Unionism.*

(*a*) Shot firers desired severance from Miners' Union.
(*b*) Refusal of moulders to work with non-unionists.
(*c*) Miners exceeding the "darg" earnings and refusing to pay surplus amounts to Union funds.

6. *Miscellaneous.*

(*a*) Medical attendance.
(*b*) Dispute between miners and wheelers *re* insufficient skips.
(*c*) Demand that man be employed on light work.
(*d*) Injured seaman insisted on being landed for treatment.

The above remarks refer of course to "No. of Disputes Occurring," but when the matter is considered from the point of view of "Working Days Lost," which after all is the most serious aspect of industrial disputes, the relation of arbitrable and non-arbitrable questions in the aggregate loss can become entirely the reverse of that presented by their consideration only from the standpoint of numbers, and this relationship would vary each year according to the magnitude of the disputes under each category. For the year 1926, for instance, the preponderance of numbers is in the non-arbitrable section, but that of "working days lost" is heavily on the arbitrable side. A reference to the causes of the principal disputes occurring during the year published on page 116 will give a general idea of the relative position each year.

It will be realized from the above remarks that in making any deductions from the figures published in this section the facts mentioned here should be taken into consideration.

(ii.) *Causes in each State*, 1927.—In the following tables particulars for the year 1927 are classified under the various headings.

Causes of Industrial Disputes—States, etc., 1927.*a*

Causes of Disputes.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	Aust.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.									
1. Wages—									
(*a*) For increase ..	14	2	2	1	4	..	1	..	24
(*b*) Against decrease ..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
(*c*) Other wage questions	64	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	66
2. Hours of Labour—									
(*a*) For reduction ..	5	5	1	1	..	2	..	..	14
(*b*) Other disputes *re* hours	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
3. Trade Unionism—									
(*a*) Against employment of non-unionists ..	6	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	12
(*b*) Other union questions	17	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	24
4. Employment of particular classes or persons	111	7	13	11	8	1	1	..	152
5. Working conditions ..	57	3	6	2	3	1	..	..	72
6. Sympathetic	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
7. Other causes	56	1	2	2	3	..	..	..	64
Total	339	24	30	19	20	6	2	1	441
NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.									
1. Wages—									
(*a*) For increase ..	6,959	44	136	26	144	..	7	..	7,316
(*b*) Against decrease ..	35	225	..	..	..	40	..	..	300
(*c*) Other wage questions	19,867	50	..	..	..	..	..	380	20,297
2. Hours of Labour—									
(*a*) For reduction ..	1,785	390	5,000	66	..	572	..	..	7,813
(*b*) Other disputes *re* hours	277	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	288
3. Trade Unionism—									
(*a*) Against employment of non-unionists ..	4,174	..	40	38	81	99	..	..	4,432
(*b*) Other union questions	7,117	398	18,320	13	..	..	..	..	25,848
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	34,281	6,245	5,464	6,028	2,795	30	331	..	55,174
5. Working conditions ..	26,549	569	1,169	1,315	130	34	..	..	29,766
6 Sympathetic	1,484	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,484
7. Other causes	46,013	1,300	94	390	242	..	..	..	48,039
Total ..	148,541	9,221	30,234	7,876	3,392	775	338	380	200,757
NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.									
1. Wages—									
(*a*) For increase ..	147,263	509	834	442	1,433	..	210	..	150,691
(*b*) Against decrease ..	140	2,318	..	..	..	120	..	..	2,578
(*c*) Other wage questions	81,831	100	..	..	..	..	..	1,900	83,831
2. Hours of Labour—									
(*a*) For reduction ..	61,720	9,948	220,000	264	..	13,850	..	..	305,782
(*b*) Other disputes *re* hours	4,399	..	88	..	..	..	..	..	4,487
3. Trade Unionism—									
(*a*) Against employment of non-unionists ..	80,297	..	140	114	813	792	..	..	82,156
(*b*) Other union questions	50,034	1,566	153,059	143	..	..	..	..	204,802
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	168,746	36,716	47,633	31,933	20,324	120	4,953	..	310,425
5. Working conditions ..	281,077	1,218	4,889	15,838	698	68	..	..	303,788
6. Sympathetic	3,573	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,573
7. Other causes	254,883	1,992	1,492	2,550	551	..	..	..	261,468
Total ..	1,133,963	54,367	428,135	51,284	23,819	14,950	5,163	1,900	1,713,581
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.									
1. Wages—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
(*a*) For increase ..	127,060	530	540	363	1,625	..	210	..	130,328
(*b*) Against decrease ..	125	2,110	..	..	..	84	..	..	2,319
(*c*) Other wage questions	97,344	75	..	..	..	..	..	2,137	99,556
2. Hours of Labour—									
(*a*) For reduction ..	50,710	9,413	186,525	228	..	8,325	..	..	255,201
(*b*) Other disputes *re* hours	3,541	..	76	..	..	..	..	..	3,617
3. Trade Unionism—									
(*a*) Against employment of non-unionists ..	72,228	..	108	126	882	680	..	..	74,024
(*b*) Other union questions	58,881	1,358	91,589	102	..	..	..	..	151,930
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	172,009	27,974	39,804	25,658	15,912	49	4,543	..	285,949
5. Working conditions ..	340,757	620	5,552	11,876	729	44	..	..	359,578
6. Sympathetic	4,285	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,285
7. Other causes	303,120	2,390	1,690	1,913	796	..	..	..	309,909
Total ..	1,230,060	44,470	325,884	40,266	19,944	9,182	4,753	2,137	1,676,696

a See note to table on page 101.

(iii.) *Causes in Australia, 1913 to 1927.*—The following table gives similar information for Australia for the years specified.

Causes of Industrial Disputes.—Australia, 1913, and 1921 to 1927.

Causes of Disputes.	1913.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.								
1. **Wages—**								
(*a*) For increase ..	42	19	15	35	44	33	23	24
(*b*) Against decrease ..	4	2	18	4	7	5	5	4
(*c*) Other wage questions	31	161	83	37	95	99	67	66
2. **Hours of Labour**								
(*a*) For reduction ..	3	12	12	10	2	4	13	14
(*b*) Other disputes *re* hours	7	16	2	2	4	6	2	4
3. **Trade Unionism—**								
(*a*) Against employment of non-unionists ..	8	5	6	4	6	8	5	12
(*b*) Other union questions	5	22	15	11	31	27	22	24
4. **Employment of particular classes or persons** ..	44	169	155	68	137	118	108	152
5. **Working conditions** ..	51	162	89	57	111	106	46	72
6. **Sympathetic**	5	13	8	9	8	16	8	5
7. **Other causes**	8	43	42	37	59	77	61	64
Total	208	624	445	274	504	499	360	441
NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.								
1. **Wages—**								
(*a*) For increase ..	8,633	2,659	843	9,816	8,312	23,443	17,046	7,316
(*b*) Against decrease ..	563	850	4,432	174	1,113	1,123	1,275	300
(*c*) Other wage questions	7,160	52,704	24,459	8,696	30,585	31,387	18,883	20,297
2. **Hours of Labour—**								
(*a*) For reduction ..	460	2,313	5,935	6,488	1,328	462	9,730	7,813
(*b*) Other disputes *re* hours	1,819	2,113	124	485	1,172	2,668	290	288
3. **Trade Unionism—**								
(*a*) Against employment of non-unionists ..	5,370	1,353	1,072	473	1,005	1,592	125	4,432
(*b*) Other union questions	1,418	6,607	4,264	2,310	12,078	10,957	3,790	25,848
4. **Employment of particular classes or persons** ..	11,370	45,408	36,194	11,269	39,839	36,075	25,165	55,174
5. **Working conditions** ..	10,785	35,790	27,334	15,605	36,630	35,034	12,889	29,766
6. **Sympathetic**	947	3,251	1,119	875	436	5,328	3,499	1,484
7. **Other Causes**	1,758	12,053	10,556	20,130	19,948	28,677	20,342	48,039
Total	50,283	165,101	116,332	76,321	152,446	176,746	113,034	200,757
NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.								
1. **Wages—**								
(*a*) For increase ..	100,069	13,731	8,694	64,493	120,317	209,356	580,183	150,691
(*b*) Against decrease ..	9,438	25,700	154,791	1,012	13,553	24,352	2,573	2,578
(*c*) Other wage questions	78,183	192,858	149,129	81,749	111,613	154,169	82,898	83,831
2. **Hours of Labour—**								
(*a*) For reduction ..	2,774	13,315	164,794	101,807	130,440	12,816	280,152	305,782
(*b*) Other disputes *re* hours	15,111	13,260	1,701	36,092	42,441	16,173	290	4,487
3. **Trade Unionism—**								
(*a*) Against employment of non-unionists ..	91,002	17,890	5,485	784	2,555	14,784	1,623	82,156
(*b*) Other union questions	32,388	117,199	18,976	17,743	40,046	105,195	15,607	204,802
4. **Employment of particular classes or persons** ..	191,723	431,130	198,256	63,094	253,779	214,738	114,917	310,425
5. **Working conditions** ..	73,562	69,732	123,665	134,830	124,041	150,325	123,390	303,788
6. **Sympathetic**	24,066	6,150	9,438	6,357	926	41,046	38,381	3,573
7. **Other causes**	5,212	55,652	23,756	638,016	78,935	185,616	70,247	261,468
Total	623,528	956,617	858,685	1,145,977	918,646	1,128,570	1,310,261	1,713,581

The main causes of industrial disputes are " wage " questions, " working conditions " and " employment of particular classes or persons." In each year of the period 1913–1925, the number of dislocations over wages exceeded those from any other cause, the percentage in 1913 being 37, and fluctuating thenceforward between 26 in 1922 and 45 in 1916. The number from this cause in 1927 was particularly low, representing only 21 per cent. Under the heading, "Employment of Particular Classes or Persons," are stoppages of work for the purpose of protesting against the dismissal of employees, who, in the opinion of their fellow-workers, have been unfairly treated or victimized. This class of dispute occurs very frequently in the coal-mining industry. " Sympathetic " disputes were numerous during the years 1916, 1917, 1921, and 1925.

11. **Results of Industrial Disputes.**—(i.) *General.*—The terms or conditions under which a resumption of work is agreed upon are taken as the basis of the result of the dispute. They come within one or other of the following four classes, viz. :—

(*a*) In favour of workpeople.
(*b*) In favour of employer.
(*c*) Compromise.
(*d*) Indefinite.

Disputes are considered to result :—(*a*) In favour of workpeople, when the employees succeed in enforcing compliance with all their demands, or are substantially successful in attaining their principal object, or in resisting a demand made by their employers ; (*b*) In favour of employer, when the demands of the employees are not conceded, or when the employer or employers are substantially successful in enforcing a demand ; (*c*) Compromise, when the employees are successful in enforcing compliance with a part of their demands or in resisting substantially full compliance with the demands of their employer or employers ; (*d*) Indefinite, when, for example, employees stop work owing to some misconception regarding the terms of an award, determination, or agreement, and work is resumed as usual on the matters in dispute being explained; or in cases where a dispute arises in connexion with certain work which is, however, abandoned, even though the employees return to the same establishment to be employed on other work. The results of " Sympathetic " disputes, in which a body of workers cease work with the object of assisting another body of workers in obtaining compliance with some demand, are generally " Indefinite " except when the stoppage is entered upon partially to enforce a demand in which these workers might ultimately benefit.

(ii.) *Results in each State,* 1927.—The following table gives results for the year 1927.

Industrial Disputes—States, Results, 1927.[a]

State or Territory.	No. of Disputes.				No. of Workpeople Involved in Disputes.				Total No. of Working Days lost by Disputes.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
New South Wales	57	253	22	3	22,746	108,758	15,811	650	188,303	667,240	271,000	4,450
Victoria ..	9	10	4	1	931	6,832	1,353	105	5,772	35,264	9,656	3,675
Queensland ..	7	18	4	..	1,783	28,057	373	..	4,622	420,602	2,659	..
South Australia	5	12	2	..	2,063	5,634	179	..	4,177	43,317	3,790	..
Western Australia	8	9	1	1	445	2,403	144	240	3,805	16,910	144	2,160
Tasmania ..	1	5	..	..	30	745	..	..	120	14,830	..	..
N. Territory ..	1	..	1	..	7	..	331	..	210	..	4,953	..
F. C. Territory..	..	..	1	..	..	..	380	..	..	..	1,900	..
Total, Aust.*a b*	88	307	35	5	28,005	152,429	18,571	995	207,009	1,198,163	294,102	10,285

(*a*) The following are the particulars of disputes which were incomplete at the 31st December, 1927, which should be added to the above figures to effect a balance with those published in the preceding tables :—

State.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Estabs.	Workpeople.	Working Days Lost.	Wages.
					£
New South Wales	4	4	576	2,970	3,380
Queensland	1	1	21	252	250
Western Australia	1	1	160	800	960
Total	6	6	757	4,022	4,590

b See note to table on page 101.

(iii) *Australia*, 1927.—The following table shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the total number of working days lost in disputes in Australia during the year 1927.

Industrial Disputes—Causes and Results, Australia, 1927.[a]

Cause.	No. of Disputes.				No. of Workpeople Involved in Disputes.				Total No. of Working Days lost by Disputes.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
Wages—												
(*a*) For increase	6	15	3	..	191	5,399	1,726	..	2,136	115,695	32,860	..
(*b*) Against decrease ..	2	1	1	..	155	40	105	..	2,300	120	158	..
(*c*) Other wage questions ..	16	42	5	1	2,281	16,570	1,157	210	20,243	52,935	7,305	3,150
Hours of Labour—												
(*a*) For reduction	2	10	1	1	69	7,389	250	105	327	296,280	5,500	3,675
(*b*) Other disputes *re* hours ..	..	3	1	..	..	281	7	..	..	4,438	49	..
Trade Unionism—												
(*a*) Against employment of non-unionists	2	10	..	..	58	4,374	..	..	134	82,022	..	..
(*b*) Other union questions ..	5	17	2	..	878	23,946	1,024	..	1,328	199,986	3,488	..
Employment of particular Classes or Persons..	42	92	13	2	10,340	40,833	3,093	300	74,343	207,755	22,013	2,700
Working conditions ..	11	53	8	..	2,188	16,513	11,065	..	4,826	76,377	222,585	..
Sympathetic ..	..	5	..	..	..	1,484	..	..	..	3,573	..	..
Other Causes ..	2	59	1	1	11,845	35,600	144	380	101,372	158,982	144	760
Total*ab* ..	88	307	35	5	28,005	152,429	18,571	995	207,009	1,198,163	294,102	10,285

a See note to table on page 101. *b* See note *a* to table above.

(iv) *Australia, 1923 to 1927.(b)*—The following table shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the number of working days lost in disputes in Australia during the five years 1923–1927, classified according to results :—

Industrial Disputes—Results, Australia, 1923 to 1927.*b*

Year.	No. of Disputes.				No. of Workpeople Involved in Disputes.				Total No. of Working Days lost by Disputes.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
1923 ..	77	156	24	8	12,951	54,926	5,787	1,784	65,625	917,162	132,135	2,392
1924 ..	146	261	48	45	32,762	89,709	13,843	15,432	153,533	416,174	291,039	29,445
1925 ..	130	335	20	6	50,983	116,658	4,844	2,829	448,136	549,746	52,321	12,923
1926 ..	72	243	30	11	11,631	85,115	14,220	1,623	73,313	891,093	257,004	21,486
1927*a* ..	88	307	35	5	28,005	152,429	18,571	995	207,009	1,198,163	294,102	10,285

a See note on page 101. *b* See note to first table on page 119.

In the years 1913 to 1916, the disputes resulting in favour of workpeople exceeded those resulting in favour of employers, but in later years the position was reversed. The percentage in favour of employers in 1927 was 71. A considerable number of disputes in each year resulted in a compromise, while in certain cases the heading "Indefinite" had to be adopted.

12. **Methods of Settlement.**—(i) *General.*—Methods of settlement have been classified under the following six headings :—

(i) By negotiation.
(ii) Under State Industrial Act.
(iii) Under Commonwealth Arbitration Act.
(iv) By filling places of workpeople on strike or locked out.
(v) By closing down establishment permanently.
(vi) By other methods.

The first three classes are divided as follows :—

(i) By negotiation—
  (*a*) Direct negotiation between employers and employees or their representatives.
  (*b*) Intervention or assistance of third party, not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Acts.

(ii) Under State Industrial Acts—
  (*a*) By intervention, assistance, or compulsory conference.
  (*b*) By reference to Board or Court.

(iii) Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—
  (*a*) By intervention, assistance, or compulsory conference.
  (*b*) By reference to Court.

Each of the first five methods indicates some definite action. The sixth, "Other Methods," is more or less indefinite, and is connected with "Other Causes" and mainly relates to resumptions of work at collieries at the next shift, the cause of the stoppages not being in all cases made known officially to the management.

(ii) *States*, 1927.—The following table shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, number of working days lost, and estimated loss in wages in 1921, according to method of settlement :—

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—States, 1927.[a]

Method of Settlement.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	Aust.
				NUMBER OF DISPUTES.					
Negotiation—									
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives ..	185	12	6	11	8	4	2	1	229
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act	11	3	1	1	2	..	..	..	18
Under State Industrial Act—									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	5	2	4	1	1	..	..	..	13
By reference to Board or Court	4	1	9	..	5	..	..	..	19
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	8	5	1	3	2	..	..	..	19
By Filling places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	5
By Closing down Establishment permanently	7	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	10
By other methods	114	..	5	..	1	2	..	..	122
Total	335	24	29	19	19	6	2	1	(*b*) 435
				NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.					
Negotiation—									
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives ..	67,599	3,293	18,468	2,718	632	642	338	380	94,070
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act	5,303	192	200	38	106	..	..	..	5,839
Under State Industrial Act—									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	2,585	641	375	107	55	..	..	..	3,763
By reference to Board or Court	1,828	19	2,003	..	464	..	..	..	4,314
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	18,364	5,069	3,572	4,617	1,895	..	..	..	33,517
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out	8	7	508	10	..	..	..	..	533
By Closing down Establishment permanently	702	..	16	386	..	..	..	..	1,104
By other methods	51,576	..	5,071	..	80	133	..	..	56,860
Total	147,965	9,221	30,213	7,876	3,232	775	338	380	200,000

a See note page 101. *b* See note (*a*) page 119.

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—States, 1927—*continued.*

Methods of Settlement.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	Aust.
NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.									
Negotiation—									
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives ..	489,726	14,321	160,124	12,215	3,429	14,090	5,163	1,900	700,968
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act	95,525	764	2,600	114	1,145	..	..	..	100,148
Under State Industrial Act—									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	68,979	2,557	6,238	1,391	1,650	..	..	..	80,815
By reference to Board or Court	49,746	190	5,906	..	4,394	..	..	..	60,236
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	197,694	36,507	22,297	36,564	12,241	..	..	..	305,303
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out	232	28	9,436	10	..	..	..	..	9,706
By Closing down Establishment permanently	28,915	..	384	990	..	..	..	..	30,289
By other methods ..	200,176	..	220,898	..	160	860	..	..	422,094
Total	1,130,993	54,367	427,883	51,284	23,019	14,950	5,163	1,900	1,709,559
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.									
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Negotiation—									
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives ..	560,195	11,582	100,342	9,916	2,949	8,458	4,753	2,137	700,332
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act	98,570	760	1,850	126	1,393	..	..	..	102,699
Under State Industrial Act—									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	67,360	1,330	5,890	1,221	1,361	..	..	..	77,162
By reference to Board or Court	33,913	190	5,511	..	3,364	..	..	..	42,978
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	198,329	30,600	17,452	28,084	9,817	..	..	..	284,282
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out	278	8	6,953	6	..	..	..	..	7,245
By Closing down Establishment permanently	33,287	..	380	913	..	..	..	..	34,580
By other methods ..	234,748	..	187,256	..	100	724	..	..	422,828
Total	1,226,680	44,470	325,634	40,266	18,984	9,182	4,753	2,137	1,672,106

(iii) *Australia*, 1913 *to* 1927.*a*—Information for Australia for the years specified is given hereunder :—

Method of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—Australia, 1913 to 1927.*a*

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.*b*
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.								
Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	119	412	249	140	264	209	166	229
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act	17	65	52	25	20	24	16	18
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	19	18	7	4	11	12	8	13
By reference to Board or Court	22	4	7	2	7	2	10	19
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	4	11	5	2	12	13	13	19
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out	13	10	11	5	5	4	8	5
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	1	2	6	1	2	1	..	10
By other methods ..	13	102	96	86	179	226	135	122
Total	208	624	433	265	500	491	356	*b*435
NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.								
Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	23,357	93,912	62,000	30,213	70,895	75,961	44,995	94,070
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	3,172	20,775	15,554	10,277	4,448	12,767	17,072	5,839
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	6,505	11,229	1,222	615	2,519	1,781	936	3,763
By reference to Board or Court	12,774	1,083	1,128	544	2,952	208	684	4,314
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	659	12,037	446	58	4,262	3,251	4,332	33,517
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out	658	334	790	315	130	160	245	533
By Closing down Establishment Permanently ..	170	53	171	18	170	28	..	1,104
By other methods ..	2,988	25,678	30,971	33,408	66,370	81,158	44,325	56,860
Total	50,283	165,101	112,282	75,448	151,746	175,314	112,589	200,000

a See note page 101. (*b*) See note page 119.

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—Australia, 1913 to 1927—*continued.*

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.								
Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	94,400	245,765	353,336	229,503	373,155	470,110	417,158	700,968
By intervention, or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act	26,335	156,076	187,164	582,929	103,005	320,046	549,427	100,148
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	187,871	136,735	16,016	25,531	41,900	17,650	11,281	80,815
By reference to Board or Court	221,769	22,752	13,767	8,484	142,939	4,338	8,744	60,236
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	2,105	327,048	8,081	473	74,376	67,272	134,841	305,303
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out	14,139	3,542	11,759	2,517	3,040	1,163	2,865	9,706
By Closing down Establishment Permanently ..	20,400	538	603	18	1,250	1,932	..	30,289
By other methods ..	56,509	64,161	101,348	267,859	150,526	180,665	118,580	422,094
Total	623,528	956,617	692,074	1,117,314	890,191	1,063,176	1,242,896	1,709,559
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.								
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	43,834	240,442	283,515	252,059	398,628	505,565	425,527	700,332
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act	12,394	146,929	200,835	676,288	114,830	230,771	658,498	102,699
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	86,277	79,233	14,663	24,158	34,151	15,395	6,819	77,162
By reference to Board or Court	104,293	19,452	10,541	7,536	110,559	3,499	7,771	42,978
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	1,373	198,887	5,701	350	56,766	68,880	124,511	284,282
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked Out	6,478	2,203	8,670	1,737	2,111	1,225	2,548	7,245
By Closing down Establishment Permanently ..	7,850	355	635	13	970	2,318	..	34,580
By other methods ..	25,240	69,527	92,308	279,104	167,149	206,775	134,805	422,828
Total	287,739	757,028	616,868	1,241,245	885,164	1,034,428	1,360,479	1,672,106

In all years direct negotiation between employers and employees settled the majority of the disputes. During the year 1913, 57 per cent. of the total number of dislocations was settled in this manner, and the percentages in subsequent years varied between 53 in 1923, and 71 in 1915, the proportion in 1927 amounting to 56 per cent. In connexion with the comparatively large numbers of disputes classified as settled "By other methods," a large number of stoppages of work occur each year, principally at the collieries, without any cause being brought officially under the notice of the employers or their representatives. Such stoppages usually last for one day, and work is resumed on the following morning without negotiation.

13. **Interstate Disputes.**—Disputes which extend beyond the limits of a single State, while necessarily extensive, are comparatively few in number. These disputes rarely start on an interstate basis, but develop into such through the interdependence of trade union organizations, and the submission to the principle that the objectives of one section of unionists must not be prejudiced by another section.

Both of the 1917 disputes were due to causes which could not well be brought before the Arbitration Court, the disputes being more susceptible to mutual agreement between the men and their employers. The trouble in the Railway Workshops involved a large number of sympathy strikes, full particulars of which appear in Labour Report, No 8, pp. 121–127.

The second table relates to the same disputes, but gives some additional particulars to those contained in the first table.

No. 1—Interstate Industrial Disputes, 1917 to 1927.

Disputes.	States Involved.	No. of Work-people Involved.	No. of Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
				£
1917.				
Glass Bottle Makers—				
Protest against non-payment for defective bottles, 24/4/17 to 10/7/17	New South Wales	1,000	67,000	36,250
	Victoria ..	642	31,700	17,600
	South Australia	200	14,000	1,000
Total	..	1,842	112,700	54,850
Railway Workshop Employees—				
(Introduction of a card system for job costing in Workshops), Railway Employees, in New South Wales, seamen and wharf labourers in all States, coal miners in New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland, and other trades were affected 2/8/17 to 30/11/17	New South Wales	77,357	3,071,000	1,780,000
	Victoria ..	14,200	637,300	325,500
	Queensland ..	2,350	123,600	62,000
	South Australia	1,900	14,100	7,400
	Western Australia	1,200	84,100	42,300
	Tasmania ..	500	32,150	15,800
Total	..	97,507	3,962,250	2,233,000
1918.	NIL.	..	..	..
1919.				
Seamen—				
(Increased Wages), Queensland Seamen came out in February, the remainder in May, 1919.	New South Wales	7,700	695,500	358,100
	Victoria ..	2,190	197,920	106,370
	Queensland ..	2,770	359,430	185,430
	South Australia	1,705	128,975	62,155
	Western Australia	985	73,520	35,840
	Tasmania ..	655	57,180	27,785
Total	..	16,005	1,512,525	775,680
Marine Engineers—				
(Claim for 35 per cent. increase in wages), 13/12/19 to 28/2/20	New South Wales	5,150	302,450	167,065
	Victoria ..	2,695	159,090	87,755
	Queensland ..	1,322	77,520	42,475
Total	..	9,167	539,060	297,295
1920.				
Building Trade Employees—				
(Against Saturday work), 10/4/20 to 14/5/20	New South Wales	2,500	25,000	17,000
	Victoria ..	2,000	48,000	33,900
	South Australia	300	7,710	5,000
Total	..	4,800	80,710	55,000
Marine Stewards—Pantrymen—				
(Claim for 8 hour day and increase in overtime rates), 15/12/20 to 25/1/21	New South Wales	6,200	204,800	125,435
	Victoria ..	2,330	75,920	43,270
	Queensland ..	1,373	42,232	25,295
	South Australia	673	20,522	12,650
Total	..	10,576	343,474	206,650
1921, 1922, and 1923.	NIL	..	..	..
1924.				
Seamen—				
Demand to be "picked up" at Union Rooms instead of ship's side, 20/12/24 to 23/1/25	New South Wales	443	8,939	6,257
	Victoria ..	376	7,541	5,279
	Queensland ..	117	2,340	1,638
	South Australia ..	122	2,459	1,721
	Western Australia	80	1,607	1,125
	Tasmania ..	38	757	530
Total	..	1,176	23,643	16,550
1925.				
Seamen—				
Demand for inclusion in each man's articles of conditions of Award rendered void by deregistration of Union, 12/6/25 to 7/8/25	New South Wales	1,303	25,326	17,728
	Victoria ..	1,102	21,373	14,961
	Queensland ..	342	6,633	4,643
	South Australia ..	359	6,969	4,878
	Western Australia	235	4,557	3,190
	Tasmania ..	111	2,142	1,500
Total	..	3,452	67,000	46,900
1926.				
Coalmining—				
Demand by Engine-drivers and Firemen for restoration of "margin for skill" reduced by award of Coal Tribunal (Mr. Hibble), 10/5/26 to 19/6/26	New South Wales	13,000	442,000	530,400
	Victoria ..	1,794	60,996	73,195
	Tasmania ..	206	618	742
Total	..	15,000	503,614	604,337

No. 1.—Interstate Industrial Disputes, 1917 to 1927—*continued.*

Disputes.	States Involved.	No. of Work-people Involved.	No. of Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
1927.				£
Shipping—Waterside Workers—	New South Wales	4,979	31,080	24,325
Refusal to work overtime to force hearing of claims by Arbitration Court narrowed at finish to question of "pick-ups" 30/61/27 to 6/12/27	Victoria ..	4,739	29,582	23,152
	Queensland ..	3,572	22,297	17,452
	South Australia	3,299	20,593	16,112
	Western Australia	1,834	11,448	8,959
Total	..	18,423	115,000	90,000

No. 2.—Interstate Industrial Disputes, 1917 to 1927.

Dispute.	States Involved.	Cause.	Result.	Method of Settlement.
Glass Bottle Makers, 24/4/17 to 10/7/17	New South Wales Victoria South Australia	Protest against non-payment for defective bottles	An acceptance of payment of half their original demand was finally agreed to by employees	Conference between employers and employees with assistance of an arbitrator
Railway Workshop Employees, 2/8/17 to 30/11/17	New South Wales	Protest against introduction of the card system for job costing in workshops	Work resumed on antecedent conditions (Government terms). Card system to be given a trial for three months, after which to be subject of special inquiry	By negotiations with assistance of Secretary for Labour and Industry
Railway Employees other than Workshop Employees	New South Wales	Sympathy with New South Wales Government Workshop Employees	Work resumed on antecedent conditions	Partly by voluntary return to work, and partly by filling of men's places
Industries other than Government Railways whose employees were affected	New South Wales	Sympathy with New South Wales Government Workshop Employees	Work resumed on antecedent conditions	By voluntary return to work
Seamen, Waterside Workers, Tally Clerks	All States	Sympathy with New South Wales Government Workshop Employees	Work resumed on antecedent conditions	By voluntary return to work
Other Industries affected	Victoria	(*a*) Closing down of various works through shortage of supplies, and (*b*) refusal of the various unions to handle goods which had been handled by non-unionists on the waterfront	Work resumed on varying conditions in relation to industries	(*a*) On resumption of supplies (*b*) By the replacement of non-union labour by unionists on waterfront
Seamen, Queensland. Seamen came out in February and the remainder in May. Strike terminated on 26th August, 1919	New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania	Demand for increase of 35s. per lunar month; increase of 1s. per hour on overtime rates; 6-hour day in port. Insurance of £500 against death and compensation for illness	Wages increased by 35s. per month. Leave of absence and overtime increased, and other concessions	By round table conference summoned by Commonwealth Government
Marine Engineers, 13/12/19 to 28/2/20	New South Wales Victoria Queensland	Demand for increased rates and altered conditions of work and rates of overtime	Increased rates granted. Other matters to be dealt with by Tribunal	By negotiations and intervention of a distinctive third party
Building Trade Employees, 10/4/20 to 14/5/20	New South Wales Victoria South Australia	Against Saturday work. For reduction from 48 to 44 hours	Parties summoned in order to record agitation for reduced hours	Men decided by ballot to return to work on employers' terms

No. 2.—Interstate Industrial Disputes, 1917 to 1927—*continued.*

Dispute.	States Involved.	Cause.	Result.	Method of Settlement.
Marine Stewards and Pantrymen, 15/12/20 to 25/1/21	New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia	Demand for 8 hours a day, and increased overtime	Work resumed on antecedent conditions	Stewards voluntarily offered to resume work
Seamen, Interstate Shipping Services, 20/12/24 to 23/1/25	All States ..	Demand to be "picked up" at Union Rooms instead of at ship's side	Court fixed "picking up" place at Mercantile Marine Office in each State	By award of Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration
Seamen, Interstate and overseas services, 12/6/25 to 7/8/25	All States ..	Demand for inclusion in each man's articles of conditions of Award rendered void by deregistration of Union	Demand conceded together with other modifications of Award, conditionally on Union agreeing not to exercise job control	By conference of parties
Coalmining—Enginedrivers and Firemen, 10/5/26 to 19/6/26	New South Wales Victoria Tasmania	Demand for restoration of "margins" enjoyed over other designations engaged in the Coalmining Industry, which had been reduced by recent award of Coal Tribunal	Work resumed on old conditions pending resubmission of claims to Tribunal—which subsequently refused the claims	Referred to Coal Tribunal
Waterside Workers, 30/11/27 to 6/12/27	New South Wales Victoria .. Queensland .. South Australia .. Western Australia	Refusal to work overtime to force hearing of claims by Arbitration Court, narrowed at finish to question of "pick-ups"	Interim award granted by Court confirming practice *re* "pick-ups" obtaining at ports at date of filing of claims	Compulsory Conference by Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration

§ 2. Fluctuations in Employment.

1. **General.**—In Chapter II. variations in rates of wage in Australia since 1891 are indicated by index-numbers, while in Chapter I. variations in retail prices and in wholesale prices are shown by a similar method.

Employment index-numbers form a useful complement to figures showing the course of wages, prices, and purchasing-power of money, since they indicate the relative loss of time through lack of employment, and furnish a useful measure of the fluctuations of industrial activity regarded as a whole. While export statistics, for example, represent only the margin of national production sent overseas, statistics of employment measure the relative activity or depression of the whole of the industries to which they refer.

The particulars in the following tables are based on information furnished by the secretaries of trade unions, and the number of members of unions regularly reporting has now reached over 400,000. Unemployment returns are not collected from unions whose members are in permanent employment, such as railway and tramway employees, and public servants, or from unions whose members are casually employed (wharf labourers, etc.) Very few unions pay unemployment benefit, but the majority of the larger organizations have permanent secretaries and organizers who are in close touch with the members and with the state of trade in their particular industries. In many cases unemployment registers are kept, and employers apply to the union officials when labour is required. Provision is also made in the rules for members out of work to pay reduced subscriptions. It may, therefore, be claimed that percentage results based on trade union information fairly show the general trend of unemployment.

Seasonal fluctuations in unemployment have been recorded by collecting returns quarterly since the 1st January, 1913, the yearly figures quoted representing the average of the four quarters.

2. **Unemployment.**—(i) *States,* 1927.—In addition to the qualifications referred to above, allowance must be made for the circumstance that the industries included in the returns from trade unions are not quite identical in the various States. The results may, however, be taken as representing fairly well labour conditions generally. The figures in the following tables do not include persons out of work through strikes and lock-outs :—

Unemployment—States, 1927.

State.	Unions Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Number.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.
New South Wales	103	190,195	13,356	7.0
Victoria	83	127,403	9,387	7.4
Queensland	43	48,491	2,877	5.9
South Australia	59	45,678	3,320	7.2
Western Australia	56	27,516	1,491	5.4
Tasmania	31	6,702	601	11.1
Australia	375	445,985	31,032	7.0

(ii) *Australia,* 1891 to 1928 (1st Quarter).—The following table gives particulars for Australia for the years 1891 to 1928 (1st Quarter) in respect of :—

(*a*) The number of unions for which returns as to unemployment are available.
(*b*) The number of members of such unions.
(*c*) The number of members unemployed, and
(*d*) The percentage of members unemployed on total number of members.

Unemployment.—Australia—1891 to 1928 (1st Quarter).

PARTICULARS.	Unions.	Number of Members.	UNEMPLOYED.	
			Number.	Percentage.
1891 end of year ..	25	6,445	599	9.3
1896 ,, ,, ..	25	4,227	457	10.8
1901 ,, ,, ..	39	8,710	574	6.6
1907 ,, ,, ..	51	13,179	757	5.7
1908 ,, ,, ..	68	18,685	1,117	6.0
1909 ,, ,, ..	84	21,122	1,223	5.8
1910 ,, ,, ..	109	32,995	1,857	5.6
1911 ,, ,, ..	160	67,961	3,171	4.7
1912 ,, ,, ..	464	224,023	12,441	5.6
1913 (average for year) ..	462	246,068	16,054	6.5
1914 ,, ,, ..	459	268,938	22,344	8.3
1915 ,, ,, ..	470	276,215	25,663	9.3
1916 ,, ,, ..	473	290,075	16,783	5.8
1917 ,, ,, ..	450	286,811	20,334	7.1
1918 ,, ,, ..	478	299,793	17,536	5.8
1919 ,, ,, ..	464	310,145	20,507	6.6
1920 ,, ,, ..	447	341,967	22,105	6.5
1921 ,, ,, ..	449	361,744	40,549	11.2
1922 ,, ,, ..	445	380,998	35,238	9.3
1923 ,, ,, ..	436	376,557	26,672	7.1
1924 ,, ,, ..	413	397,613	35,507	8.9
1925 ,, ,, ..	380	391,380	34,620	8.8
1926 ,, ,, ..	374	415,397	29,326	7.1
1927 ,, ,, ..	375	445,985	31,032	7.0
1927 1st Quarter ..	373	445,739	26,280	5.9
2nd ,, ..	387	455,133	29,217	6.4
3rd ,, ..	374	447,935	29,991	6.7
4th ,, ..	367	435,133	38,641	8.9
1928 1st ,, ..	378	427,992	45,638	10.7

3. **Employment Index-Numbers.**—For convenience of examination and comparison the percentage of members not returned as unemployed is given below, and the result for each year is also stated in the form of an index-number with the year 1911 as base (=1000).

Unemployment.—Australia, Percentages and Index-Numbers, 1891 to 1927.

Particulars.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1913.	1914.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Percentage not returned as Unemployed	90.7	93.4	95.3	93.5	91.7	92.9	94.2	93.4	88.8	90.7	92.9	91.1	91.2	92.9	93.0
Employment Index-No., 1911=1000	952	980	1,000	981	962	975	988	980	932	952	975	956	957	975	976

The employment rates for 1912 and previous years relate to the end of the year in each case, as yearly averages were not available—those for 1913 and subsequent years represent yearly averages.

Subject to this qualification the figures in the first line of the table indicate the percentage of full time worked on the average in each year, while the second line shows the relative state of employment in each year compared with that in the year 1911 taken as =1000.

4. **Unemployment by Industries.**—(i) *Australia*, 1927.—The following table shows the percentages unemployed in industrial groups. Industries in which employment is either unusually stable or exceptionally casual, such as railways, shipping, agricultural, pastoral, &c., and domestic, hotels, &c., are insufficiently represented in the returns owing to the impossibility of securing the necessary information from the trade unions. Particulars are not, therefore, shown separately for these groups, such returns as are available being included in the last group, " Other and Miscellaneous."

Unemployment in Industrial Groups—Australia, 1927.

Industrial Group.	Number Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Unions.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	18	31,471	1,337	4.4
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc...	59	76,248	4,331	5.7
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	47	31,973	2,746	8.6
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	21	40,619	1,715	4.3
V. Books, Printing, etc.	12	18,589	335	1.8
VI. Other Manufacturing	64	39,662	4,567	11.3
VII. Building	41	49,708	3,730	7.4
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. ..	21	33,179	4,034	12.1
X. Land Transport other than Railway and Tramway services ..	9	15,677	787	5.0
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous ..	83	108,859	7,450	6.8
All Groups	375	445,985	31,032	7.0

(ii) *Australia, 1912 and Quarterly, 1926 and 1927.*—The following table gives for various industrial groups the percentages of members of trade unions returned as unemployed during each quarter of 1926 and 1927. The percentage of unemployed at the end of 1912 is also inserted for purposes of comparison.

Unemployment.—Australia, Percentages by Industries, 1912, 1926, and 1927.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	1912. End of Year.	1926.				1927.			
		1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	3·7	6.9	5.1	4.7	3.4	3.1	3.2	5.1	6.3
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	7·4	6.5	4.7	4.7	3.9	4.7	4.3	5.0	8.7
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	7·3	13.8	9.4	11.9	9.5	8.0	8.9	9.2	8.3
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	6·3	2.8	3.3	4.7	1.6	4.1	2.2	4.4	6.4
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	2·8	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.2
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	6·9	10.4	15.4	15.1	9.4	6.6	8.8	15.3	14.6
VII. Building	5·5	5.2	5.7	6.1	4.8	5.9	6.7	6.9	10.0
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. ..	5·6	10.7	4.8	6.7	6.7	10.5	11.0	8.5	18.6
X. Other Land Transport ..	1·1	4.7	4.2	4.4	3.7	3.3	4.9	5.8	6.1
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous ..	5·4	11.1	7.7	9.5	8.2	7.2	8.4	5.3	6.3
AUSTRALIA	5·6	8.2	6.7	7.6	5.7	5.9	6.4	6.7	8.9

5. **Unemployment**—*States.*—The results of the quarterly investigations as to unemployment in the years 1913 to 1925 were published in Labour Bulletins Nos. 1 to 18, and in the Quarterly Summary of Statistics, Nos. 70 to 111. The following table shows for each State the percentage of members of trade unions returned as unemployed during each quarter of the years 1923 to 1927. It must be borne in mind, however, that the classes of industry in the several States are not quite identical :—

Unemployment.—States, Percentages Quarterly, 1923 to 1927.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1st quarter, 1923 ..	10.2	4.4	8.0	2.7	6.9	4.2	7.2
2nd quarter, 1923 ..	8.8	5.7	7.3	4.9	6.2	4.9	7.1
3rd quarter, 1923 ..	9.3	6.4	6.6	4.6	5.8	3.9	7.4
4th quarter, 1923 ..	8.4	5.2	6.3	6.1	3.8	2.0	6.6
1st quarter, 1924 ..	10.6	5.1	10.0	3.8	4.8	2.1	7.6
2nd quarter, 1924 ..	11.9	6.4	5.5	4.4	4.8	5.2	8.3
3rd quarter, 1324 ..	13.5	7.8	5.3	5.4	6.1	4.2	9.5
4th quarter, 1924 ..	14.3	9.1	4.9	4.9	6.1	3.8	10.3
1st quarter, 1925 ..	13.2	7.7	5.1	3.6	5.8	5.5	9.3
2nd quarter, 1925 ..	12.7	9.8	6.5	4.8	6.1	11.3	10.2
3rd quarter, 1925 ..	7.8	9.9	5.4	5.1	6.9	9.3	7.9
4th quarter, 1925 ..	10.1	7.1	9.2	3.6	5.5	5.6	8.1
1st quarter, 1926 ..	8.4	7.3	12.8	5.0	6.9	13.6	8.2
2nd quarter, 1926 ..	7.5	7.1	4.3	4.4	6.7	14.2	6.7
3rd quarter, 1926 ..	7.4	7.3	8.2	6.6	9.2	15.0	7.6
4th quarter, 1926 ..	6.2	4.2	8.5	4.4	5.8	12.6	5.7
1st quarter, 1927 ..	7.0	4.9	6.5	3.7	5.3	6.2	5.9
2nd quarter, 1927 ..	6.8	6.8	5.5	5.6	4.4	6.8	6.4
3rd quarter, 1927 ..	5.3	8.1	5.5	8.9	7.1	11.2	6.7
4th quarter, 1927 ..	9.1	9.8	6.2	10.7	4.9	10.1	8.9

As is the case with the preceding table the figures do not include persons out of work through strikes or lockouts.

6. **Causes of Unemployment.**—The following tables give, for Australia, the membership of the unions reporting and the number and percentage of those unemployed under three main heads for the four quarters of, and for the years, 1923 to 1927 :—

Unemployment.—Australia, Causes, Quarterly and Yearly, 1923 to 1927.

Particulars.	No. of Members of Unions reporting.	Number of and Percentage Unemployed through—							
		Lack of Work.		Sickness and Accident.		Other Causes.		Total.	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1923.									
1st quarter	377,209	24,095	6·4	2,465	0·7	552	0·1	27,112	7·2
2nd quarter	378,161	23,272	6·2	2,713	0·7	946	0·2	26,931	7·1
3rd quarter	380,256	24,647	6·5	2,947	0·8	528	0·1	28,122	7·4
4th quarter	362,129	20,194	5·6	2,531	0·7	947	0·3	23,673	6·6
Year	374,439	23,052	6.2	2,664	0.7	743	0.2	26,460	7.1
1924.									
1st quarter	370,840	23,322	6.3	2,628	0.7	1,298	0.3	27,248	7.3
2nd quarter	373,388	26,397	7.1	2,822	0.7	816	0.2	30,026	8.0
3rd quarter	370,517	24,850	6.7	2,973	0.8	822	0.2	28,645	7.7
4th quarter	371,481	27,651	7.5	2,775	0.7	719	0.2	31,145	8.4
Year	371,557	25,555	6.9	2,800	0.8	914	0.2	29,266	7.9
1925.									
1st quarter	373,566	26,927	7.2	2,762	0.7	653	0.2	30,342	8.1
2nd quarter	342,174	29,242	8.6	2,305	0.7	493	0.1	32,040	9.4
3rd quarter	367,607	25,281	6.9	2,637	0.7	593	0.2	28,511	7.8
4th quarter	413,248	26,418	6.4	2,770	0.7	1,100	0.2	30,288	7.3
Year	374,174	26,967	7.2	2,619	0.7	710	0.2	30,295	8.1
1926.									
1st quarter	415,032	30,855	7.4	2,536	0.6	770	0.1	34,161	8.2
2nd quarter	369,894	21,745	5.9	2,498	0.7	677	0.2	24,920	6.7
3rd quarter	434,521	29,482	6.8	2,795	0.6	594	0.2	32,871	7.6
4th quarter	441,560	22,248	5.0	2,655	0.6	453	0.1	25,351	5.7
Year	415,252	26,081	6.3	2,621	0.6	624	0.2	29,326	7.1
1927.									
1st quarter	445,739	22,614	5.0	2,546	0.6	1,120	0.3	26,280	5.9
2nd quarter	455,183	25,813	5.7	2,867	0.6	537	0.1	29,217	6.4
3rd quarter	447,935	26,511	5.9	2,904	0.7	576	0.1	29,991	6.7
4th quarter	435,133	35,047	8.0	2,853	0.7	741	0.2	38,641	8.9
Year	445,985	27,496	6.2	2,793	0.6	743	0.2	31,032	7.0

Comparison of the membership figures in the above table with those in sub-section 2, shows that the unions do not at all times give particulars as to causes of unemployment.

§ 3. State Free Employment Bureaux.

1. **General.**—As pointed out in Labour Report No. 6 (page 130), the systems of registration of applications for work and applications from employers are not uniform in the States, and this factor must, therefore, be taken into consideration in making comparisons of the figures relating to the operations of the Labour Bureaux.

2. **Applications and Positions Filled.**—The following table shows the number of applications for employment and from employers, and the number of positions filled in Australia during the years 1923 to 1927. The figures for Western Australia included in this table and in subsequent tables for the year 1923 relate to the twelve months ended 30th June ; in all other cases the returns are for calendar years :—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Summary, Australia, 1923 to 1927.

Year.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Period.	Received during period.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Period.	Received during Period.	Total.	
1923	8,848	116,752	125,600	*b*655	*c*56,627	57,282	57,438
1924	11,802	156,361	168,163	*b*658	*d*63,451	64,109	65,549
1925	13,216	169,669	182,885	*e*595	*f*59,008	59,603	75,177
1926	11,569	192,109	203,678	*e*1,543	*f*67,397	68,940	84,278
1927	*a* 6,825	218,543	225,368	*e*301	*g*70,367	70,668	76,235

a Exclusive of Qld.
b Exclusive of Vic., S.A., W.A., and Tas.
c Exclusive of Vic., S.A., and Tas.
d Exclusive of S.A. and Tas.
e N.S.W. only.
f Exclusive of S.A., W.A., and Tas.
g Exclusive of Tas.

Compared with 1926 the number of applications for employment received during 1927 increased by 14 per cent., while the decrease in the number of positions filled was 10 per cent. In regard to applications from employers, the number received during 1927 shows an increase of 4.4 per cent. Applications from employers in Victoria were included for the first time in 1924.

3. **Details for each State.**—The following table shows the number of applications for employment and from employers, and the number of positions filled in each State during the year 1927 :—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Summary, States, 1927.

State.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Received during Year.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Received during Year.	Total.	
New South Wales ..	1,590	56,504	58,094	301	38,097	38,398	34,987
Victoria	1,949	45,145	47,094	..	5,704	5,704	5,470
Queensland ..	..	75,249	75,249	..	14,676	14,676	14,623
South Australia ..	650	25,443	26,093	..	1,979	1,979	8,773
Western Australia ..	2,211	13,443	15,654	..	9,911	9,911	9,573
Tasmania ..	425	2,759	3,184	..	..	..	2,809
Total ..	*a*6,825	218,543	225,368	*b*301	*c*70,367	70,668	76,235

(*a*) Exclusive of Qld. (*b*) Exclusive of Vic., Qld., S.A., W.A., and Tas. (*c*) Exclusive of Tas.

The percentages of applicants who obtained employment through the Bureaux in the various States were :—New South Wales, 60 ; Victoria, 12 ; Queensland, 19 ; South Australia, 34 ; Western Australia, 61 ; Tasmania, 88 ; and all States combined, 34 per cent.

4. **Details in Industrial Groups.**—The next table gives details for the year 1927 in industrial groups :—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Summary, Industrial Groups, Australia, 1927.

Industrial Group.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.(*a*)	Received during Year.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.(*b*)	Received during Year. (*c*)	Total.	
I. Wood, Furniture, Saw-mill, Timber Workers, etc.	67	1,718	1,785	..	269	269	293
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	128	6,859	6,987	1	1,061	1,062	1,580
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	14	6,024	6,038	..	1,389	1,389	1,397
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	2	2,994	2,996	..	860	860	848
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	4	488	492	..	77	77	81
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	96	1,875	1,971	2	238	240	162
VII. Building	224	13,489	13,713	52	2,857	2,909	3,474
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	77	2,150	2,227	..	156	156	213
IX. Rail and Tram Services	873	29,686	30,559	..	2,626	2,626	7,913
X. Other Land Transport	124	2,133	2,257	6	425	431	429
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc.	29	218	247	..	117	117	117
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, etc. ..	67	16,344	16,411	18	10,723	10,741	10,260
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	347	11,549	11,896	218	13,647	13,865	11,088
XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous ..	4,773	123,016	127,789	4	35,922	35,926	38,380
Total ..	6,825	218,543	225,368	301	70,367	70,668	76,235

(*a*) Exclusive of Qld. (*b*) Exclusive of Vic., Qld., S.A., W.A., and Tas. (*c*) Exclusive of Tas.

As pointed out previously, the work of the Bureaux in the various States is not on uniform lines. For example, in States in which Government Departments obtain workers from the Labour Bureaux, the numbers of workers are larger in comparison than in the same groups in other States. It should be noted also that special provisions for female workers are not made in all States.

The majority of the workers sent to employment by State Employment Bureaux during 1927 were unskilled men, the number of general labourers and miscellaneous workers (Group XIV.) being 38,380, or 50 per cent., of the total number provided with work. Domestic workers (Group XIII.), pastoral and agricultural labourers (Group XII.) and railway and tramway construction and repair workers were sent to employment in comparatively large numbers during the year. The number of skilled workers for whom positions were found was not large. As a general rule skilled workers do not register at the Bureaux until they have exhausted the usual avenues for obtaining employment in their regular trade.

5. **Details by Sexes.**—The following table gives particulars, for male and female workers separately, of the number of applications for employment, and from employers, and the number of positions filled in Australia during the year 1927.

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Details by Sexes, Australia, 1927.

Particulars.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.(a)	Received during Year.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.(b)	Received during Year.(c)	Total.	
Males	6,486	204,407	210,893	71	55,122	55,193	63,677
Females	339	14,136	14,475	230	15,245	15,475	12,558
Total ..	6,825	218,543	225,368	301	70,367	70,668	76,235

(a) Exclusive of W.A.
(b) Exclusive of Vic., Qld., S.A., W.A., and Tas.
(c) Exclusive of Tas.

§ 4. Assisted Immigration.

1. **General.**—The following table shows the number of immigrants the cost of whose passage was wholly or partly defrayed by the State Governments up to the end of the year 1921, and the number arriving in each year since that date.

Assisted Immigration.—Summary, Australia, to 31st December, 1927.

Particulars.	To end of 1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	Total.
No. of Immigrants	863,533	24,258	26,645	25,036	24,827	31,260	30,123	1,025,682

For the three pre-war years 1911 to 1913 inclusive, the average number of assisted immigrants was 41,317. In 1914, as the result of the outbreak of war, the number dropped to 20,805. In each of the years 1915 to 1919 inclusive, the number was small, and in 1919 was only 245. Increases occurred in the years 1920 to 1923, and slight decreases in 1924 and 1925. The number for 1926 shows a considerable increase, and is the highest for any year since the outbreak of war, although it represents only 76 per cent. of the average for the three pre-war years. The figures for 1927 show a decline compared with those for 1926, but were higher than the figures for the years 1922 to 1925.

2. **Immigrants to each State.**—The next table shows the numbers of assisted immigrants arriving in each State during the year 1927 :—

Assisted Immigration.—States, 1927.

Particulars.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Total.
Selected	Male	950	2,196	530	54	1,600	..	..	5,330
	Female	592	506	216	159	582	..	24	2,079
Nominated	Male	3,908	2,989	1,446	1,093	1,384	93	..	10,913
	Female	4,810	3,156	1,312	1,114	1,313	96	...	11,801
Total ..		10,260	8,847	3,504	2,420	4,879	189	24	30,123

3. **Immigrants in Industrial Groups.**—The following table gives the number of assisted immigrants of each sex classified in industrial groups, dependents being specified separately :—

Assisted Immigration.—Sexes and Industrial Groups, Australia, 1927.

Industrial Group.	Selected.			Nominated.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	..	..	..	218	1	219
II. Engineering, Metals, etc.	..	..	..	1,326	2	1,328
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	..	..	..	118	15	133
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	..	..	..	246	456	702
V. Books, Printing, etc.	..	..	..	59	31	90
VI. Other Manufacturing	..	..	..	107	26	133
VII. Building	..	..	..	351	1	352
VIII. Mining	..	..	..	709	..	709
IX. Rail and Tramway Services	..	..	..	155	..	155
X. Other Land Transport	..	..	..	236	..	236
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc. ..	..	..	..	63	..	63
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. ..	5,184	..	5,184	826	8	834
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	..	1,829	1,829	49	1,734	1,783
XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	1,988	675	2,663
Dependents	146	250	396	4,462	8,852	13,314
Total	5,330	2,079	7,409	10,913	11,801	22,714

Of the total number of immigrants, 13,710, or 45.5 per cent., were dependents, of whom 66.4 per cent. were females. The total number of selected immigrants was 7,409, as compared with 22,714 who were nominated by relatives or friends. Of the total immigrants (30,123), 16,243 were males and 13,880 were females. With the exception of comparatively few dependents, the selected male immigrants were classified as agricultural and pastoral workers, while the selected females were classified as domestic workers. Workers in all classes of industry were represented amongst the nominated immigrants who arrived during the year. Skilled tradesmen classified in the engineering and metal-working group numbered 1,326, and 709 immigrants were recorded as workers in the mining industry. Of the females, 1,734 were classified as domestic workers, while 456 were skilled workers in the weaving, clothing and allied trades.

§ 5. Industrial Accidents.

1. **Scope of Inquiry.**—A list of the districts from which returns of industrial accidents are received is given on page 135 of Labour Report No. 6. Limitations of space preclude its repetition in the present number. The tables in the following sub-paras. do not include non-fatal mining accidents in New South Wales, particulars of which are not available.

2. **Number of Accidents reported.**—The following table shows the number of accidents reported in each State during the years 1923 to 1927 :—

Industrial Accidents.—Numbers, 1923 to 1927.

Particulars.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
No. of Fatal Accidents	1923 ..	49	22	14	5	12	6	108
	1924 ..	49	13	12	8	13	1	96
	1925 ..	58	12	13	6	19	6	114
	1926 ..	68	23	11	18	16	7	143
	1927 ..	**66**	**26**	**6**	**11**	**34**	**6**	**149**
No. of Accidents incapacitating for over 14 days ..	1923 ..	900	606	476	234	319	117	2,652
	1924 ..	1,061	473	545	299	259	104	2,741
	1925 ..	992	453	428	266	415	78	2,632
	1926 ..	845	523	292	331	694	67	2,752
	1927 ..	(*a*) **2,771**	**759**	**325**	**359**	**663**	**89**	**4,966**

(*a*) *Vide* remarks below.

During the year 1927 an increase in the number of accidents which proved fatal was reported. Decreases were recorded in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Tasmania, but in each of the other States increases occurred. The number of non-fatal accidents increased in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Tasmania, but decreased in Western Australia, the total for Australia being 4,966 in 1927, compared with 2,752 in 1926, an increase of 55 per cent.

The large increase in the number of accidents recorded in New South Wales was due to an amendment of the Act which provided that all accidents which prevented workers from returning to work within seven days must be reported. The figures for this State are, therefore, not exactly comparable with those for other States.

3. **Accidents in Industrial Groups.**—The next table gives the number of accidents in industrial groups for Australia during 1927.

Industrial Accidents.—Number Reported in Industrial Groups, Australia, 1927.

Industrial Group.	Fatal.	Incapacitating for over 14 days.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	8	338
II. Engineering, etc.	12	988
III. Food, Drink, etc.	4	349
IV. Clothing, Hats, etc.	2	161
V. Books, Printing, etc.	1	166
VI. Other Manufacturing	20	924
VII. Building and Scaffolding	12	41
VIII. Mining	86	(a)1,769
IX. Lifts	4	19
X. Miscellaneous	..	211
Total	149	4,966

(a) Includes 697 accidents in ore-dressing, smelting, and metallurgical works in New South Wales.

As usual, the largest number of accidents both fatal and non-fatal occurred in the mining industry, the percentages being 58 for fatal and 36 for non-fatal on the respective totals recorded for all industrial accidents.

4. **Mining Accidents.**—(i) *Sources of Information.*—Information regarding mining accidents is obtained from the sources specified in previous reports (see No. 11, page 175).

(ii) *Classification.*—The following tables give particulars of mining accidents reported to the Mines Departments in each State during the year 1927.

Mining Accidents.—Classification according to Causes, 1927.(a)

A.—Fatal Accidents.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
1. **Below Ground—**							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	4	..	..	..	4	1	9
" " Falls of Ground ..	1	1	..	..	11	..	13
" " Falling down shafts, etc.	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
Other Accidents	2	1	..	..	1	..	4
2. **Above Ground—**							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Other Accidents	3	5	..	5	2	4	19
3. **Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc.**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
COAL MINES.							
1. **Below Ground—**							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.)	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth ..	9	3	2	..	..	..	14
Other Accidents	12	..	1	..	..	..	13
2. **Above Ground—**							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Accidents	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total	33	10	3	5	30	5	86

(a) The figures relating to mining accidents do not in all cases correspond with those published by the States Mines Departments, the discrepancies being partly due to the fact that accidents occurring in certain metallurgical works and quarries are not included in the figures issued by the Mines Departments, and partly to the lack of uniformity regarding the definition of a non-fatal accident.

B.—Non-fatal Accidents Incapacitating for over 14 days.

Cause of Accident.	(a) N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	(b) Total.
METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
1. **Below Ground**—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	..	1	..	..	8	3	12
" " Falls of Ground ..	..	..	1	..	20	4	25
" " Falling Down Shafts, etc. ..	..	1	..	..	17	..	18
Other Accidents	..	3	10	4	282	10	309
2. **Above Ground**—							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion	..	..	1	..	16	3	20
Other Accidents	..	9	17	32	96	21	175
3. **Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc.**	..	..	21	139	29	21	210
COAL MINES.							
1. **Below Ground**—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.)	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.)	..	..	1	..	4	..	5
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth ..	..	2	34	..	13	..	49
Other Accidents	..	3	76	..	133	1	213
2. **Above Ground**—							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion	..	2	2	..	..	1	5
Other Accidents	..	..	5	..	24	1	30
Total	..	21	169	175	642	65	1,072

(a) Not available. (b) Exclusive of New South Wales.

The number of accidents occurring below ground in Australia, excluding non-fatal mining accidents in New South Wales, was considerably larger in 1927 than those occurring above ground, the respective figures for the year being 63 fatal and (b) 632 non-fatal accidents below ground, and 23 fatal and (b) 440 non-fatal accidents above ground.

(iii) *Proportion per* 1,000 *Persons Employed in Mining.*—The table hereunder shows the number of persons who met with accidents per 1,000 persons employed in 1926. Comparative figures for 1927 are not yet available.

Number of Fatal and Non-fatal Accidents per 1,000 Persons Engaged in Mining, 1926.

State.	Fatal Accidents.		Non-fatal Accidents.		All Accidents.	
	Metal Mining.	Coal Mining.	Metal Mining.	Coal Mining.	Metal Mining.	Coal Mining.
New South Wales	2.00	1.01	(a)	(a)	1.30	(a)
Victoria	2.41	0.68	6.73	2.04	1.39	3.99
Queensland	0.95	0.66	26.14	31.79	0.78	29.47
South Australia	7.27	..	186.92	..	7.27	186.92
Western Australia	2.95	..	107.35	234.69	2.57	123.41
Tasmania	1.38	..	12.48	20.11	1.26	13.15
Australia	2.26	0.91	(b) 34.27	(b) 8.50	1.48	(b) 19.44

(a) Not available. (b) Exclusive of New South Wales.

CHAPTER IV.—ASSOCIATIONS.

§ 1. Labour Organizations.

1. **General.**—In Report No. 2 an outline was given of the method adopted to ascertain the number of members of labour organizations in Australia, and tabulated results up to the end of 1912 were included. From the beginning of 1913 quarterly returns were obtained from a considerable number of trade unions, both as to membership and unemployment, and these were supplemented at the end of each year by special inquiries as to the membership of those unions which, owing to the nature of the callings and industries covered were unable to furnish quarterly unemployment returns. The following pages show the general situation in regard to the trades union movement in Australia at the present time, and also its development since the year 1923. The recognition of the fact that the affairs of single unions are not disclosed in the published results has assisted in securing complete information, and thanks are again tendered to the secretaries of Trade Unions for their cordial co-operation in this matter.

The figures published in this chapter cover the years 1923 to 1927, and reference should be made to previous reports for particulars in respect of the years 1912 to 1922.

2. **Trade Unions and Branches—Number and Membership, 1923 to 1927.**—The following table gives particulars of the number of separate unions and branches with the number of members at the end of the years 1923 to 1927.

Trade Unions—Branches and Membership, 1923 to 1927.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N'thern T'tory.	Total.	Aust.
NO. OF SEPARATE UNIONS.									
1923	204	160	119	110	115	87	2	797	*a*383
1924	202	158	117	109	117	84	4	791	*a*376
1925	188	154	107	101	114	75	4	743	*a*382
1926	191	157	109	108	121	79	3	768	*a*372
1927	186	149	104	106	130	81	3	759	*a*369
NO. OF BRANCHES.									
1923	763	388	285	78	170	59	..	1,743	*b*2,157
1924	726	386	271	84	149	60	..	1,676	*b*2,091
1925	715	367	287	85	152	45	..	1,651	*b*2,012
1926	602	384	284	90	153	51	..	1,564	*b*1,960
1927	593	408	307	104	168	61	..	1,641	*b*2,031
NO. OF MEMBERS.									
1923	267,299	206,049	109,153	60,786	42,319	14,065	72	699,743	699,743
1924	274,831	217,044	112,238	65,812	43,270	15,516	444	729,155	729,155
1925	309,002	220,941	127,735	73,611	48,855	15,130	448	795,722	795,722
1926	329,260	230,539	142,985	79,908	52,616	15,783	387	851,478	851,478
1927	355,127	247,618	150,651	79,771	60,586	16,734	1,165	911,652	911,652
PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP. *d*									
1923	*c*6·1	*c*0·1	8·1	10·1	2·2	*c*2·0	2·8	*c*0·5	*c*0·5
1924	2·8	5·3	2·8	8·3	2·2	3·1	516·0	5·8	5·8
1925	12·4	1·8	13·8	11·9	12·9	*c*2·5	0·9	9·1	9·1
1926	6·6	4·3	11·9	8·6	7·7	4·3	*c*13·6	7·0	7·0
1927	7·9	7·4	5·4	*c*0·2	15·1	6·0	201·0	7·1	7·1

(*a*) Allowing for inter-State duplication. The figures represent the number of distinct organizations and inter-State groups of organizations. They do not represent the total number of organizations which are practically independent and self-governing (see remarks below). (*b*) Includes not only branches of separate State unions and sub-branches in each State of inter-State unions, but also head State branches of inter-State unions. (*c*) Decrease. (*d*) On preceding year.

In the table just given, under the heading " Number of Separate Unions," each union represented in a State is counted once only, regardless of the number of branches in that State. In the total number of separate unions in each State (see last column but one), it is obvious that there will be duplication in the case of inter-State and similar unions, since each such union is counted once in each State in which it is represented by a branch. The figures in the last column, therefore, have been obtained by making an adjustment to allow for this duplication.

Except in the last column, " Number of Branches " indicates the number of branches of State head offices, which may, of course, themselves be branches of an inter-State or larger organization. State branches of inter-State or federated unions, as well as sub-branches within a State, are included under the heading " branches " in the last column. The schemes of organization of these inter-State or federated unions vary greatly in character, and the number of separate unions does not, therefore, fairly represent the number of practically independent organizations in Australia. In some of the unions the State organizations are bound together under a system of unification with centralized control, while in others the State units are practically independent and self-governing, the federal bond being loose and existing for one or two specified purposes only. Moreover, a reduction in the number of unions is not necessarily an indication that no new unions have been formed, for while fresh unions have come into being others have died out or have amalgamated.

3. **Trade Unions—Industrial Groups, 1923 to 1927.**—The following table gives the number and membership of trade unions in Australia in industrial groups at the end of the years 1923 to 1927. In Report No. 11 attention was drawn to the fact that the number of unions classified in Group XIV. (Miscellaneous), increased considerably during the period under review, and a correspondingly large increase occurred in the membership of the group. During recent years many associations of employees of public and semi-public bodies have been organized, and such unions are now included in the tabulations. Public Service, municipal, banking and insurance associations, which were not previously recognized, are now registered under the provisions of Commonwealth and State Industrial Arbitration Acts, and are therefore classified as industrial bodies. The inclusion of these organizations is responsible, to a great extent, for the increase in Group XIV.

Trade Unions—Industrial Groups—Australia, 1923 to 1927.

Industrial Groups.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	NUMBER OF UNIONS.				
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	18	18	18 (4)*a*	18 (4)*a*	18 (4)*a*
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	70	69	68 (21)	68 (22)	61 (23)
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	64	65	65 (39)	65 (35)	63 (32)
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc... ..	24	24	22 (10)	22 (9)	24 (11)
V. Books, Printing, etc.	14	14	14 (10)	14 (9)	13 (8)
VI. Other Manufacturing	79	78	78 (36)	77 (37)	80 (41)
VII. Building	52	51	51 (31)	51 (31)	49 (28)
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	16	16	15 (12)	15 (12)	15 (12)
IX. Railway and Tramway Services ..	51	51	50 (33)	51 (33)	51 (28)
X. Other Land Transport	14	13	13 (8)	13 (8)	13 (8)
XI. Shipping, etc.	94	91	56 (31)	54 (26)	54 (24)
XIII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. ..	8	8	8 (3)	8 (3)	8 (3)
XII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	26	23	22 (16)	23 (16)	23 (19)
XIV. Miscellaneous	267	270	263 (128)	289 (127)	287 (128)
Total	797	791	743 (382)*a*	768 (372)*a*	759 (369)*a*

(*a*) Allowing for inter-State duplication.

Trade Unions—Industrial Groups—Australia, 1923 to 1927—*continued.*

Industrial Groups.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
			NUMBER OF MEMBERS.		
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	24,465	23,859	32,279	35,315	37,110
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	59,032	68,243	72,750	79,201	82,720
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	58,663	55,402	58,326	67,255	70,012
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	45,842	46,521	44,632	47,932	53,641
V. Books, Printing, etc.	16,249	15,856	16,532	18,592	19,214
VI. Other Manufacturing	38,554	40,376	41,689	44,605	47,671
VII. Building	46,231	51,819	55,314	53,881	57,234
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	37,063	40,996	44,403	46,014	49,179
IX. Railway and Tramway Services ..	89,405	90,365	108,037	114,899	121,300
X. Other Land Transport	16,386	17,785	18,219	20,844	22,137
XI. Shipping, etc.	38,006	37,823	39,309	40,594	42,702
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. ..	36,584	46,081	48,157	54,173	60,394
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	20,713	22,861	24,251	25,760	28,313
XIV. Miscellaneous	172,550	171,168	191,824	202,413	220,025
Total	699,743	729,155	795,722	851,478	911,652

4. **Trade Unions—Numbers and Percentages of Male and Female Members.**—(i) *States*, 1927. The census of 1921 gives the percentage of male and female employees (*i.e.*, persons "in receipt of wages or salary," and persons "unemployed"), 20 years of age and over, on the total male and female population, and by applying these percentages to the estimated total male and female population at 31st December, 1927, an estimate of the number of adult employees of each sex in that year is obtained.

The following table shows separately for males and females and for each State (*a*) the number of members of trade unions, (*b*) the estimated number of employees of each sex 20 years of age and over in all professions, trades, and occupations, and (*c*) the percentage of the former (*a*) on the latter (*b*) at the end of the year 1927. The estimated number of employees includes all persons (over the age specified) in receipt of wages or salary, as well as those unemployed, and therefore embraces a large number of adults who are not eligible for membership of any trade union (such as certain persons employed in professional occupations) as well as others who, while eligible for membership so far as the nature of their trade or occupation is concerned, do not reside in a locality which is covered by any union devoted to their particular trade or occupation. Moreover, the age at which persons are eligible for membership varies in different unions. The Census results are classified in quinquennial age groups, and age 20 years is taken as approximating to the age of admission to membership. A line has also been added showing the estimated numbers of "junior" workers under 20 years of age.

Trade Unions—Number and Percentage of Male and Female Members, 1927.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Nthn. T'tory.	Total.
				MALES.				
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over ..	504,094	337,769	184,258	115,541	86,279	37,971	1,724	1,267,636
No. of Members of Unions ..	318,736	201,469	132,931	71,329	53,545	13,976	1,145	793,131
Percentage of Members on Estimated Total No. Employees ..	63·2	59·7	72·1	61·7	62·1	36·8	66·4	62·6
Junior Workers (under 20) ..	87,570	66,155	33,973	22,906	15,787	8,455	148	234,994
				FEMALES.				
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over ..	110,962	100,471	38,515	24,870	15,916	8,341	130	299,205
No. of Members of Unions ..	36,391	46,149	17,720	8,442	7,041	2,758	20	118,521
Percentage of Members on Estimated Total No. Employees ..	32·8	45·9	46·0	33·9	44·2	33·1	15·4	39·6
Junior Workers (under 20) ..	48,086	41,848	17,872	12,057	8,138	3,973	41	132,015

(ii) *Australia.*—Similar particulars for Australia for the five years 1923 to 1927 are given in the next table.

Trade Unions—Number and Percentages of Male and Female Members—Australia, 1923 to 1927.

Particulars.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
MALES.					
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over	1,140,530	1,175,749	1,200,592	1,240,914	1,267,636
No. of Members of Unions	608,820	640,774	699,399	745,681	793,131
Percentage of Members on Estimated Total Number of Employees	53·0	54·5	58·3	60·1	62·6
Junior Workers (under 20)	213,065	217,925	222,530	230,003	234,994
FEMALES.					
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over	275,081	280,664	286,053	293,594	299,205
No. of Members of Unions	90,923	88,381	96,323	105,797	118,521
Percentage of Members on Estimated Total Number of Employees	33·1	31·5	33·7	36·0	39·6
Junior Workers (under 20)	121,371	123,835	126,212	129,540	132,015

5. **Trade Unions—Classification according to Number of Members, 1923 to 1927.**—The following table shows the number and membership of all trade unions in Australia for the years 1923 to 1927 inclusive, classified according to size. In this table inter-State unions are, of course, counted once only :—

Trade Unions—Classification according to Number of Members—Australia, 1923 to 1927.

Classification.	10,000 and over.	5000 and under 10,000.	2000 and under 5000.	1000 and under 2000.	500 and under 1000.	300 and under 500.	200 and under 300.	100 and under 200.	50 and under 100.	Under 50.	Total.
NUMBER OF UNIONS.											
1923 ..	17	13	41	42	51	36	27	55	47	54	383
1924 ..	19	13	41	43	47	35	28	50	53	47	376
1925 ..	21	10	39	48	49	29	32	49	57	48	382
1926 ..	23	14	35	52	46	26	28	51	46	51	372
1927 ..	25	16	40	47	49	28	29	44	38	53	369*a*
MEMBERSHIP.											
1923 ..	341,167	100,122	131,796	55,379	37,634	14,152	6,231	8,057	3,432	1,773	699,743
1924 ..	379,009	95,892	127,120	50,847	33,303	14,517	6,878	7,303	3,857	1,429	729,155
1925 ..	449,878	77,815	130,924	69,778	34,720	12,067	7,871	7,065	4,183	1,421	795,722
1926 ..	501,514	101,277	112,095	74,867	32,132	10,638	6,846	7,323	3,288	1,498	851,478
1927 ..	556,402	101,341	124,686	65,693	34,772	10,649	6,996	6,722	2,836	1,555	911,652
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MEMBERSHIP.											
1923 ..	48·8	14·3	18·8	7·9	5·4	2·0	0·9	1·1	0·5	0·3	100·0
1924 ..	52·0	13·2	17·4	8·2	4·6	2·0	0·9	1·0	0·5	0·2	100·0
1925 ..	56·5	9·8	16·4	8·8	4·4	1·5	1·0	0·9	0·5	0·2	100·0
1926 ..	58·9	11·9	13·1	8·8	3·8	1·2	0·8	0·9	0·4	0·2	100·0
1927 ..	61·0	11·1	13·7	7·2	3·8	1·2	0·8	0·7	0·3	0·2	100·0

(*a*) See footnote (*a*) on page 139.

In the last part of the preceding table the percentage which the membership in each group bears to the total membership of all groups is given for the years 1923 to 1927. The tendency towards closer organization is evidenced by the fact that though membership of trade unions has increased since 1912 by 110 per cent., the number and membership of unions having less than 2,000 members have considerably decreased, viz., from 360 to 288.

6. **Inter-State or Federated Trade Unions.**—The following table gives particulars regarding number and membership of inter-State or federated trade unions having branches in two or more States. The figures include inter-State unions registered under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, as well as federated unions which are not so registered :—

Inter-State or Federated Trade Unions—Number and Membership, 1923 to 1927.

Particulars.		Unions Operating in—					Total.
		2 States.	3 States.	4 States.	5 States.	a6 States.	
Number of Unions	1923 ..	20	13	16	19	39	107
	1924 ..	19	13	13	21	39	105
	1925 ..	19	16	9	23	37	104
	1926 ..	19	15	12	22	43	111
	1927 ..	16	13	14	20	44	107
Number of Members	1923 ..	23,698	38,664	80,970	134,057	285,085	562,474
	1924 ..	21,831	35,037	77,665	148,834	294,681	578,048
	1925 ..	22,250	49,234	72,977	171,908	326,624	642,993
	1926 ..	26,271	53,873	86,191	204,094	341,061	711,790
	1927 ..	21,828	42,912	104,965	193,221	377,433	740,359

(a) Certain unions in this group have, in addition to branches in each of the six States, a branch in the Northern Territory.

The number of organizations operating in two or more States has increased from 72 in 1912 to 107 in 1927, and the percentage of the membership of such organizations on the total membership of all organizations has risen from 65 per cent. to 81 per cent. during the same period.

7. **Central Labour Organizations.**—In each of the capital cities, as well as in a number of other industrial centres, delegate organizations, consisting of representatives from a group of trade unions, have been established. Their revenue is raised by means of a per capita tax on the members of each affiliated union. In the majority of the towns where such central organizations exist, most of the local unions are affiliated with the central organization, which is usually known as the Labour or Trades Hall Council, or the Labour Federation. In Western Australia a unified system of organization extends over the industrial centres throughout the State, and there is a provincial branch of the Australian Labour Party, having a central council and executive, and metropolitan and branch district councils, to which the local bodies are affiliated. The central council, on which all district councils are represented, meets periodically. In the other States, however, the organization is not so close, and though provision usually exists in the rules of the central council in the capital city of each State for the organization of district councils, or for the representation on the central council of the local councils in the smaller industrial centres of the State, the councils in each State are, as a matter of fact, independent bodies. The table hereunder gives the number of metropolitan and district or local labour councils, together with the number of unions and branches of unions affiliated therewith, in each State at the end of the years 1923 to 1927.

Central Labour Organizations—Number, and Unions Affiliated, 1923 to 1927.

Particulars.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Ter.	Total.
No. of Councils	1923 ..	3	6	4	3	9	2	1	28
	1924 ..	3	5	4	3	9	2	1	27
	1925 ..	2	6	4	2	9	2	1	26
	1926 ..	2	6	4	2	9	2	1	26
	1927 ..	3	5	4	2	8	2	1	25
No. of Unions and Branch Unions Affiliated	1923 ..	84	182	73	73	174	35	3	624
	1924 ..	93	185	81	76	189	41	3	668
	1925 ..	88	190	83	62	209	52	3	687
	1926 ..	91	196	85	65	206	47	3	693
	1927 ..	98	192	81	65	223	47	3	709

The figures regarding number of unions do not necessarily represent separate unions, since the branches of a large union may be affiliated with the local trades councils in the several towns in which they are represented.

Between the trade union and the central organization of unions may be classed certain State or district councils organized on trade lines and composed of delegates from separate unions the interests of the members of which are closely connected by reason of the occupations of their members, such, for example, as delegate councils of bakers, bread carters and mill employees, or of unions connected directly or indirectly with the iron, steel or brass trades, or with the building trades.

A new Central Labour Organization, called the Australasian Council of Trade Unions, came into being during 1927. The Council was created to function on behalf of the Trade Unions of the Commonwealth, and was founded at an All-Australian Trade Union Congress, held in Melbourne in May, 1927. The Australasian Council is based on the Metropolitan Trades and Labour Councils in each State ; such bodies having the right to appoint two representatives to act on the Executive of the Council. The Metropolitan Trades and Labour Councils are the branches of the Australasian Council. In addition to the representatives from the Metropolitan Councils the Executive consists of four officers, viz., the President, two Vice-Presidents, and a Secretary, who are elected by and from the All-Australian Trade Union Congress. The Metropolitan Councils at Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, and Hobart have linked up with the Australasian Council.

The objective of the Council is the socialization of industry, i.e., production, distribution, and exchange. The methods to be adopted are :—(*a*) The closer organization of the workers by the transformation of the Australasian Trade Union Movement from the Craft to an Industrial basis by the establishment of one Union in each industry ; (*b*) the consolidation of the Australasian Labour Movement with the object of unified control, administration, and action ; (*c*) the centralized control of industrial disputes.

8. **Unions Registered under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.**—Under Part V. of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry may be registered.* Registered unions include both inter-State associations and associations operating within one State only.

At the end of the year 1927 the number of organizations registered under the provisions of the Act was 137, with a membership of approximately 770,000, representing 84·5 per cent. of the total membership of all trade unions in Australia.

§ 2. Employers' Associations.

1. **General.**—Recent investigations show that the spirit of association is no less manifest in the case of employers than in the case of workers. Associations for trade purposes merely are not included in the present chapter, which deals with those associations only whose members are united for their own protection, and for representation in cases before Arbitration Courts, Wages Boards and other wage-fixing tribunals. Associations of employers and employees are recognized under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act as well as under several State Acts, and such organizations may be registered.

* Under the Arbitration (Public Service) Act an association of less than 100 employees may be registered as an organization, provided that its members comprise at least three-fifths of all persons engaged in that industry in the Service.

2. **Employers' Associations in each State.**—The following table gives particulars of the number of employers' associations in each State at the end of the years 1923 and 1927 :—

Employers' Associations—States, 1923 to 1927.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
			NO. OF ASSOCIATIONS.				
1923	137*	132	85	48	54	24	480
1924	127	135	80	49	53	25	469
1925	133	141	78	52	51	25	480
1926	136	143	72	52	50	25	478
1927	141	136	77	52	52	27	485
			NO. OF BRANCHES.				
1923	102	49	54	..	12	8	225
1924	79	41	70	..	12	8	210
1925	480	621	194	1	17	2	1,315
1926	464	617	183	..	16	..	1,280
1927	825	483	109	..	281	1	1,699
			MEMBERSHIP.				
1923	27,027	19,813	12,918	5,101	2,477	2,751	70,087
1924	28,667	21,095	17,060	5,746	2,646	2,716	77,930
1925	38,931	34,274	17,831	6,346	3,369	2,599	103,350
1926	42,666	32,386	21,113	6,572	8,356	2,481	113,574
1927	53,715	31,629	18,381	6,361	10,190	2,464	122,740

The decrease in 1924 in the number of associations is partly explained by the exclusion of certain associations which have been found to be not strictly employers' associations, while, in some cases, associations have become either inactive or defunct. On the other hand, the inclusion of additional associations accounts for the increased membership.

The large increase shown for "No. of Branches" for the years 1925 and 1927 is wholly due to the inclusion of associations representing agricultural interests, while the increase in total membership is partly attributable to a more complete collection of statistics relating to these organizations.

3. **Employers' Associations in Industrial Groups.**—The figures in the table hereunder refer to Australia at the end of the years 1926 and 1927.

Employers' Associations—Industrial Groups—Australia, 1926 and 1927.

Class.	Number of Associations.		Number of Branches.		Membership.	
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
I. (Wood, Furniture, etc.) ..	18	18	3	3	1,469	1,606
II. (Engineering, etc.) ..	14	15	..	1	3,485	3,425
III. (Food, Drink, etc.) ..	93	101	53	64	16,449	18,396
IV. (Clothing, Hats, etc.) ..	19	19	3	2	2,003	2,386
V. (Books, Printing, etc.) ..	34	35	..	2	3,285	3,266
VI. (Other Manufacturing) ..	51	51	5	1	3,013	3,031
VII. (Building)	26	27	14	19	3,068	3,538
VIII. (Mining, Quarrying, etc.)	13	13	..	..	304	260
X. (Other Land Transport)	18	18	1	24	3,459	2,804
XI. (Shipping, etc.) ..	17	14	2	2	240	205
XII. (Pastoral, Agricultural,etc.)	39	37	1,195	1,575	57,982	65,055
XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.)	17	18	..	..	1,695	1,562
XIV. (Miscellaneous) ..	119	119	4	6	17,122	17,206
Total	478	485	1,280	1,699	113,574	122,740

The female membership of these associations was 3,758 for 1926, and 2,186 for 1927.

The organization of employers is relatively strongest in the pastoral and agricultural industries and in the manufacture and distribution of articles of food and drink. In the former case there has been considerable growth in organization among small farmers, and in the latter the number of small shops purveying foodstuffs of which the proprietors are members of grocers', butchers', and other similar associations accounts for the large membership.

4. **Employers' Associations in Membership Groups.**—The following table gives information in membership groups for Australia for the years 1923 to 1927.

Employers' Associations—Membership Groups—Australia, 1923 to 1927.

Membership Groups.	1000 and over.	500 and under 1000.	300 and under 500.	200 and under 300.	100 and under 200.	50 and under 100.	Under 50.	Total.
				NO. OF ASSOCIATIONS.				
1923	14	18	21	16	46	71	294	480
1924	16	19	21	19	48	68	278	469
1925	18	21	20	23	50	69	279	480
1926	20	19	22	16	54	64	283	478
1927	20	23	20	18	60	73	271	485
				MEMBERSHIP.				
1923	25,982	13,732	8,044	4,784	6,965	4,931	5,649	70,087
1924	34,937	13,909	7,995	4,527	6,749	4,493	5,320	77,930
1925	58,259	15,176	7,436	5,393	7,171	4,624	5,291	103,350
1926	70,673	13,559	8,579	3,654	7,751	4,202	5,156	113,574
1927	75,339	16,889	7,773	4,215	8,605	4,788	5,131	122,740
				PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL MEMBERSHIP.				
1923	37	20	11	7	10	7	8	100
1924	44	18	10	6	9	6	7	100
1925	56	15	7	5	7	5	5	100
1926	62	12	8	3	7	4	4	100
1927	61	14	6	4	7	4	4	100

5. **Federations of Employers' Associations.**—In addition to the associations in various industries, there are Central Associations in each State, to which many of these separate organizations are affiliated. Examples of this kind of association are provided in the Chamber of Manufactures, Chamber of Commerce, and Employers' Federation in each State. Further, these State Associations are, in some cases, organized on a Federal basis, e.g., there is an Associated Chamber of Manufactures, an Associated Chamber of Commerce, and a Central Employers' Association, to which State branches are affiliated.

The affiliation of these associations is, however, of a very loose nature when compared with that of the Federated Trade Unions. Whereas in the latter case the central body has complete control of its State branches, in the case of the Employers' Associations each State body enjoys complete independence, the central body acting in a more or less advisory capacity only.

The following table gives particulars for years 1923 to 1927, so far as can be ascertained, of inter-State or federated associations having branches in two or more States :—

Inter-State or Federated Employers' Associations, 1923 to 1927.

YEAR.	ASSOCIATIONS OPERATING IN—					TOTAL.
	2 States.	3 States.	4 States.	5 States.	6 States.	
	NO. OF ASSOCIATIONS.					
1923	4	4	4	5	12	29
1924	2	6	6	11	9	34
1925	3	5	4	10	8	30
1926	4	3	5	8	8	28
1927	4	1	4	9	14	32
	MEMBERSHIP.					
1923	679	2,028	465	16,521	26,832	46,525
1924	427	595	829	29,612	26,523	57,986
1925	3,899	535	634	20,549	25,778	51,395
1926	534	432	1,861	24,118	25,950	52,895
1927	352	315	1,655	40,548	37,654	80,524

Of the total membership of 122,740 of all employers' associations, 65.60 per cent. are organized on an inter-State basis. The agricultural industry is the most extensive representative in the federated sphere, their numbers covering no less than 44 per cent. of the total membership of federated organizations. The Food, Drink, &c., section (Class III.) and the Miscellaneous section (Class XIV.) are also well represented in the federations.

§ 3. International Comparisons.

1. **The International Labour Conference, 1927.**—In Chapter XVII. of Labour Report No. 14, information was given with regard to the clauses in the Peace Treaty referring to labour conditions. Provision was made in the Treaty for the holding of International Labour Conferences and the institution of the International Labour Office. In the report referred to, information was given regarding the activities of the Labour Office and the reports of the five Annual Labour Conferences, which had then been held. A short summary of the proceedings at the Sixth Conference was given in Labour Report No. 15 ; of the Seventh Conference in Labour Report No. 16 ; and of the Eighth and Ninth Conferences in Labour Report No. 17.

The Tenth Session of the International Labour Conference was held in Geneva from Wednesday, 25th May, to Thursday, 16th June, 1927. Australia was represented by the Right Honorable Sir Joseph Cook, P.C., G.C.M.G., Government delegate ; The Honorable Sir David J. Gordon, M.L.C., Employers' delegate ; C. E. Culley, Esquire, Workers' delegate. The Commonwealth Statistician was attached to the delegation in an expert capacity.

The Agenda comprised the following questions, viz. :—

(1) Sickness Insurance.

(2) Freedom of association.

(3) Minimum wage-fixing machinery in trades in which organization of employers and workers is defective and where wages are exceptionally low, with special reference to home-working trades.

(i) *Sickness Insurance.*—The work of the Committee appointed to consider this subject was considerably facilitated by the preparatory documentation issued by the International Labour Office, which, in a report, classified and compared the varying legislation and opinions of Governments on the question of sickness insurance, from which the draft texts were formulated and which the Committee adopted as a basis of its work.

The Conventions and Recommendations as finally adopted by the Conference were as follows :—

(1) Convention concerning Sickness Insurance for workers in industry and commerce, outworkers, and domestic servants (The Compulsory Principle).

(2) Convention on Sickness Insurance for Agricultural Workers.

(3) Recommendations concerning the general principles of sickness insurance.

The Conference having adopted the recommendation concerning the general principles of sickness insurance, recommends that each member should take the following principles and rules into consideration :—I. Scope of Application ; II. Benefits—(*a*) Cash benefits, (*b*) Benefits in kind, (*c*) Sickness prevention ; III. Organization of Insurance ; IV. Financial Resources ; V. Settlement of Disputes ; VI. Exception for sparsely-populated Territories ; VII. Seamen and Sea Fishermen.

(ii) The desirability of issuing a questionnaire on the subject of Freedom of Association was rejected by the Conference, as was also a suggestion that the subject should be inscribed on the agenda of a future session.

(iii) On the subject of Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery the Conference approved the issue of a questionnaire to the various Governments interested.

The reports of the Australian Delegates have been published in a Commonwealth Parliamentary Paper No. 216, while a comprehensive report of the proceedings of the Conference is published in the *International Labour Review* for August, 1927 (Vol. XVI., No. 2).

2. **The International Economic Conference.**—This Conference, convened by the League of Nations in September, 1925, met at Geneva from 4th to 23rd May, 1927, thus completing its sessions two days before the Tenth Session of the International Labour Conference opened. During the discussions the

desirability was frequently emphasized of a logical connexion between the work of the two conferences in view of the interdependence of the social and economic aspects of world problems. The Conference discussions were of a general nature, all economic problems of the day being dealt with more or less directly. The Conference, before attempting to propose remedies for the economic evils of the day, undertook to define these evils and state their causes. The causes were many and were both political and economic, but mention may be made of two as being of interest from a labour standpoint, viz. (*a*) the decreased purchasing power of many industrial populations suffering from total or partial unemployment; and (*b*) the discrepancy in wages of various occupations in different countries, especially between American and European wages; the discrepancy in prices of different kinds of products and a lack of equilibrium between wages and prices which involves the risk of industrial disputes: the results of which factors may be and frequently are unstable employment, inadequate remuneration of labour and consequently diminished purchasing power, which is perhaps at the root of the economic distress. The President, in the final report of the Conference, set forth the economic evils of the day. They are—the shortage of capital resulting from diminished savings; the disorganization of public finances and instability of exchanges; the economic isolation of nations; the economic effects of the retracing of frontiers; the elevation, complication, multiplication, and ceaseless variation of protective tariffs; great changes in the distribution and direction of international commerce; the excessive growth of certain industries artificially stimulated to meet the needs of the war resulting in a sort of perversion of industrial production; the effects on agriculture of the disturbed condition of industry; the discrepancy between the prices of agricultural products and those of industrial products; and the fall in agricultural prices, resulting not from a normal increase in food production but from the reduced purchasing power of certain industrial populations in Europe. Resolutions were carried and Recommendations made covering most of the matters discussed, and these will be submitted to the Governments concerned in due course. A résumé of the work of the Conference is contained in the *International Labour Review* for September, 1927 (Vol. XVI., No. 3).

3. **The Industrial Delegation to United States.**—The Delegation was appointed by the Commonwealth Government to visit the United States of America to investigate and report on the methods employed in, and the working conditions associated with, the manufacturing industries of the United States. The delegation consisted of four employers' representatives and four employees' representatives; and in addition two women observers and a Government representative and Secretary were attached. Two press representatives also accompanied the Delegation. The Delegation left Australia on 10th February, 1927, and returned on 7th August, 1927. The report covering the work of the mission comprised 88 pages, and was printed as a Parliamentary Paper (No. F.1395 of 1926–27). Supplementary reports by both the Employers' and Employees' representatives are included in the document. The report covers practically the whole field of industrial activity in the United States; the chief matters dealt with by the report being—general conditions; use of power; efficiency of plant; quantity and quality of output; training of apprentices and men; standardization; relations between employers and employees; cost of living; profit sharing and stock ownership; simplification and elimination of waste; unionism; unemployment; wages; conciliation and arbitration; hours and conditions; women in industry; welfare; and cognate matters.

4. **Unemployment.**—In the following table the percentage of unemployment in various countries is shown for each month of the year 1927. The figures are obtained chiefly from the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, published by the League of Nations, Geneva :—

Unemployment in various countries during 1927.

Country.	Percentage Unemployed During Month of—												Average for Year.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Australia	..	..	5.9	..	..	6.4	..	..	6.7	..	..	8.9	7.0
Belgium	5.1	3.6	3.1	3.5	3.8	3.3	3.9	4.1	3.5	3.5	3.4	5.6	3.9
Canada	6.4	6.5	5.7	6.0	5.2	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.1	3.9	5.2	6.6	4.9
Denmark	31.4	30.7	25.5	23.6	18.5	17.6	17.0	16.5	16.2	17.0	21.6	30.5	22.2
Germany	6.6	5.8	4.4	3.7	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.2	3.1	3.4
Great Britain ..	12.0	10.9	9.8	9.4	8.7	8.8	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.5	10.0	9.8	9.7
Holland	15.6	13.9	9.1	7.5	6.3	6.0	6.9	6.6	6.7	6.6	8.3	14.9	9.0
New Zealand ..	..	..	9.4	..	..	9.7	..	..	11.6	..	..	9.7	10.1
Norway	30.2	31.1	28.2	27.4	25.8	22.5	20.9	20.6	22.3	23.4	24.8	28.0	25.4
Sweden	16.3	15.6	14.1	12.3	9.9	9.4	8.3	7.9	8.4	10.4	12.8	18.6	12.0
Switzerland ..	..	..	2.8	..	..	1.6	..	..	1.7	..	..	4.5	2.7

5. **Trade Unionism in other Countries.**—The following table gives the membership of Trade Unions in the principal countries, and the percentage of such membership on total population. The information has been obtained from various sources, but chiefly from the *Year Book of the International Federation of Trade Unions.*

Trade Unions—Membership, 31st December, 1924.

Country.	Population. (a)	No. of Organized Workers.	No. of Organized Workers per 1,000 Inhabitants.	Country.	Population. (a)	No. of Organized Workers.	No. of Organized Workers per 1,000 Inhabitants.
Austria ..	6,526,661	1,044,068	160	France ..	39,209,766	1,068,046	27
Great Britain ..	40,560,588	5,531,000	136	Estonia ..	1,110,538	30,000	27
Australia ..	5,873,503	729,155	124	Memel ..	150,000	3,894	26
Czecho-Slovakia	13,611,349	1,669,456	123	Latvia ..	1,596,131	38,867	24
Germany ..	59,852,682	6,900,000	115	Canada ..	8,788,483	201,981	23
Belgium ..	7,539,568	726,126	96	Spain ..	21,658,222	453,578	21
Denmark ..	3,267,831	306,158	94	Poland ..	27,178,690	539,089	19
Sweden ..	5,987,520	451,650	75	Argentine ..	8,698,516	120,000	14
New Zealand ..	1,316,174	96,822	74	Finland ..	3,402,593	47,312	14
Holland ..	7,086,913	517,914	73	Bulgaria ..	4,958,400	49,803	10
Switzerland ..	3,880,320	261,713	67	Portugal ..	6,032,991	36,000	6
Mexico ..	13,886,948	838,000	62	Jugo-Slavia	12,017,323	64,000	5
Luxemburg ..	260,767	14,087	54	Peru ..	5,550,000	25,000	5
Italy ..	38,835,941	2,234,520	51	Japan ..	57,655,000	230,000	4
Russia ..	131,299,007	6,604,684	50	Roumania ..	17,393,149	46,863	3
Chile ..	3,754,951	162,000	43	South Africa	8,000,000	27,670	3
Iceland ..	94,690	4,000	42	Brazil ..	30,635,605	104,000	3
Norway ..	2,649,775	94,567	36	British India	319,929,583	195,800	1
Cuba ..	2,889,004	100,000	35	Dutch East Indies ..	49,350,834	60,000	1
U.S.A.(b) ..	106,138,806	3,606,738	35	Egypt ..	13,000,000	12,000	0.9
Ireland ..	4,390,219	148,501	34	China ..	436,094,953	300,000	0.7
Hungary ..	8,119,432	267,885	33				

(a) The population figures are taken principally from Hübner's *Geographische-statistische Tabellen* 1924, and are exclusive of colonies or dependencies. (b) Continental America and Hawaii.

Later particulars concerning membership of Trade Unions in various countries are given hereunder. The figures relate to membership during the year 1926 :—

Country.	Membership.	Country.	Membership.
Australia	851,478	Germany	5,931,000
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5,208,000	Italy	2,809,640
Canada	274,604	Japan	292,235
New Zealand	99,567	United States	3,567,297

6. **Employers' Associations in Great Britain.**—The principal Employers' Association in Great Britain is the Federation of British Industries. This Federation is composed of 188 local associations, covering over 2,000 firms and companies.

There are, moreover, other general associations of employers, such as The National Union of Manufacturers, The Association of British Chambers of Commerce, and The National Chamber of Trade, but information concerning their membership is not available.

APPENDIX.

Section I.

Wholesale Prices, Melbourne—Averages for years 1926 and 1927.

Commodity.	Unit.	1926.	1927.
Group I. Metals—		*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Iron—Pig—			
Mixed Nos.	ton	140 0	140 0
Rod and Bar	,,	415 10	416 8
Angle and Tee	,,	352 1	346 8
Plate ..	,,	303 9	300 10
Hoop ..	,,	380 0	380 0
Galvanized Corrugated	,,	572 1	563 4
Wire Fencing	,,	291 8	290 0
Zinc—Sheet ..	,,	1,281 1	1,235 5
Lead—Sheet ..	,,	979 2	827 6
Piping	,,	1,160 0	973 4
Copper—Sheet	lb.	1 5 5/16	1 5 1/2
Coal (on Wharf)	ton	44 3 1/8	45 9 1/2
Tinned Plates	cwt.	35 10	36 3
Quicksilver ..	lb.	4 9	4 2 5/8
Group II. Textiles Leather, etc.—			
Jute Goods—			
Branbags ..	doz.	9 5 3/8	9 10 15/16
Cornsacks ..	,,	12 4 7/16	9 7 7/8
Woolpacks ..	each	5 4 7/16	4 7 1/4
Leather—			
Factory Crop	lb.	1 5 5/16	1 7 3/8
Waxed Kip	,,	2 0	2 3 1/2
Waxed Split	,,	1 2	1 4 3/16
Cotton—Raw	,,	0 8 13/16	0 9 1/8
Wool ..	,,	1 5 1/4	1 6 13/16
Twine—Reaper and Binder	,,	*a*	*a*
Tallow ..	ton	704 11	605 1
Group III. Agricult'l Produce—			
Wheat ..	bushel	6 2 1/2	5 4 7/8
Flour ..	ton	293 11	264 10 1/4
Bran ..	,,	148 2	144 1 1/16
Pollard ..	,,	185 7	154 1 3/4
Oats ..	bushel	3 6 15/16	4 2 3/4
Oatmeal ..	ton	537 6	520 0
Barley—English	bushel	4 4 13/16	4 5 7/16
Cape	,,	3 11 3/4	3 11 3/16
Maize ..	,,	6 0 1/4	6 4 5/8
Hay ..	ton	200 0	179 3 13/16
Straw ..	,,	64 7	69 11 1/2
Peas ..	bushel	7 11 3/4	7 1 13/16
Potatoes ..	ton	232 9	148 0 1/2
Malt ..	bushel	8 1 1/2	7 5 5/16
Chaff ..	ton	134 2	134 3
Onions ..	,	323 0	80 4 3/8
Group IV. Dairy Produce—			
Ham ..	lb.	1 8 7/8	1 9 7/16
Bacon ..	,,	1 2 1/2	1 3 5/16
Cheese ..	,,	1 3 1/2	1 2 3/8
Butter ..	,,	1 6 3/8	1 8 5/16
Lard ..	,,	0 9 5/16	0 10 1/4
Eggs ..	doz.	1 5 3/4	1 5 7/16
Honey ..	lb.	0 5 1/16	0 4 11/16
Beeswax ..	,,	1 7 15/16	1 10 3/8
Condensed Milk	doz. tins	11 5 1/4	11 5 1/4
Group V. Groceries, etc.—			
Currants ..	lb.	0 6 15/16	0 7 1/2
Raisins ..	,,	0 6 1/4	0 6 5/8
Herrings ..	doz. 1 lb. tins	7 9	7 9
Salmon ..	,,	20 4 1/2	19 3
Sardines ..	doz. hlvs.	7 9	7 9
Tea ..	lb.	1 7 1/16	1 6 3/16
Coffee ..	,,	2 1 1/2	2 1 1/2
Cocoa ..	,,	1 3	1 3
Sugar ..	ton	777 7	777 0
Macaroni ..	lb.	0 5 1/2	0 5 1/2
Tapioca ..	cwt.	20 5	21 0
Rice ..	ton	445 0	506 3
Salt—Fine ..	,,	130 0	130 0
Rock ..	,,	150 0	150 0
Mustard ..	doz. 1 lb. tins	45 4 1/2	45 4 1/2
Starch ..	lb.	0 11	0 11
Blue ..	,,	0 11 5/8	0 11 5/8
Matches ..	gross	5 7 9/16	5 2 7/8
Candles ..	lb.	0 9 3/8	0 9 3/8
Kerosene ..	gallon	1 7 1/2	1 7 1/2
Tobacco ..	lb.	*a*	*a*
Group VI. Meat—			
Beef ..	100 lb.	36 5 1/2	43 11 5/8
Mutton ..	lb.	0 4 9/16	0 4 1/16
Lamb ..	,,	0 6 1/2	0 6 9/16
Veal ..	,,	0 4 1/16	0 4 1/2
Pork ..	,,	0 8 11/16	0 9 5/8
Group VII. Building Material—			
Timber, Flooring 6 x 1 1/8 ..	100 ft. lin.	19 6 1/16	19 10 3/4
6 x 7/8 ..	,,	15 7 11/16	15 7
6 x 3/4 ..	,,	13 4 9/16	13 7 7/16
6 x 1/2 ..	,,	9 10 1/4	9 11 1/16
Weatherboards	,,	10 9 1/8	10 11 1/2
Oregon ..	1,000 ft. sp.	219 2	217 6 13/16
Shelving ..	,,	464 2	431 3
Cement ..	cask	20 7 1/2	20 4 1/2
White Lead ..	ton	1,331 3	1,249 7
Slates ..	1,000	*a*	*a*
Group VIII. Chemicals—			
Cream of Tartar	lb.	1 1 7/8	1 2 5/16
Carbonate of Soda ..	ton	275 0	275 0
Saltpetre ..	,,	715 0	715 0
Sulphur ..	,,	235 0	223 9
Caustic Soda ..	,,	550 0	550 0
Potassium Cyanide ..	lb.	1 6 11/16	1 7 1/2
Alum ..	ton	435 0	435 0

a Not available.

NOTE.—In many instances these prices are the averages of certain brands which have been on the market for a great number of years, and these particular commodities and prices were therefore adopted in the scheme of computing the index-numbers for fluctuations in wholesale prices generally.

Section II.

Average Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1927.

Items.	Bread.	Flour.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Rice.	Sago.	Jam.	Oat-meal.	Rais-ins.	Cur-rants.	Starch.
Unit of Quantity ..	2 lbs.	25 lbs.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
NEW SOUTH WALES—												
Sydney	6.1	57.8	26.8	26.2	4.6	3.7	3.5	8.1	4.2	8.9	8.8	9.7
Newcastle ..	5.9	58.8	27.0	26.2	4.9	3.9	4.0	8.4	4.5	9.6	8.8	9.7
Broken Hill ..	6.4	60.5	32.1	29.6	5.2	5.7	5.6	8.3	4.5	11.2	9.2	10.9
Goulburn ..	6.3	54.7	28.2	28.4	5.0	4.0	3.9	8.5	4.8	11.1	9.2	11.8
Bathurst ..	6.0	56.7	27.3	27.2	4.8	4.2	4.6	8.4	4.9	11.0	8.7	10.9
Weighted Average ..	**6.1**	**57.9**	**27.0**	**26.3**	**4.7**	**3.7**	**3.6**	**8.2**	**4.2**	**9.1**	**8.8**	**9.8**
VICTORIA—												
Melbourne ..	5.5	55.9	28.2	27.1	4.5	3.5	3.3	7.7	3.8	9.7	8.6	10.4
Ballarat	6.0	52.4	24.6	24.7	4.9	3.7	3.5	7.5	3.9	9.4	8.9	10.6
Bendigo	6.1	55.7	24.5	22.9	5.0	4.2	3.9	7.7	4.3	9.1	8.6	10.8
Geelong	6.0	52.4	24.7	25.9	4.4	3.7	3.6	6.8	3.6	9.0	8.8	9.6
Warrnambool ..	6.0	54.8	24.7	26.8	5.0	3.9	3.5	7.2	4.5	10.0	8.6	9.9
Weighted Average ..	**5.6**	**55.6**	**27.8**	**26.8**	**4.5**	**3.6**	**3.4**	**7.7**	**3.8**	**9.7**	**8.5**	**10.3**
QUEENSLAND—												
Brisbane ..	5.6	57.6	26.0	29.7	4.5	3.3	2.9	7.7	3.7	10.5	9.1	8.9
Toowoomba ..	6.0	66.1	26.2	27.2	4.8	3.7	3.3	8.1	4.2	9.4	9.1	10.9
Rockhampton ..	6.0	61.7	26.2	29.2	4.8	3.4	3.0	8.1	4.3	8.8	9.0	9.8
Charters Towers ..	6.5	70.4	29.5	31.3	5.2	3.9	3.9	9.1	5.2	12.5	10.2	11.7
Warwick ..	6.0	67.7	29.5	27.4	5.0	4.0	3.8	9.0	4.6	11.4	10.0	11.1
Weighted Average ..	**5.7**	**59.3**	**26.2**	**29.5**	**4.6**	**3.4**	**3.0**	**7.8**	**3.9**	**10.4**	**9.2**	**9.3**
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—												
Adelaide ..	5.9	57.5	27.5	27.5	4.4	3.8	3.4	7.0	3.8	7.6	7.4	8.9
Kadina, etc. ..	6.0	54.7	28.7	32.3	4.8	4.6	4.6	7.8	4.5	9.6	8.3	10.6
Port Pirie ..	5.5	64.3	29.3	30.1	4.7	4.3	4.5	7.7	4.6	10.1	8.3	10.1
Mt. Gambier ..	6.0	58.8	29.9	31.9	4.7	4.3	4.6	7.4	4.0	9.3	9.0	10.4
Peterborough ..	6.0	67.4	30.5	33.3	5.0	4.8	4.3	8.2	4.8	10.1	8.5	11.0
Weighted Average ..	**5.9**	**57.7**	**27.7**	**27.9**	**4.4**	**3.9**	**3.5**	**7.0**	**3.9**	**7.8**	**7.5**	**9.1**
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—												
Perth	5.5	54.9	24.3	21.8	4.5	3.4	3.4	7.5	3.8	7.8	7.3	9.2
Kalgoorlie ..	6.5	63.1	30.6	28.5	5.5	4.4	5.0	8.8	4.3	9.0	9.0	12.0
Northam ..	5.6	53.3	29.3	24.0	5.3	3.3	3.7	8.4	4.1	7.8	7.4	11.0
Bunbury ..	6.0	64.6	26.6	25.4	5.3	4.0	4.2	9.2	4.3	9.0	8.7	11.4
Geraldton ..	6.1	58.1	30.7	23.6	5.0	4.0	4.0	8.9	4.8	8.8	9.0	12.0
Weighted Average ..	**5.7**	**60.0**	**25.3**	**22.6**	**4.6**	**3.5**	**3.6**	**7.7**	**3.9**	**8.0**	**7.5**	**9.7**
TASMANIA—												
Hobart	5.5	57.2	25.9	23.4	4.5	3.9	4.1	7.1	4.0	9.8	9.2	10.2
Launceston ..	4.8	54.1	24.6	23.9	4.5	3.6	3.4	7.3	3.7	8.9	8.9	10.2
Burnie	5.0	54.3	27.8	25.2	4.5	4.0	3.3	7.5	4.3	9.8	8.4	10.2
Devonport ..	5.4	55.0	28.4	26.8	4.5	4.0	3.7	7.5	4.1	10.8	8.5	11.0
Queenstown ..	5.6	57.9	29.5	27.4	4.5	4.0	4.5	8.3	4.8	11.9	9.7	11.8
Weighted Average ..	**5.3**	**56.1**	**25.9**	**24.0**	**4.5**	**3.8**	**3.8**	**7.2**	**4.0**	**9.7**	**9.1**	**10.3**
Weighted Average, Australia ..	**5.8**	**57.1**	**27.1**	**26.6**	**4.6**	**3.7**	**3.5**	**7.8**	**4.0**	**9.2**	**8.5**	**9.9**

SECTION II.—*continued.*

Average Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1927—*continued.*

Items.	Blue.	C'ndles	Soap.	Potatoes.	Onions	Kerosene.	Milk.	Butter	Cheese	Eggs.	Bacon, Middle	Bacon, Shoulder.
Unit of Quantity ..	dz. sq.	per lb.	per lb.	14 lbs.	per lb.	gallon.	quart.	per lb.	per lb.	per dz.	per lb.	per lb.
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
NEW SOUTH WALES—												
Sydney	14.8	11.7	5.4	28.8	2.4	24.4	8.8	23.8	16.0	27.9	20.3	12.4
Newcastle ..	16.0	12.5	5.6	26.4	2.3	25.5	7.8	23.7	15.4	27.3	19.8	16.4
Broken Hill ..	13.7	12.7	6.7	30.3	2.5	33.0	11.3	27.1	17.7	24.0	21.1	17.9
Goulburn ..	17.6	12.4	5.6	23.5	2.6	26.1	8.0	23.9	15.4	27.2	19.3	14.9
Bathurst ..	17.3	12.6	6.8	22.3	2.4	26.0	8.0	24.2	17.9	26.6	20.1	13.4
**Weighted Average .. .. ..

SECTION II.—*continued.*

Average Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1927—*continued.*

Items.	Ham.	Beef, Fresh, Sirloin	Beef, Fresh, Rib.	Beef, Fresh, Flank	Beef, Fresh, Shin.	Steak, Rump.	Steak, Shoulder.	Steak, Stewing.	Beef, Co'ned, Round.	Beef Co'ned, Brisket with Bone.	Beef, Co'ned, Brisket without Bone.	Mutt'n, Leg.
Unit of Quantity ...	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
NEW SOUTH WALES—												
Sydney	24.2	10.2	7.4	6.8	4.7	14.7	7.0	5.8	7.7	3.9	5.9	7.7
Newcastle ..	24.2	8.7	7.2	6.5	5.0	12.2	6.7	5.8	8.3	3.9	6.5	9.3
Broken Hill ..	23.6	9.5	7.3	5.9	6.0	16.2	10.3	9.6	10.8	5.8	7.7	11.0
Goulburn ..	20.3	9.2	7.5	4.7	4.0	12.4	7.0	5.9	8.6	5.1	7.1	8.8
Bathurst ..	25.4	8.0	6.5	4.5	5.3	10.9	6.5	6.3	7.2	4.5	6.6	8.2
**Weighted Average .. .. ..

SECTION II.—*continued.*

Average Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1927—*continued.*

Items.	Mutton, Shoulder.	Mutton, Loin.	Mutton, Neck.	Chops, Loin.	Chops, Leg.	Chops, Neck.	Pork, Leg.	Pork, Loin.	Pork, Belly.	Pork, Chops.
Unit of Quantity ..	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
NEW SOUTH WALES—										
Sydney	6.0	8.7	5.9	9.9	9.2	7.2	14.1	14.8	11.7	15.0
Newcastle	6.9	9.3	7.2	9.5	9.5	7.4	13.7	13.4	10.9	14.0
Broken Hill	9.5	11.0	8.9	11.5	12.1	10.3	15.2	15.1	14.4	17.1
Goulburn	6.6	9.9	5.0	10.9	9.2	6.4	12.3	13.0	11.0	14.0
Bathurst	6.6	8.3	4.0	8.7	8.6	6.2	11.6	12.1	10.1	12.3
Weighted Average .. .	**6.1**	**8.8**	**6.1**	**9.9**	**9.3**	**7.2**	**14.1**	**14.6**	**11.7**	**14.9**
VICTORIA—										
Melbourne	4.9	7.5	4.1	9.1	9.2	5.4	13.5	13.8	12.9	14.5
Ballarat	6.3	8.1	5.6	9.5	10.1	6.8	12.7	12.8	12.5	13.4
Bendigo	6.3	8.0	5.3	9.6	9.6	6.8	12.2	12.4	12.0	13.1
Geelong	5.9	8.7	5.9	9.6	9.4	7.3	13.2	13.4	13.3	13.9
Warrnambool	6.2	7.6	5.9	8.6	8.9	6.9	10.9	10.9	10.3	11.5
Weighted Average .. .	**5.0**	**7.6**	**4.3**	**9.2**	**9.3**	**5.6**	**13.4**	**13.7**	**12.8**	**14.4**
QUEENSLAND—										
Brisbane	5.5	8.2	5.4	8.6	8.6	7.4	12.6	12.8	10.2	13.3
Toowoomba	4.0	7.3	4.5	7.2	7.3	6.5	11.7	11.6	9.0	11.9
Rockhampton ..	7.7	10.3	6.1	10.3	10.3	9.1	12.5	12.5	10.5	12.5
Charters Towers ..	7.9	11.8	8.8	12.0	11.8	11.0	12.8	12.8	11.2	12.8
Warwick	5.6	9.2	3.7	9.6	9.0	5.4	10.9	10.9	8.1	11.1
Weighted Average .. .	**5.7**	**8.4**	**5.4**	**8.8**	**8.8**	**7.6**	**12.5**	**12.6**	**10.1**	**13.1**
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—										
Adelaide	8.4	9.4	7.1	10.5	11.5	8.3	14.0	14.6	14.4	15.2
Kadina, etc.	8.7	10.4	8.1	12.0	12.0	8.9	12.8	12.8	11.4	12.8
Port Pirie	9.1	9.5	7.2	11.3	11.3	9.5	11.6	11.6	11.4	12.1
Mt. Gambier	8.9	10.2	8.1	11.1	11.5	9.6	12.0	11.9	11.5	12.7
Peterborough	8.7	10.1	9.0	11.4	11.5	9.9	12.0	11.9	11.7	13.0
Weighted Average .. .	**8.4**	**9.5**	**7.2**	**10.6**	**11.5**	**8.4**	**13.8**	**14.4**	**14.1**	**14.9**
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—										
Perth	6.8	9.0	6.1	9.9	10.3	7.1	13.8	13.8	11.5	14.0
Kalgoorlie	7.9	10.2	7.3	10.9	11.0	8.5	14.2	13.7	11.7	14.6
Northam	9.3	10.2	7.9	11.6	11.6	9.4	13.6	13.6	12.7	13.9
Bunbury	9.4	11.0	7.8	11.8	12.0	8.9	13.0	13.0	12.5	13.1
Geraldton	8.0	10.0	7.0	11.0	11.0	9.5	15.0	15.0	13.0	15.0
Weighted Average .. .	**7.0**	**9.2**	**6.3**	**10.1**	**10.4**	**7.4**	**13.8**	**13.8**	**11.6**	**14.0**
TASMANIA—										
Hobart	6.5	8.5	6.5	10.8	11.0	8.0	13.0	13.6	12.6	14.1
Launceston	7.9	9.7	7.2	12.4	11.4	8.6	12.7	12.9	12.4	13.1
Burnie	9.6	11.8	9.1	12.0	12.0	10.2	11.9	11.9	11.6	12.1
Devonport	8.3	10.8	7.8	12.1	11.8	9.9	11.4	11.5	10.3	11.9
Queenstown	9.0	10.0	8.7	11.0	10.3	9.7	13.3	13.3	12.7	13.3
Weighted Average .. .	**7.2**	**9.1**	**6.9**	**11.4**	**11.2**	**8.4**	**12.8**	**13.2**	**12.4**	**13.6**
Weighted Average, Australia	**6.1**	**8.5**	**5.6**	**9.7**	**9.6**	**6.9**	**13.6**	**14.0**	**12.2**	**14.5**

Section III.

Weekly House Rents(a) in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1923 to 1927.

TOWN.	WEIGHTED AVERAGE PREDOMINANT WEEKLY RENTS FOR 4 AND 5 ROOMS COMBINED.				
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
NEW SOUTH WALES—					
Sydney	23 5	24 8	25 2	24 7	24 5
Newcastle	19 4	20 5	22 3	22 10	23 4
Broken Hill	11 11	12 6	13 6	14 10	15 3
Goulburn	20 8	23 7	22 8	23 5	25 0
Bathurst	14 1	16 11	18 6	19 7	19 1
Weighted Average	**22 8**	**23 11**	**24 6**	**24 2**	**24 1**
VICTORIA—					
Melbourne	20 8	21 2	21 7	22 10	23 0
Ballarat	12 3	12 11	13 11	13 9	13 11
Bendigo	13 5	13 3	14 8	16 1	17 4
Geelong	17 0	17 1	17 9	21 1	21 11
Warrnambool	16 2	16 6	16 5	16 3	17 5
Weighted Average	**19 10**	**20 4**	**20 10**	**22 1**	**22 4**
QUEENSLAND—					
Brisbane	15 6	15 7	15 8	17 11	18 4
Toowoomba	13 3	13 11	15 4	16 3	16 4
Rockhampton	10 5	10 9	13 10	14 7	15 4
Charters Towers	12 0	12 3	12 5	12 6	12 5
Warwick	13 2	14 9	14 7	15 9	16 5
Weighted Average	**14 8**	**14 11**	**15 4**	**17 3**	**17 8**
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—					
Adelaide	19 6	20 9	21 2	20 5	20 9
Kadina, etc.	14 4	13 4	11 8	11 1	11 2
Port Pirie	13 4	13 6	14 1	15 3	15 5
Mount Gambier	10 10	10 11	11 1	11 8	11 3
Peterborough	13 7	16 6	17 1	16 5	17 7
Weighted Average	**18 11**	**20 0**	**20 4**	**19 8**	**20 0**
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—					
Perth	17 5	17 8	18 0	19 9	20 3
Kalgoorlie	12 8	12 4	12 1	12 1	11 11
Northam	15 1	17 11	18 11	18 10	19 8
Bunbury	15 6	15 7	15 9	15 7	15 8
Geraldton	18 2	18 2	18 10	18 11	19 2
Weighted Average	**16 10**	**17 1**	**17 5**	**18 10**	**19 3**
TASMANIA—					
Hobart	20 3	21 5	22 2	21 11	21 3
Launceston	16 9	17 1	17 9	17 6	17 4
Burnie	17 1	17 6	18 0	17 3	16 11
Devonport	16 6	17 2	16 9	16 8	16 4
Queenstown	10 11	10 11	10 11	8 9	9 4
Weighted Average	**18 7**	**19 6**	**20 1**	**19 9**	**19 4**
Weighted Average, Australia	**20 1**	**20 10**	**21 5**	**21 10**	**22 0**

(a) The rents are shown to the nearest penny.

Section IV.

Minimum Rates of Wage for Adult Male Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital City of each State for a Full Week's Work, at 31st December, 1927.

NOTE.—Ruling or predominant rates of wage are distinguished from Award, Determination or Industrial Agreement rates of wage by an (*a*). Except where otherwise specified by a numerical prefix in small type, the hours of labour constituting a full week's work are forty-eight. Award Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted from the latest Awards, Determinations, or Agreements which were in force at the 31st December, 1927. Where two or more Award, Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted, the reason for such is that different rates of wage have been fixed for various classes or grades of work. In certain cases of this nature the wages are shown in the form (say), 89s. 6d. to 96s.; indicating that in addition to the two rates specified, there are also certain intermediate rates in force. In other cases the rates are shown in the form 95s. and 100s., indicating that there are only two minimum or standard rates in force for different classes or grades of work, and that there are no intermediate minimum or standard rates.

GROUP I.—WOOD, FURNITURE, SAWMILLS AND TIMBER YARDS.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Coopering—						
Coopers	115 0	[6]129 0	[8]117 6	112 6	[6]114 0	[6]110 0
Furniture and Bedding—						
Bedding Makers ..	[6]107 0	101 0	[6]104 6	99 0	103 0	100 0
Boults Carver Operators	[6]110 6	110 0	[6]110 11	104 0	109 0	109 6
Cabinetmakers ..	[6]111 0	108 0	[6]110 11	104 0	109 0	106 0
Carpet Cutters ..	[6]119 0	112 6	..	..	..	106 0
,, Layers ..	[6]110 0	108 0	[6] 91 6	..	90 0	106 0
,, Planners ..	[6]110 0	112 6	..	104 0	90 0	106 0
Chairmakers ..	[6]111 0	108 0	[6]110 11	104 0	109 0	106 0
Drape Cutters ..	[6]119 0	108 0	..	99 0	..	106 0
French Polishers ..	[6]111 0	108 0	[6]110 11	104 0	106 0	106 0
Upholsterers ..	[6]111 0	108 0	[6]110 11	104 0	109 0	106 0
Wood Carvers ..	[6]111 0	108 0	[6]110 11	104 0	109 0	106 0
,, Machinists ..	[6]111 0	102 0	[6]110 11	104 0	106/ & 109/	102/6 & 109/6
,, Turners ..	[6]111 0	108 0	[6]110 11	104 0	109 0	106 0
Mattress Making—Wire—						
Finishers	[6]106 0	99 6	[6]104 6	91/6 & 102/	..	100 0
Makers	[6]106 0	99 6	[6]104 6	91/6 to 102/	98 0	100 0
Varnishers ..	[6]106 0	99 6	[6]104 6	86 6	..	100 0
Organ Building—						
Journeymen ..	[6]115 9	[6]91/6 & 115/	[6]107 6	105 0*a*	..	..
Overmantels and Mantelpieces—						
Journeymen ..	[6]111 0	108 0	[6]110 11	99 0	109 0	106 0

Various numbers of hours constituting a full week's work.

(1) 18 hours. (1*a*) 15 hours. (1*b*) 16½ hours. (1*c*) 28 hours. (1*d*) 25 hours. (1*e*) 27 hours. (2) 30 hours. (3) 33 hours. (3*a*) 35 hours. (4) 36 hours. (4*a*) 41½ hours. (4*b*) 40 hours. (4*c*) 41 hours. (5) 42 hours. (5*a*) 43 hours. (5*b*) 43½ hours. (5*c*) 43⅝ hours. (6) 44 hours. (7) 44½ hours. (8) 45 hours. (8*a*) 45¼ hours. (9) 45½ hours. (10) 46 hours. (10*a*) 46½ hours. (11) 46½ hours. (11*a*) 46¾ hours. (12) 47 hours. (12*a*) 47½ hours. (12*b*) 47⅝ hours. (13) 47¾ hours. (14) 49 hours. (15) 49⅛ hours. (16) 49½ hours. (17) 50 hours. (18) 51 hours. (18*a*) 51½ hours. (19) 52 hours. (20) 52¼ hours. (21) 52½ hours. (22) 53 hours. (23) 53½ hours. (24) 53½ hours. (25) 54 hours. (26) 54½ hours. (26*a*) 54¾ hours. (27) 55 hours. (27*a*) 55½ hours. (27*b*) 55½ hours. (28) 56 hours. (28*a*) 50½ hours. (29) 56½ hours. (30) 57 hours. (31) 58 hours. (32) 59 hours. (33) 60 hours. (33*a*) 62 hours. (34) 63 hours. (35) 65 hours. (35*a*) 66 hours. (36) 70 hours. (37) 72 hours. (38) 77 hours. (38*a*) 88 hours per fortnight. (38*b*) 86 hours per fortnight. (38*c*) 84 hours. (39) 7 nights. (39*a*) 96 hours per fortnight. (39*b*) 98 hours per fortnight. (39*bb*) 108 hours per fortnight. (39*c*) 112 hours per fortnight. (39*d*) 114 hours per fortnight. (40) 116 hours per fortnight. (40*a*) 120 hours per fortnight. (41) 136 hours per fortnight. (42) 144 hours per fortnight. (42*a*) 156 hours per fortnight. (43) 50 hours (summer), 46 hours (winter). (43*a*) 50 hours (summer) 48 hours (winter). (44) 52 hours (summer), 45 hours (winter). (44*a*) 52 hours (day), 48 hours (night). (45) 54 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (46) 54½ hours (summer), 52½ hours (winter). (47) 55 hours (summer), 46 hours (winter). (47*a*) 55 hours (summer), 50 hours (winter). (47*b*) 55 hours (summer), 52 hours (winter). (48) 55 hours (summer), 54 hours (winter). (48*a*) 56 hours (summer), 44 hours (winter). (48*b*) 55½ hours (summer), 54½ hours (winter). (49) 56 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (49*a*) 56 hours (summer), 52 hours (winter). (49*b*) 56 hours (summer), 53 hours (winter). (50) 57 hours (summer), 44 hours (winter). (50*a*) 57 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (50*b*) 57 hours (summer), 52½ hours (winter). (51) 58 hours (summer) 46 hours (winter). (52) 58 hours (summer), 50 hours (winter). (53) 58 hours (summer), 56 hours (winter). (54) 59 hours (summer), 58 hours (winter). (55) 60 hours (summer), 56 hours (winter). (56) 60 hours (summer), 58 hours (winter). (57) 84 hours and 72 hours alternate weeks. (58) 48 hours, 51 hours, 54 hours (four months each in each year). (59) 56 hours and 59 hours within certain radius. (60) 56 hours and 60 hours within certain radius. (61) 58 hours (summer), 54 hours (winter). (62) 176 hours per month. (63) 200 hours per month. (64) 48 hours (summer), 46 hours winter).

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP I.—WOOD, FURNITURE, SAWMILLS AND TIMBER YARDS—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Piano Making—						
Cabinetmakers ..	[6]111 0	110 0	[6]107 6	104/ to 114/*a*	..	..
Framemakers—Iron	[6]107 9	93 6	..	..	..	..
Wood	107 9	102/ to 110/	..	..	..	..
French Polishers ..	[6]111 0	108 0	[6]107 6	104/to114/*a*	..	..
Veneerers ..	[6]111 0	93 6	[6]107 6	..	..	..
Wood Carvers ..	[6]111 0	102/to 110/	..	..	..	..
,, Turners ..	[6]111 0	110 0	..	..	..	..
Picture Framing—						
Compo. Workers ..	[6]105 0	98 0	[6]104 0	..		..
Fitters Up ..	[6]105 0	98 0	[6]104 0	..		..
General Hands ..	[6]105 0	92 6	[6]104 0	97 6*a*		[6]80 0*a*
Gilders	[6]105 0	104 0	[6]104 0	..	100 0	..
Joiners	[6]105 0	104 0	[6]104 0	100/to120/*a*		..
Mount Cutters ..	[6]105 0	104 0	[6]104 0	..		..
Sawyers—Band or Jig	[6]105 0	106 6	[6]104 0	..		..
Saw Milling and Timber Yards—						
Box and Casemakers	[6]102 6	[6]101 6	[6] 93 6	[6]100 0	92 6	[6]97 6
Labourers	[6] 90 6	[6] 89 6	[6] 92 7	[6] 88 0	[6] 87 0	[6]85 6
Machinists—						
Box Printing ..	[6] 96 6	[6]95 6	[6] 93 6	[6] 94 0	..	[6] 91 6
Boults Carver ..	[6]111 6	[6]110 6	[6] 99 0	[6]109 0	..	[6]106 6
Buzzer or Jointer ..	[6]105 6	[6]104 6	[6] 94 5	[6]103 0	[6] 99 6	[6]100 6
General Jointer ..	[6]109 6	[6]108 6	..	[6]107 0	[6]105 0	[6]104 6
Mortising or Boring	[6] 99 6	[6] 98 6	[6] 93 6	[6] 97 0	[6] 93 6	[6] 94 6
Moulding ..	[6]105 6	[6]104 6	[6] 99 0	[6]103 0	[6] 99 6	[6]100 6
Moulding(own Grinder)	[6]111 6	[6]110 6	[6] ..	[6]109 0	[6]105 6	[6]106 6
Nailing	[6]100 6	[6] 99 6	[6] 93 6	[6] 98 0	..	[6] 95 6
Planing	[6]108 6	[6]107 6	[6] 98 1	[6]106 0	[6]99/6 & 105/6	[6]103 6
Sandpapering ..	[6] 99 6	[6] 98 6	[6] 92 7	[6] 97 0	[6]93/6 &96/6	[6] 94 6
Shaping	[6]111 6	[6]110 6	[6]111 10	[6]109 0	[6]109 6	[6]106 6
Tenoning ..	[6]105 6	[6]104 6	[6] 98 1	[6]103 0	[6]99/6 & 105/	[6]100 6
Ordermen	[6]102 6	[6]101 6	[6] 95 4	[6]100 0	[6] 99 0	[6] 97 6
Pullers or Tailers Out	[6] 96 6	[6]89/6 &95/6	[6]92/7to95/4	[6]88/ & 94/6	[6] 90 6	[6]85/6 &91/6
Saw Doctors ..	[6]120/6 & 128/6	[6]119/6 & 127/6	[6]108 2	[6]118/ & 126/	[6]105 0	[6]115/6 & 123/6
,, Sharpeners ..	[6]105 6	[6]104 6	[6] 99 11	[6]103 0	[6]105 0	[6]100 6
Sawyers—						
Band or Jig ..	[6]108/6 & 110/6	[6]101/6 & 107/6	[6]100 10	[6]100/& 106/	[6]96/6 & 102/6	[6]97/6 & 103/6
Circular	[6]100/6 & 108/6	[6]99/6 & 105/6	[6] 98 1	[6]98/ & 104/	[6]94/6 & 102/6	[6]95/6 & 101/6
Gang Frame ..	[6]100 6	[6]100/6 & 103/6	[6] 95 4	[6]99/ & 102/	[6]98 6	[6] 96/6&99/6
Recut Band ..	[6]100/6 & 108/6	[6]101/6 & 107/6	[6] 99 0	[6]100/ & 106/	[6]96/6 & 102/6	[6]97/6 & 103/6
Stackers per hour	2 6	2 6	2 5½	2 6	$1/11\frac{8}{11}$ & $2/0\frac{6}{11}$	2 6
Tallymen	[6]102 6	[6]101 6	[6] 95 4	[6]100 0	[6] 96 6	[6]97 6
Wood Turners ..	[6]108 6	[6]107 6	[6]101 9	[6]106 0	[6]108 0	[6]103 6
Undertaking—						
Coachmen	[6]103 0	95 0	92/6 & 100/	87/to101/*a*	95 6	80 0*a*
Coffin Makers or Trimmers ..	[6]112 6	100/ &106/	[6]95/ & 100/	90/ to 125/*a*	95/6 & 105/6*b*	100 0*a*
Venetian Blind Making—						
Journeymen ..	[6]102 6	..	[6]110 11	99 0	..	..

GROUP II.—ENGINERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Agricultural Implements—						
Assemblers ..	[6] 93 6	98 0	[6] 94 0	96 6	[6] 95 4	..
Blacksmiths ..	108 6	111 6	..	110 0	[6]113 4	..
Bulldozermen ..	[6] 92 0	104 0	..	102 6	[6]101 4	..
Carpenters	[6] 91 6	108 6	..	107 0	[6]108 4	..
Drillers	[6] 92 0	97 0	..	95 6	[6] 95 4	..

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 158. *b* 44 and 48 hours per week.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 158.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Agricultural Implements —*continued.*						
Engine Drivers ..	99/ & 105/	100/ to 107/	..	94 0	..	..
Fitters	[a]95/6&105/6	104/to108/6	..	102/6 to 107/	[a]107 4	..
Grinders	[a]92 0	101 0	..	99 6	..	..
Labourers—unskilled	[a]85 0	93 6	..	92 0	[a]85 0	..
Machinists—Iron ..	[a]92/ & 99/6	101 0	..	100 6	[a]105 4	..
Wood ..	[a]92/ & 99/6	94 9	..	94/ & 100/	..	..
Painters—Brush ..	[a]85 6	96 6	..	95 0	..	..
Scroll ..	[a]91 6	108 6	..	107 0	..	..
Patternmakers ..	[a]113 6	116 6	..	115 0	[a]116 4	..
Sheet Iron Workers ..	[a]92 0	108 6	..	107 0	..	..
Storemen	[a]96 0	93 6	[a]88 0	92 0	[a]103 4	..
Strikers	[a]85 6	98 0	..	96 6	[a]86 4	..
Turners	[a]103 6	108 6	..	107 0	[a]107 4	..
Wheelwrights ..	[a]91 6	108 6	..	107 0	..	..
Bedstead Making— Metallic—						
Blacksmiths ..	[a]99/ & 105/	100 6	[a]100 10	99 6	..	..
Chillfitters—Modellers	[a]100 0	109 0	[a]104 6	108 0	..	..
Other ..	[a]100 0	102 0	[a]91/8&97/2	101 0	..	..
Chippers	[a]95 0	97 0	[a]93 6	96 0	..	..
Cutters, etc. ..	[a]95 0	97 0	[a]93 6	92 0	..	..
Electroplaters ..	[a]100 0	110 0	[a]99 0	109 0	..	..
Fitters Up ..	[a]96 0	99/ & 102/	[a]94 5	98 0	..	..
Foundry Hands ..	[a]95 0	100 0	[a]93 6	92 0	..	..
Frame Setters ..	[a]98 0	100 6	[a]96 3	99 6	..	..
Furnacemen ..	[a]95/ & 100/	100 0	[a]97 2	101 6	..	..
Japanners	[a]96 0	99 0	[a]92 7	98 0	..	..
Lacquerers ..	[a]99 0	97 0	[a]92 7	96 0	..	..
Mounters	[a]96 0	102 0	[a]92 7	99 0	..	..
Polishers	[a]97 0	96 0	[a]85 0	95 0	..	..
Boiler Making—						
Journeymen ..	[a]119 6	114 6	[a]107 3	[a]117 0	109 0	[a]105 6
Railwaymen ..	[a]112 6	114 6	[a]107 3	[a]112 0	[a]120 0	[a]106 0
Brass Working—						
Coremakers ..	[a]107/6 & 111/6	101 6	[a]107 3	[a]97 6	109 0	[a]93 6
Dressers	[a]103/&104/	98 6	[a]88 0	[a]91 6	91 0	[a]87 6
Finishers	[a]114 6	113 6	[a]107 3	[a]112 0	109 0	[a]109 0
Furnacemen ..	[a]107/ & 119/	101 6	[a]88/to 97/2	[a]97 6	103 0	[a]87 6
Moulders	[a]107/6 & 111/6	105/6 & 113/6	[a]103/7 & 107/3	[a]109 6	109 0	[a]93 6
Polishers	[a]101/6 & 105 6	[a]102 6	[a]107 3	[a]97 6	97 0	[a]86 0
Cycles and Motors—						
Assemblers ..	[a]90 0	92/ & 97/	[a]107/3 & 110/11	90/ to 120/9*a*	109 0	80 0
Cleaners	[a]85 4	..	[a]86 2	..	..	..
Filers	[a]87 0	92 0	[a]86 2	..	109 0	..
Fitters	[a]91 8	97 0	[a]107/3 & 110/11	[a]110/ to 115/6*a*	109 0	88 0
Frame Builders ..	[a]82/ & 91/8	97/ & 99/6	[a]107/3 & 110/11	85/6 to 120/*a*	..	80 0
Repairers	[a]91 8	97/ & 99/6	[a]107/3 & 110/11	[a]85/6 to 120/*a*	..	80 0
Turners—Cycle ..	[a]91 8	108 0	.. .	110/ to 120/*a*	109 0	88 0
Motor ..	[a]91 8	108 0	..	110/ to 120/*a*	..	[a]88 0
Wheel Builders ..	[a]87 0	92 0	[a]107/3 & 110/11	..	..	80 0
Electrical Installation—						
Armature Winders ..	[a]121 0	115 6	[a]110 0	114 0	109 0	111 6
Cable Jointers ..	[a]121 0	108 0	[a]107 3	114 0	..	104 0
Fitters	[a]121 0	115 6	[a]110 0	[a]114 0	109 0	[a]111 6
Linesmen	[a]115 0	106 0	[a]107 3	104 6	103 0	102 0
Mechanics	[a]115 0	108 0	[a]107 3	106 6	109 0	104 0
Patrolmen	..	96/ & 108/	[a]93 0	94 6	..	92/ & 104/
Wiremen	[a]115 0	108 0	[a]107 3	106 6	103 0	104 0
Assistant ..	..	89 6	[a]90 0	..	..	85 6
Other Adults ..	..	89 6	[a]90 0	88 0	85 0	85 6

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 158.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 158.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Electrical Supply—						
Armature Winders ..	[6]121 0	115 6	[6]110 0	114 0	109 0	111 6
Cable Jointers ..	[6]121 0	108 0	[6]107 3	114 0	..	104 0
Carboner, Arc Lamp Attendant ..	[6]103 0	96 0	[6]91 8	94 6	..	92 0
Instrument Makers ..	[6]121 0	108 0	[6]110 0	106 6	109 0	104 0
Linesmen	[6]115 0	106 0	[6]107 3	104 6	103 0	102 0
Meter Fixers ..	[6]115 0	96 0	..	94 6	..	92 0
,, Testers ..	[6]115 0	104 6	[6]107 3	103 0	..	100 6
Patrolmen—Night ..	..	108 6	[6]93 0	94 6	..	104 0
Shift Electricians ..	[6]121 0	109/&115/6	[6]120 0	..	..	105/ &111/6
Sub-Station Attendants	..	109/ &115/6	..	..	..	105/ &111/6
Switchboard Attendants	..	104 6	[6]90 0	106 6	..	100 6
Switchmen ..	..	96 0	..	106 6	..	92 0
Other Adults ..	..	89 6	[6]90 0	88 0	..	85 6
Electrical Trades—						
Fitters	[6]121 0	[6]115 6	[6]110 0	[6]114 0	109 0	[6]111 6
Mechanics	[6]115 0	108 0	[6]107 3	106 6	109 0	104 0
Wiremen	[6]115 0	108 0	[6]107 3	106 6	103 0	104 0
Electroplating—						
Makers Up	[6]103 6	87 6	..	100/to135/*a*	..	..
Platers	[6]103/6 to 111/6	[6]111 0	[6]99 0	[6]109 6	109 0	88 0
Polishers	103/6 to 105/6	97 0	[6]93/6 & 99/	97 6	..	..
Engineering—						
Blacksmiths ..	[6]114 6	[6]113 6	[6]110 11	[6]112 0	109 0	[6]109 0
Bolt and Nut Machinists	[6]102 6	[6]101 6	[6]88 0	100 0	97 0	97 0
Borers and Slotters ..	[6]114 6	[6]113 6	[6]107 3	[6]112 0	109 0	[6]109 0
Brassfinishers ..	[6]114 6	[6]113 6	[6]107 3	[6]112 0	109 0	[6]109 0
Coppersmiths ..	[6]114 6	[6]113 6	[6]110 11	[6]112 0	109 0	[6]109 0
Drillers—Radial ..	[6]114 6	[6]113 6	[6] 99 11	[6]112 0	109 0	[6]109 0
,, Other ..	[6]102 6	[6]101 6	[6] 99 11	[6]100 0	97 0	[6]97 0
Drophammer Smiths..	[6]114 6	[6]113 6	[6]110 11	112 0	109 0	109 0
Fitters	[6]114 6	[6]113 6	[6]107 3	[6]112 0	109 0	[6]109 0
Lappers and Grinders	[6]106/6 & 114/6	[6]105/6 & 113/6	[6]107 3	[6]104/ to 112/	101/ & 109/	101/ & 109/
Millers—Universal ..	[6]114 6	[6]113 6	..	[6]112 0	109 0	[6]109 0
,, Other ..	[6]114 6	[6]113 6	[6]107 3	[6]112 0	109 0	[6]109 0
Oliversmiths ..	[6]114 6	[6]113 6	[6]110 11	112 0	109 0	109 0
Pattern Makers ..	[6]123 6	[6]122 6	[6]112 9	[6]121 0	118 0	[6]118 0
Planers—Rail and Plate Edge ..	[6]106 6	[6]105 6	[6]92 7	[6]104 0	101 0	101 0
,, Other ..	[6]114 6	[6]113 6	[6]107 3	[6]112 0	109 0	[6]109 0
Shapers	[6]114 6	[6]113 6	[6]107 3	[6]112 0	109 0	[6]109 0
Springsmiths ..	[6]114 6	[6]113 6	..	112 0	109 0	109 0
Turners	[6]114 6	[6]113 6	[6]107 3	[6]112 0	109 0	[6]109 0
Farriery—						
Firemen	[6]111 0	[6]110 0	[6]100 0	111 0	106 0	..
Floormen	[6]106 0	[6]110 0	[6]100 0	106 0	90 6	..
Shoeingsmiths ..	[6]111 0	[6]110 0	[6]100 0	111 0	106 0	..
Ironworking—Assistants—						
Boilermakers' Helpers	[6]101 0	[6]99 6	[6]88 0	[6]99 0	91 0	[6]86 0
,, Labourers	[6]95 0	[6]93 6	[6]88 0	[6]93 0	85 0	[6]81 6
Engineers' Labourers	[6]95 0	[6]89 6	[6]86 2	[6]93 0	91 0	[6]85/ & 91/
Furnacemen's Assists.	[6]101 0	[6]95 6	[6]86 2	[6]99 0	91 0	86 0
Moulders' Labourers	[6]95 0	[6]89 6	[6]86 2	[6]93 0	91 0	[6]86 0
Strikers	[6]101 0	[6]96 6	[6]88 0	[6]101 0	91 0	[6]85/ & 91/
Moulding—Iron—						
Coremakers—Machine	[6]109 6	99 6	[6]107 3	102 6	109 0	105 6
,, Other ..	[6]119 6	[6]119 6	[6]107 3	[6]117 0	109 0	[6]114 0
Dressers and Fettlers	103/& 104/	94 6	[6]88 0	85 6	91 0	87 6
Furnacemen ..	107/ & 119/	98 6	[6]88/to 97/2	94 6	103 0	87 6
Moulders—Machine ..	[6]105 6	99 6	[6]103 7	90 6	109 0	105 6
,, Other ..	[6]119 6	[6]119 6	[6]107 3	[6]117 0	109 0	[6]114 0
Moulding—Piano Frames—						
Moulders	[6]105/6 & 110/6	107 6	[6]103/7 to 107/3	..	..	..

(*a*) Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 158.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 158.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Moulding-Pipes—Bank—						
Casters and Finishers	[6]90 0	90 6	[6]97 2	97 6	..	..
Coremakers ..	[6]90 0	107/6 to 114/6	[6]89 10	97 6	..	..
Footmen—4 in. and under ..	[6]98 0	99 6	[6]99 0	97 6	[6]101 10	..
,, 5 and 6 in.	[6]100 0	103 6	[6]99 0	97 6	..	105 6
Headmen—4 in. and under ..	[6]104 0	107 6	[6]106 4	102 6	[6]107 4	..
, 5 and 6 in.	[6]106 0	114 6	[6]106 4	102 6	..	105 6
Moulding-Pipes—Machine						
Coremakers—Faucet	[6]90 0	107/6 & 114/6	[6]89 10	..	..	..
,, Spigot ..	[6]90 0	99/6 & 103/6	[6]89 10	..	..	..
Finishers and Casters	[6]90 0	107/6 & 114/6	[6]97 2	..	..	..
Moulding-Pipes—Vertical						
Casters	[6]93 0	96 6	[6]97 2	..	98 6	105 6
Coremakers ..	[6]93 0	96 6	[6]89 10	97 6	92/6&98/6	105 6
Corers	[6]93 0	96 6	[6]97 2	..	92 6	..
Rammers	[6]93 0	96 6	[6]91 8	97 6	98 6	105 6
Moulding—Steel—						
Coremakers ..	[6]109/6 & 119/6	[6]119 6	[6]107 3	[6]104/6 & 117/	109 0	104/6 & 114/
Moulders	[6]109/6 & 119/6	[6]119 6	[6]103/7 to 107/3	[6]104/6 & 117/	109 0	104/6 & 114/
Moulding—Stove—						
Moulders	[6]105/6 & 110/6	107 6	[6]92 7	104 0	109 0	..
Ovenmaking—						
Blacksmiths ..	[6]104 6	100 6	[6]110 11	104/ & 106/	109 0	..
Grinders and Polishers	[6]103 6	102 0	[6]86 2	101 0	85 0	..
Ovenmakers ..	[6]106/6 & 112/6	104/ & 107/	[6]92 7	104/ & 106/	105 0	..
Sheet Metal Working—						
Canister Makers ..	[6]91 6	93/ & 98/	99 4	97 6	105 0	108/ & 112/
Japanners—						
Coating or Brush-work	[6]90/ to 96/0	98 0	[6]101 2	93 0	..	..
Grainers, Liners, etc.	..	99 0	[6]101 2	95 0	..	..
Ornamental ..	[6]99 0	105 0	[6]101 2	105 0	..	..
Machinists ..	[6]85/6 & 91/6	101 0	[6]101 2	89/6 to 96/	105/&109/	..
Solderers	[6]85/6 & 89/6	98/ & 101/	[6]101 2	91 6	105/&109/	..
Tinsmiths	[6]99 6	105/6 & 114/	[6]101 2	102/&109/	105/&109/	108 0
Wireworking — Barbed Wire[b]—						
Toolsharpener or Machinist ..	[6]103 6	98 0	..	85/6 to91/6	90/ to 105/*a*	..
Galvanizing[b]—						
Galvanizers ..	[6]102 6	108 0	[6]114 0	102 0	..	..
Picklers	[6]97 0	102 0	[6]97 6	98 0	..	..
,, Assistant ..	[6]91 0	96 0	..	..	..	..
Nailmaking[b]—						
Case Wirers ..	[6]91 0	90 0	..	85 6	..	..
Labourers	[6]91 0	90 0	..	85 6	..	..
Setters Up ..	[6]110 0	101 0	..	85/6 to 100/	..	..
Storemen	[6]97 6	96 0	..	85 6	..	..
Toolmakers ..	[6]110 0	108 0	..	85 6	..	..
Wire Netting Working[b]—						
Hand-Loom Weavers	[6]102 6	90 0	..	..	..	..
Power-Loom Weavers	[6]102 6	90 0	..	..	..	..
Strikers	..	96 6	..	..	..	..
Wire Working—						
Journeymen ..	[6]105 0	100 0	..	90 0	100 0*a*	105 0*a*

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 158. *b* Rates for Sydney are taken from awards covering employees of Lysaght Bros. & Co. Ltd.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 158.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Aerated Water and Cordials—						
Bottlers	93 0	92 6	[6]85 0	91 0	90 0	92 0
Bottlewashers ..	90 6	90 0	[6]85 0	88 6	85 0	90 0
Drivers (Motor) ..	97/6 to 105/6	96/6 to 104/6	[6]94/ to 102/	96/6 & 100/6	97 0	96/6 to 104/6
,, (One Horse)..	92 6	[64]91 6	[6]92 0	[64]91 6	97 0	[64]91 6
,, (Two Horses)	97 6	[64]96 6	[6]97 0	[64]96 6	97 0	[64]96 6
Grooms or Stablemen	91 6	90 6	[6]85 0	90 6	93 6	90 6
Loaders	90 6	90 0	[6]85 0	88 6	85 0	90 0
Packers	90 6	90 0	[6]85 0	88 6	90 0	90 0
Wirers	90 6	90 0	..	88 6	90 0	90 0
Baking (Bread)—						
Board Hands ..	[6]128 6	[6]128 4	[6]103 & 108/	107 6	100 0	100 0
Carters (One Horse)	[6]111 0	[17]106 0	[6]94 0	[17] 96 6	95 6	91 6
,, (Two Horses)	[6]111 0	[17]111 0	[6]97 0	[17] 96 6	95 6	96 6
Doughmen	[6]131 & 133 6	[6]128 4	[6]110 6	107 6	110 0	100 0
Forehands	[6]133/6 & 138/6	[6]139 4	[6]110/6 & 115/6	107 6	112/6 to 127/6	107 6
Ovenmen	[6]133 6	[6]128 4	[6]108 0	107 6	105 0	100 0
Singlehands ..	[6]133 6	[6]139 4	[6]110 6	107 6	110 0	101 6
Baking (Biscuits and Cakes)—						
Adult Males ..	[6]91 0	88 6	[6]85 0	85 6	95 0	82 0
Bakers	[6]106 0	100 0	[6]92 6	90 6	105 0	90 0
Brakesmen ..	[6]97 0	96 0	[6]85 0	88 6	..	85 0
Mixers	[6]97 0	100 0	[6]92 6	88 6	105 0	96 0
Oven Firemen ..	[6]98 6	100 0	[6]90 0	88 6	..	90 0
Storemen	[6]102 0	88 6	[6]89 0	85 6	95 0	82 0
Brewing—						
Adult Males ..	[6]95 0	[6]100 0	[6]92 0	[6]97 6	[6]100 0	90 0
Bottle Packers ..	[6]95 0	[6]100 0	[6]92 0	[6]97 6	[6]100 0	90 0
Bottlers and Washers	[6]95 0	[6]100 0	[6]92 0	[6]97 6	[6]100 0	90 0
Cellarmen	[6]98 0	[6]103 3	[6]97 0	[6]97 6	[6]100/ & 105/	90 0
Drivers (One Horse)	95 0	91 6	[6]93 0	[6]97 6	[6]100 0	91 6
,, (Two Horses)	98 0	96 6	[6]98 0	[6]100 6	[6]100 0	96 6
,, (Motor under 3 tons) ..	103 6	96/6 & 100/6	[6]95/ to 103/	[6]103 6	..	96/6 & 100/6
,, (Motor 3 tons and over) ..	103 6	108/&111/9	[6]108/ to 113/	[6]106 6	[6]107/6 & 110/6	101 6
Engine Drivers ..	[6]99/ to105/0	[6]114 9	[6]100/ to 129/	[6]118 6	[6]118 0	94/6 to 100/6
Firemen	[6]93/ to 96/	[6]105 0	[6]100 0	[6]112 6	[6]103 0	88/6 to 91/6
Greasers and Trimmers	[6]91/6 to 93/	[6]98 3	[6]96/ & 97/	[6]106 6	[6]100 0	87/ to 88/6
Malt Hands ..	[6]95 0	[6]100 0	[6]92 0	[6]97 6	[6]100 0	90 0
Stablemen and Grooms	95 0	[6]90 6	[6]85 0	[6]100 6	[6]100 0	89 6
Towermen	[6]97 0	[6]104 0	[6]92 0	[6]100 6	[6]100 0	92 0
Butchering (Carcase)—						
Carters (One Horse) ..	[6]104 6	97 0	[6]93 6	95 0	90 0	83 6
,, (Two Horses)	[6]112 0	99 6	[6]96 6	95 0	90 0	88 6
Chilling Room Hands	[6]110 0	..	[6]102 6	95 0	[6]85 0	..
Labourers (Beef) ..	[6]105 0	[10]98 0	[6]90 0	95 0	[6]90 0	85 6
,, (Mutton)	[6]94 0	[10]98 0	[6]90 0	95 0	[6]85 0	85 6
Scalders	[6]117 0	105 0	[6]102 6	109 0	[6]85/ &107/6	..
Slaughtermen (Beef)	[6]145 0	[10]130 0	[6]112 6	[7]130 0	[6]107 6	120 0
,, (Mutton)	*b*	[10]130 0	[6]112 6	[7]130 0	[6]107 6	120 0
Butchering (Retail)—						
Carters (Cash Cutting)	[6]112 0	108 6	[6]102 6	106 0	95 0	92 0
,, (One Horse)	[6]94 6	96 0	[6]93 6	93 6	85 0	..
,, (Two Horses)	[6]94 6	96 0	[6]96 6	93 6	85 0	..
General Hands ..	[6]94 6	108 6	[6]102 6	106 0	95 0	92 0
Salters	[6]112 0	106 0	[6]102 6	103 6	100 0	92 0
Shopmen	[6]104/6 to 112/	108 6	[6]102 6	106 0	95/ & 105/	92 0
Smallgoodsmen .	[6]112 0	106 0	[6]102 6	103 6	100/ & 105/	102 6
,, (Assistant)	[6]104 6	94 6	[6]90 0	92 0	..	92 0

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 158. *b* Piece-work rates.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 158.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Butter Making—						
Buttermakers ..	[6]103 0	101 0	[6]100 0	93 6	..	81 0
Cream Graders ..	[6]95 0	107 0	[6]95 0	..	..	81/ & 90/
Cream or Milk Testers	[6]90 0	102 0	[6]95 0	..	..	81/ & 90/
Machinists—						
Milk Drying, etc. ..	..	97 0	..	..	..	..
Pasteurizer ..	[6]85 0	93 0	..	..	..	81/ & 90/
Separator, Weighing, etc.	[6]85 0	93 0	..	..	..	..
Storemen or Packers	[6]85 0	93 0	[6]90 0	88 6	..	..
Other Adults ..	[6]85 0	92 0	[6]85 0	88 6	..	..
Cheesemaking—						
Journeymen ..	..	104 0	[6]100 0	..	..	80 0
Other Adults ..	..	92 0	[6]85 0	..	..	80 0
Cold Storage and Ice—						
Carters (Motor) ..	[6]95 6	96/6 to 104/6	[6]94/ to 102/	96/6 & 100/6	99/6 & 103/6	[64]96/6 to 104/6
„ (One Horse) ..	[6]91 0	[64]91 6	[6]92 0	91 6	[64]94 6	[64]91 6
„ (Two Horses)	[6]93 6	[64]96 6	[6]97 0	96 6	[64]99 6	[64]96 6
Chamber Hands ..	[6]101/ & 105/	[6]110 0	[6]129 3	88/ to 100/*a*	87 6	86 6
Pullers and Stackers	[6]96 0	[6]110 0	[6]134 9	88/ to 100/*a*	87 6	86 6
Confectionery—						
Journeymen ..	[6]108 0	98 0	[6]92 6	90/6 & 96/	[6]115 0*a*	97 9
Labourers	[6]86 0	87 6	[6]85 0	85 6	85/ to 90/	87 3
Storemen—Head ..	[6]108 0	95 6	[6]92/6to115/	90 6	101 6*a*	95 3
Other ..	[6]86 0	90 6	[6]89 0	85 6	..	90 3
Ham and Bacon Curing—						
Casing Cleaners—Foremen	[6]94/ & 100/	114 6	[6]114 0	..	..	100 0
Curers—First Hand ..	[6]116 0	114 6	[6]114 0	116 6	112 6	102 6
Assistant ..	[6]101 0	104/6 & 107/	[6]97 0	106 6	98 0	92 0
Cutters Up—First Hand	[6]102 0	107 0	[6]108 0	109 0	103 0	92 0
Assistant	[6]94 6	107 0	[6]97 0	..	98 0	..
Ham Baggers ..	..	100 0	[6]102 0	102 0	98 0	92 0
Lardmen	[6]89 6	100/ & 107/	[6]102 0	102 0	103 0	92 0
Rollers and Trimmers	[6]94 6	107 0	95 9	109 0	98/ & 103/	92 0
Scalders	[6]89 6	107 0	[6]104 6	109 0	105 6	92 0
Shavers	[6]89 6	107 0	[6]93 0	109 0	98 0	92 0
Slaughtermen ..	[6]102 6	114 6	[6]114 0	116 6	112 6	120 0
„ Assistant	[6]95 0	107 0	[6]94 0	109 0	98 0	92 0
Smallgoodsmen—						
First Hand ..	[6]102 0	114 6	[6]114 0	116 6	112 6	102 6
Assistant.. ..	[6]89 6	102 0	[6]93 0	104 0	103 0	92 0
Smokers—First Hand	[6]94 6	107 0	[6]108 0	109 0	98 0	92 0
Assistant ..	[6]89 6	100 0	[6]93 0	..	95 6	..
Washers—First Hand	[6]94 6	..	[6]95 9	109 0	98 0	92 0
Assistant ..	[6]89 6	100 0	[6]93 0	..	95 6	..
Jam Making and Preserving—						
Adult Males ..	88 6	88 6	[6]85 0	88 6	90 0	88 6
Solderers	95 6	95 6	[6]101 2	95 6	90 0	95 6
Malting—						
Maltsters	98 0	97 6	[6]85 0	[6]103 6	[6]100 0	83 0
Meat Packing*b*—						
Cappers	[6]106 0	90 to 98/	[6]129 3	..	..	..
Fillers and Podgers ..	[6]95 0	[10]87 0	[6]113 8	..	..	..
Guillotine Hands ..	[6]93 1	90 0	[6]119 2	..	..	..
Jokermen	[6]106 0	90/ & 98/	[6]121/11 & 125/7	..	..	..
Lacquerers ..	[6]100 10	[10]87 0	[6]113/8 & 119/2	..	..	..
Margarine Makers ..	[6]88 0	[10]92/ & 99/	..	..	..	..
Packers	[6]94 11	[10]87 0	[6]113 8	..	..	..
Seamers	[6]105 11	90/ & 98/	[6]134 9	..	..	..
Milk Delivery—						
Carters—One Horse ..	[38]*a*96 0	91 6	[6]87 6	91 6	94 6	91 6
Two Horses	[38]*a*96 0	96 6	[6]92 6	96 6	99 6	96 6

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 158. *b* Brisbane rates from Meat Export Award.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 158.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Milling—Condiments—						
Grinders	[6]99 6	92 6	[6]86 6	91 0	..	80 0
Mixers or Blenders ..	[6]92 6	94 6	[6]86 6	92 0	..	80 0
Stone Dressers ..	[6]92 6	100 0	[6]86 6	98 6	..	80 0
Other Adults ..	[6]100 0	89 6	[6]86 6	88 0	..	80 0
Milling—Flour—						
Engine Drivers ..	[6]102/6 & 105/6	[6]102/6 & 105/6	[6]96/ to 112/	[6]102/6 & 105/6	[6]102/6 & 105/6	94/6 to 100/6
Firemen	[6]93 6	[6]93 6	[6]94 0	[6]93 6	[6]93 6	..
Millers—Head ..	[6]115 6	[6]115 6	[6]107 6	[6]115 6	[6]115 6	130 0
Shift ..	[6]105/6 & 114/6	[6]105/6 & 114/6	[6]99/ to 107/	[6]105/6 & 114/6	[6]105/6 & 114/6	105/ & 114/
Millwrights ..	[6]114 6	[6]114 6	..	[6]114 6	[6]114 6	114 0
Packermen ..	[6]95 6	[6]95 6	[6]87 6	[6]95 6	[6]95 6	95 0
Purifiermen ..	[6]96 6	[6]96 6	[6]87 6	[6]96 6	[6]96 6	90 0
Silksmen	[6]96 6	[6]96 6	[6]87 6	[6]96 6	[6]96 6	90 0
Smuttermen ..	[6]96 6	[6]96 6	[6]89 6	[6]96 6	[6]96 6	..
Storemen—Head ..	[6]100 6	[6]100 6	[6]92 6	[6]100 6	[6]100 6	100 0
Topmen	[6]96 6	[6]96 6	[6]87 6	[6]96 6	[6]96 6	95 0
Truckers and Others..	[6]90/6&93/6	[6]90/6 &93/6	..	[6]90/6 &93/6	[6]90/6 &93/6	90 0
Wheat Carriers, per hr.	2 3	[6]2 3	2 11	[6]2 3	2 3	2 3
Milling—Oatmeal—						
Kilnmen	[6]95 0	93 0	[6]86 6	91 6	..	90/ & 95/
Millers—Head ..	[6]105 6	100 0	[6]90/6 & 105/6	98 6	..	115 0
Milling—Rice—						
Dryingroom Hands ..	[6]98 6	89 6	[6]86 6	88 0	..	..
Millers—Head ..	[6]105 6	100 0	[6]90/6 & 105/6	98 6	..	..
Stone Dressers ..	[6]100 0	100 0	[6]86 6	98 6	..	..
Other Adults ..	[6]92 6	89 6	[6]86 6	88 0	..	..
Pastrycooking—						
Carters	[6]95 0	91 6	[6]92 0	96 6	94 6	91 6
Packers	[6]95 0	87 6	[6]87 6	..	..	82 0
Pastrycooks ..	[6]109 0	111 6	[6]113 0	107 6	105/&112/6	97 0
,, Assistant	[6]92 0	104 3	[6]105 6	..	..	82 0
Poulterers—						
Bench Hands—						
1st Rate	[6]96 6	96 6	..	..	..	..
2nd Rate ..	[6]96 6	92/ & 96/6	..	..	..	..
Foremen	[6]120 0	110 3	..	..	..	..
Tea Packing—						
Foremen	[6]132 0	106 0	[6]90/6 & 105/6	112 0	..	..
Headmen	[6]105 0	98 0	[6]90/6 & 105/6	102 6	92 0	..
Other Adults ..	[6]90 0	92 0	[6]86 6	88 6	90 0	..

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Bootmaking—						
Bootmakers ..	[6]100 0	[6]100 0	[6]100 0	[6]100 0	[6]101 3	[6]100 0
Dyeing and Cleaning—						
Clothes Cleaners ..	[47]90/6 & 97/6*b*	90/6 to 97/6	[6]90/6 to 97/6	90/6 to 97/6	[6]85 0	..
Dyers—Black ..	[47]112 0*b*	112 0	[6]112 0	112 0	[6]85 0	..
Colour ..	[47]112 0*b*	112 0	[6]112 0	112 0	[6]85 0	..
Dye-house Labourers	[47] 87 6*b*	87 6	[6]87 6	87 6	[6]85 0	..
Hatmaking—Straw—						
Bleachers	[6]87 6	[6]87 6	[6]87 6	[6]87 6	..	..
Blockers	[6]98 6	[6]98 6	[6]98 6	[6]98 6	..	..
Stiffeners	[6]98 6	[6]98 6	[6]98 6	[6]98 6	..	..

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 158. *b* Six-day week—48 hours; five-day week—46½ hours.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 158.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Tailoring—Order—						
Cutters	[6]115 6	[6]115 6	[6]115 6	[6]115 6	[6]124 6	[6]115 6
Pressers	[6]105 6	[6]105 6	[6]105 6	[6]105 6	[6]114 6	[6]105 6
Tailors	[6]105 6	[6]105 6	[6]105 6	[6]105 6	[6]114 6	[6]105 6
Trimmers	[6]105 6	[6]105 6	[6]105 6	[6]105 6	[6]114 6	[6]105 6
Tailoring—Ready-made—						
Brushers	[6]90 6	[6]90 6	[6]90 6	[6]90 6	..	[6]90 6
Cutters	[6]105 6	[6]105 6	[6]105 6	[6]105 6	[6]102 6	[6]105 6
Folders	[6]90 6	[6]90 6	[6]90 6	[6]90 6	..	[6]90 6
Machinists ..	[6]105 6	[6]105 6	[6]105 6	[6]105 6	..	[6]105 6
Pressers—Coat Hands	[6]105 6	[6]105 6	[6]105 6	[6]105 6	[6]102 0	[6]105 6
Trouser and Vest Hands	[6]105 6	[6]105 6	[6]105 6	[6]105 6	[6]102 0	[6]105 6
Tailors	[6]105 6	[6]105 6	[6]105 6	[6]105 6	[6]102 0	[6]105 6
Trimmers	[6]105 6	[6]105 6	[6]105 6	[6]105 6	[6]102 0	[6]105 6
Under Pressers—						
Coat Hands ..	[6]90 6	[6]90 6	[6]90 6	[6]90 6	[6]97 0	[6]90 6
Trouser and Vest Hands ..	[6]90 6	[6]89 0	[6]89 0	[6]89 0	[6]97 0	[6]89 0
Textile-Working—Woollen Mills—						
Carders	[6]88 0	88 6	[6]85 0	85 6	81 0	85 6
Dyehousemen ..	[6]89 6	88 6	[6]85 0	85 6	81 0	85 6
Labourers—						
General	[6]88 0	88 6	[6]85 0	85 6	81 0	85 6
Willyhouse ..	[6]88 0	88 6	[6]85 0	85 6	81 0	85 6
Milling Hands ..	[6]88 6	88 6	[6]85 0	85 6	81 0	85 6
Pattern Weavers ..	[6]88 0	91 6	*b*	88 6	84 0	88 6
Scourers	[6]88 6	88 6	[6]85 0	85 6	81 0	85 6
Spinners	[6]89 0	88 6	[6]96 0	85 6	81 0	85 6
Tuners	[6]92/ to 103/6	99/ to 105/	[6]85/ to 96/	87/ to 102/	82/6 to 97/6	87/ to 102/
Twisters in	[6]90 0	91 6	*b*	88 6	84 0	88 6
Warpers	[6]93 6	91 6	..	88 6	84 0	88 6
Other Adults ..	[6]88 0	88 6	[6]85 0	85 6	81 0	85 6

GROUP V.—BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bookbinding—						
Feeders	..	88 0	[6]90 0	88 0	..	88 0
Finishers	[6]113 0	112 0	[6]112 0	112 0	[6]105 0	112 0
Journeymen Bookbinders	[6]113 0	112 0	[6]112 0	112 0	[6]105 0	112 0
Marblers	[6]113 0	112 0	[6]112 0	112 0	[6]105 0	112 0
Paper Rulers ..	[6]113 0	112 0	[6]112 0	112 0	[6]105 0	112 0
Engraving (Process)[c]—						
Engravers	[6]113 6	[6]120 0	..	104 6	..	..
Etchers—Half-tone ..	[6]121 0	[6]110/ & 120/	[6]115 0	117 0	..	..
,, Line ..	[6]113 6	[6]117 6	[6]110 0	103 0	..	..
Mounters	[6]106 0	[6]105 0	[6]102 6	93 0	..	..
Operators	[6]121 0	[6]110/ & 120/	[6]115 0	117 0	..	..
Printers	[6]113 6	[6]112 6	[6]105 0	93 0	..	..
Routers	[6]106 0	[6]110 0	[6]102 6	93 0	..	..
Lithographing—						
Printers	[6]113 0	110 0	[6]116 0	112 0	..	112 0
Rotary Machinists ..	[6]113 0	110/&114/6	[6]116 0	112 0	[6]105 0	112 0
Stone Polishers ..	[6]97 0	95 6	[6]96 0	96 0	..	112 0

b Piece-work rates. *c* Other than in newspaper offices.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 158.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP V.—BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Printing (Daily Newspapers)—	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Compositors—						
Day Work ..	[6]114 0	[6]127 6	[6]119 10	121 6	[6]130 0	118 0
Night Work ..	[5]124 0	[6]140 0	[6]127 2	[6]130 6	[5]140 0	[6]127 0
Linotype Attendants—						
Day Work ..	[6]109 0	[6]105 10	[6]106 0	97 6	[6]120 0	99 6
Night Work ..	[5]114 0	[5]117 7	[6]111 0	[6]106 6	[5]125 0	[6]108 6
Linotype Operators—						
Day Work ..	[6]130/& 150/	*b*	[6]131 1	*b*	[5]141 0	*b*
Night Work ..	[5]135/& 155/	*b*	[6]138 5	*b*	[4]151 0	*b*
Machinists (First Hand)—						
Day Work ..	[6]114 0	[6]117 7	[6]128 6	121 6	[6]125 0	118 0
Night Work ..	[5]124 0	[5]135 3	[6]133 6	[6]130 6	[5]135 0	[6]127 0
Publishers	[6] & [5]94/ & 99/	[6] & [5] 105/10 & 114/10	[6]95/ to 111/	*c*100/6 & 109/6	[6] & [5]105/ to 112/	*c*97/ & 106/
Readers—						
Day Work ..	[6]119 0	[6]127 6	[6]116 0	124 6	[6]130 0	121 0
Night Work ..	[5]134 0	[6]130 0	[6]121 0	[6]133 6	[5]140 0	[6]130 0
Readers' Assistants—						
Day Work ..	[6] 89 0	[6]92 6	[6]101 0	97 6	[6]101 0	94 0
Night Work ..	[5] 99 0	[6]95/ & 100/	[6]106 0	[6]106 6	[5]111 0	103 0
Stereotypers (First Class)—						
Day Work ..	[6]106 6	[6]111 9	[6]108/6 & 116/	109 6	[6]117 6	106 0
Night Work ..	[5]111 6	[5]122 1	[6]113/6 & 121/	[6]118 6	[5]127 6	[6]115 0
Stereotypers' Assts.—						
Day Work ..	[6] 99 0	[6]100 0	[6]100 0	97 6	[6]105 0	94 0
Night Work ..	[5]104 0	[5]110 7	[6]105 0	[6]106 6	[5]115 0	[6]103 0
Printing (Job Offices)—						
Compositors ..	[6]112 0	112 0	[6]112 0	112 0	[6]105 0	112 0
Electrotypers ..	[6]112 0	112 0	[6]112 0	112 0	..	112 0
General Hands ..	88 0	88 0	[6]96 0	88 0	..	88 0
Linotype Operators ..	[6]124 0	[6]124 0	[6]116/ & 123/4	[6]124 0	[5]127 0	[6]124 0
Machinists ..	[6]112 0	112 0	[6]96/ to 112/	112 0	[6]105 0	112 0
Monoline Operators ..	[6]124 0	[6]124 0	[6]116/ & 123/4	[6]124 0	[5]127 0	[6]124 0
Monotype Operators	[6]124 0	[6]124 0	[6]111/&117/	[6]124 0	[5]127 0	[6]124 0
Monotype Casting Machinists ..	112 0	112 0	[6]96 0	112 0	..	112 0
Readers	[6]118 0	118 0	[6]112 0	118 0	[6]105 0	118 0
Stereotypers ..	[6]112 0	112 0	[6]112 0	112 0	[6]105 0	112 0
Typograph Operators	[6]124 0	[6]124 0	[6]116/ & 123/4	[6]124 0	[7]127 0	124 0

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Asphalting—						
Layers—Cold Work ..	[6]102 6	93 6	..	87 0	..	
,, Hot Work ..	[6]102 6	93 6	..	..	..	
Mastic Boilers ..	[6]102 6	..	..	..	..	88/ to 94/
Potmen	[6]102 6	87 6	..	..	..	
Rubbers Down ..	..	90 0	..	..	..	
Yardmen and Labourers	[6]100 6	87 6	..	87 0	..	
Boatbuilding—						
Boatbuilders ..	138 0	90/ to 100/*a*	[6]113 8	115/ to 130/*a*	138 0	120 0*a*

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 158. *b* Piece-work rates.

c 44 and 48 hours per week.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 158.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Brickmaking—						
Burners	[6]103 0	96 0	[6]93/ to 99/	[33]97 6	[6]92/6 to 106/	93 0
Carters—One Horse ..	[6]93 6	91 6	[6]92 0	91 6	94 6	88 0
„ Two Horses	[6]103 6	96 6	[6]97 0	96 6	99 6	93 0
Clayholemen ..	[6]101 0	95 0	[6]87 6	99 6	[6]92 6	90 0
Drawers	[6]103 0	95/6 & 100/6	[6]87 6	105 6	*b*	93 0
Labourers	[6]97 0	90 0	[6]85 8	94 6	92 6	90 0
Loaders Out ..	[6]97 0	..	[6]85 8	..	..	90 0
Loftsmen	[6]94 0	90 0	[6]85 8	94 6	92 6	90 0
Machinemen ..	[6]99 0	91 6	[6]87 6	97/6 & 100/6	[6]92/6 & 95/6	90 0
Panmen	[6]97/ & 101/	91/6 & 95/6	[6]85 8	[18]97/6 & 100/6	[6]92 6	90 0
Pit Foremen ..	[6]109 0	..	[6]91 2	105 6	[6]98 6	..
Pitmen	[6]101 0	96/ & 101/	[6]87 6	99 6	[6]92 6	90 0
Pit Shooters ..	[6]150 0	96/ & 101/	[6]91 2	104 6	[6]98 6	93 0
Setters	[6]103 0	95/6 & 100/6	[6]85/8 & 87/6	105 6	[6]100 6	96 0
Truckers	[6]97 0	90 0	[6]85 8	94 6	[6]92 6	90 0
Wheelers	[6]97 0	90 0	[6]85/8 & 87/6	94 6	[6]92/6 & 95/6	90 0
Yardmen	[6]97 0	90 0	[6]85 8	94 6	[6]92 6	90 0
Broom-making (Millet)—						
Sorters—Head ..	[6]118 0	115 0	[6]100 0	..	..	84 0*a*
„ Other ..	[6]101/ &106/	103 0	[6]88 0	..	..	60 0*a*
Brushmaking—						
Bass Broom Drawers	[6]107 6	95 0		98 6	..	..
Finishers	[6]107 6	95 0		98 6	..	..
Machinists—						
Boring	[6]107 6	95 0		98 6	..	..
Boults Carver ..	[6]112 6	95 0	[6]102 6	98 6	..	..
Paint Brush Makers	[6]112 0	100 0		105 0	..	..
Pan Workers—Hair and Bass.. ..	[6]107 6	95 0		98 6	..	..
Candle Making—						
Acidifiers	[6]90 0	95 6	[6]89 0	94 0	..	..
General Hands ..	[6]88 0	89 6	[6]85 0	88 0	85 0	..
Glycerine Distillers ..	[6]92 6	95 6	[6]85 0	94 0	95 0	..
Moulders	[6]90 0	95 6	[6]89 0	94 0	94 0	80 0
Press-room Gangers ..	[6]90 0	95 6	[6]86/ & 88/	94 0	94 0	..
Stillmen	[6]93 0	95 6	[6]89 0	94 0	..	..
Cardboard Box Makers—						
Guillotine and other Cutters	100/ & 103/	100/ to 103/	[6]100 0	100 0	[6]98/ & 99/0	100/ & 103/
Other Adults ..	88 0	88 0	[6]87 6	88 0	[6]85 0	88 0
Coachmaking (Road)—						
Bodymakers ..	114 6	114 0	[6]109 1	111 6	106 0	109 6
Labourers	90 6	90 0	88 0	87 6	86 3	85 6
Painters	[6]114 6	114 0	[6]109 1	111 6	106 0	109 6
„ Labourers ..	[6]97 6	97 0	[6]95 4	94 6	91 0	92 6
Smiths	114 6	114 0	[6]109 1	111 6	106 0	109 6
„ Strikers ..	95 6	95 0	[6]88 0	92 6	90 6	90 6
Trimmers	114 6	114 0	[6]109 1	111 6	106 0	109 6
Vycemen	97 6	97 0	[6]95 4	94 6	91 6	92 6
Wh'lmaking Machinists	114 6	114 0	[6]109 1	111 6	106 0	109 6
Wheelwrights ..	114 6	114 0	[6]109 1	111 6	106 0	109 6
Coachmaking (Axle-making)—						
Centre Turners ..	114 6	114 0	[6]109 1	111 6	106 0	109 6
Faceplate Workers ..	114 6	114 0	[6]109 1	111 6	106 0	109 6
Coachmaking (Spring-making)—						
Fitters	114 6	114 0	[6]109 1	111 6	106 0	109 6
Springmakers ..	114 6	114 0	[6]109 1	111 6	106 0	109 6

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 158. *b* Piece-work rates.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 158.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Fellmongering—						
Bate Hands ..	93 6	93 0	[6]92 6	91 0	88 0	..
Green Hands ..	93 6	93 0	[6]89 6	91 0	88 0	..
Labourers	90/6& 93/6	90/ & 93/	[6]88 0	91 0	88 0	..
Limepit Men ..	93 6	93 0	[6]92/6&95/6	91 0	88 0	..
Machinists—						
Burring	96 6	96 0	[6]98 6	..	..	..
Fleshing	96 6	96 0	[6]85 6	..	..	..
Scouring ..	96 6	96 0	[6]89 6	91 0	88 0	..
Setting out ..	96 6	96 0	[6]95 6	91 0	..	..
Soakhole Men ..	96 6	96 0	[6]95 6	91 0	88 0	..
Sweathouse Men ..	90 6	90 0	[6]95 6	91 0	88 0	..
Wool Sorters ..	108 6	108 0	[6]95 6	91 0	88 0	..
Fibrous Plaster Working—						
Fixers' Assistants ..	[6]103 8	[6]106 4	..	[6]99 0	93 8	..
Shop Hands ..	[6]122 0	[6]106 4	..	100 0	111 8	..
Other Adults ..	[6]103 8	[6]88 6	..	[6]99 0	93 8	..
Gas Making and Supply—						
Blacksmiths ..	114 6	119 1	[6]112 9	[6]114/ & 119/6	109 0	[6]109 10
Coke Trimmers ..	[6]105 0	102 8	[6]85 0	..	..	..
Engine Drivers ..	[6]109 0	110 6	[6]96/ to 112/	[6]108/9 & 110/3	90/ to 96/	..
Gas Fitters ..	[6]121 0	[6]121 0	[6]120 6	[6]119 0	110 4	[6]109 3
Labourers	[6]93 0	93 8	[6]85 0	[6]89 0	85 0	[6]86 10
Mainlayers	[6]109 0	118 0	[6]96 0	115/ & 116/	97 0	[6]102 10
Metermakers ..	[6]100 0	118 0	..	119/ to 142/8	109 0	109 3
Meter Testers ..	[6]109 0	112 5	..	107 0	..	..
Service Layers ..	[6]109 0	118 0	[6]96 0	[6]119 0	97 0	[6]102 10
Service Layers' Labourers	[6]93 0	98 3	[6]87 9	[6]89 0	91 0	[6]90 10
Stokers	[6]113 0	112/8 to 116/11	[6]110/ &112/	[6]108/9 & 110/3	102/ & 111/	[6]107 11
Yardmen	[6]93 0	93 8	[6]85 0	[6]89 0	85 0	[6]86 10
Glassfounding—						
Bottlestoppers ..	*b*	*b*	*b*	*b*	*b*	..
Furnacemen ..	99 6	99 6	94 0	96 6	97 0	..
,, Assistant	90 6	90 6	85 0	87 6	88 0	..
Labourers	90 6	90 6	85 0	87 6	88 0	..
Lehrmen	[12]*a*94 0	[12]*a*94 0	88 6	91 0	[12]*a*88 0	..
Packers	93 0	93 0	*b*	*b*	*b*	..
Sorters	93 0	93 0	87 6	90 0	88 0	..
Glassworking and Glazing						
Bevellers	[6]115 8	111 6	[6]108 0	105 6	98 0	106 0
Cementers	[6]89 0	93 6	..	85 6	..	..
Cutters and Glaziers—						
Plate	[6]111 0	111 6	[6]102 0	105 6	..	..
Other	[6]111 0	111 6	[6]102 0	105 6	..	..
Lead Light Glaziers ..	[6]111 0	111 6	..	105 6	..	..
Packers	[6]96 0	98 6	..	88 6	..	..
Silverers—						
Using own Recipe ..	[6]115 8	..	..	..	..	..
Other	[6]115 8	111 6	[6]108 0	105 6	98 0	..
Horsehair Working—						
Curlers	[6]90/ to 100/*a*	101 6	..	..	..	..
Drafting Hands ..	[6]90 0*a*	101 6	..	..	..	..
Wet Hacklers and others	[6]85/ to 90/*a*	87/6 to 101/6	..	..	..	..
Jewellery, Clock and Watchmaking*d*—						
Chainmakers ..	[6]105/to 107/	101 6	[6]97 6	[11]*c*98 6	105 0	70 to 95/*a*
Engravers	[6]107 6	[11]107 6	[6]97/6&100/	[11]*c*98 6	105 0	70 to 95/*a*
Mounters	[6]105 0	101 6	[6]97/6 &100/	[11]*c*108 6	105 0	70/ to 95/*a*
Setters	[6]107 6	104 0	[6]100 0	[11]*c*108 6	105 0	70/ to 95/*a*
Watch and Clock-Makers	[6]111 0	[8]90/ & 100/	[6]102 6	[11]*c*106 0	109 0	..
Repairers ..	[6]111 0	[8]90/ & 100/	[6]102 6	[11]*c*106 0	109 0	105 0*a*
Leather—Small Goods—						
General Hands ..	109 0	109 0	[6]109 0	102 6	104 0	109 0

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 158. *b* Piece-work rates. *c* Hours of labour per week : 48 (daylight), 45 (artificial light). *d* Sydney rates with deductions for holidays.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 158.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Manures—Animal*a*—						
Fertilizer Hands ..	[6]96 6	106 0	[6]119 2	..	..	..
Manures—Artificial—						
Acid Retortmen ..	..	96 6	..	93 0	98 6	..
Bagging Men ..	..	90 6	..	87 0	89 6	..
Bin Workers ..	..	90 6	..	87 0	89 6	..
Bone Mill Feeders ..	..	90 6	..	87 0	89 6	..
Chamber Burners ..	..	96 6	..	93 0	98 6	..
Crushers and Mixers ..	..	96 6	..	93 0	98 6	..
Labourers	..	90 6	..	87 0	89 6	..
Masonry — Marble and Stone—						
Carvers	[4]*b*156 8	[6]151 2	[6]130 2	[6]150 8	[6]113/8 & 117/4	..
Machinists—						
Carborundum ..	[4]*b*130 0	107 0	[6]130 2	[6]113/8 & 124/8	[6]113/8 & 117/4	..
Other	117/4 & 126/6	[6]119 0	[6]130 2	[6]113/8 & 124/8	[6]113/8 & 117/4	..
Masons	[4]*b*130 0	[6]124 0	[6]130 2	[6]124 8	113/8 & 117/4	[6]110 0
Polishers—						
Machine—						
Granite ..	[6]113 8	111 0	[6]108 2	[6]106 4	[6]88 0	..
Marble ..	[6]113 8	111 0	[6]108 2	[6]106 4	[6]88 0	..
Other—						
Granite ..	[6]113 8	102 0	[6]108 2	[6]106 4	[6]88 0	..
Marble ..	[6]113 8	102 0	[6]108 2	[6]106 4	[6]88 0	..
Masonry—Monumental—						
Carvers	[4]*b*143 4	[6]136 6	[6]130 2	127 0	[6]113/8 & 117/4	[6]110 0
Fixers	[4]*b*130 0	96 0	[6]130 2	111 0	[6]113/8 & 117/4	[6]110 0
Labourers	[6]99 0	96 0	[6]108 2	91 0	[6]85 0	[6]99 0
Letter Cutters ..	[4]*b*130 0	[6]124 0	[6]130 2	119 0	[6]113/8 & 117/4	[6]110 0
Masons	[4]*b*130 0	[6]124 0	[6]130 2	119 0	[6]113/8 & 117/4	[6]110 0
Opticians—						
Journeymen ..	[6]103/6 to 118/6	[8]*a*100 0	[6]97/6 & 110/	*b*103/6 to 116/	96 0	..
Paper Bag Making—						
Guillotine Cutters ..	100 0	100 0	[6]103/6	100 0	[6]105 0	100 0
Machinists ..	103 0	103 0	[6]103/6	103 0	[6]105 0	103 0
Paper Making—						
Beatermen ..	[6]105 0	111 0	..	..	..	..
,, Assistant ..	[6]88 0	90 0	..	..	..	..
Breakermen ..	[6]88 0	96 0	..	..	..	..
Cutters	[6]88 0	93/ & 96/	..	..	..	..
Guillotine Men ..	[6]88 0	93 0	..	..	..	..
Machinists ..	[6]105 0	114 0	..	..	..	..
,, Assistant ..	[6]88 0	90 0	..	..	..	..
Packers	[6]87 6	90 0	..	..	..	..
Ragboilermen ..	[6]90 0	93 0	..	..	..	..
Rippers	[6]87 6	93 0	..	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	[6]85 0	90 0	..	..	..	..
Polish Making—						
Foremen	..	94 6	..	92 0	..	..
Grinders	..	94 6	..	92 0	..	..
Millhands	..	94 6	..	92 0	..	..
Mixers	..	94 6	..	92 0	..	..
Other Adults ..	..	89 6	..	88 0	..	..
Portmanteau Making—						
Journeymen ..	109 0	109 0	[6]109 0	102 6	104 0	109 0

a Brisbane rates from Meat Export Award. *b* Hours of labour per week; 48 (daylight), 45 (artificial light).

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 158.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Potteries—General—						
Burners—Head ..	[6]96 0	97 0	[6]93 0	100/to102/*a*	..	84 0
Assistant ..	[6]90/ & 92/6	94 0	93 0	100 0*a*	..	78 0
Hollow-ware Pressers	[6]101 0	95 0	[6]85 8	90/ to 100/*a*	..	84 0
Labourers	[6]90 0	90 0	[6]85 8	85 6*a*	..	78 0
Sagger Makers ..	[6]92 6	94 0	..	..	..	..
Sanitary Pressers ..	[6]107 0	96 0	[6]85 8	..	..	84 0
Throwers—1st Class ..	[6]107 0	102 0	[6]104 0	105/to108/*a*	..	87 0
2nd Class..	..	92/ & 96/	[6]93 0	..	..	81 0
Turners	[6]98 0	95 0	..	..	..	..
Potteries—Pipemaking—						
Burners—Head ..	[6]100 6	97 0	[6]99 0	102 0*a*	97 0	84 0
Assistant ..	..	94 0	[6]93 0	..	85 0	78 0
Drawers	[6]95 0	94 0	[6]85 8	102 0*a*	85 0	..
Junction Stickers ..	[6]97 0	94 0	[6]85 8	..	89 0	79 6
Moulders	[6]102 0	90 0	[6]85 8	..	97 0	78/ & 79/6
Mould Makers ..	[6]97 0	102 0	[6]87 6	102 0*a*	95 0	..
Setters	[6]99 0	95 0	[6]85 8	..	89/ & 97/	79 6
Potteries—Tile Making (other than Roofing)—						
Labourers	[6]90 0	90 0	[6]85 8	87 0	..	78 0
Moulders or Pressers..	[6]91/ & 94/	95 6	[6]85/8 & 89/4	95 0	..	78/ to 84/
Setters—Head ..	[6]97 0	95 0	[6]85 8	95 0	..	..
,, Other ..	[6]91 0	95 0	[6]85 8	95 0	..	79 6
Quarrying—						
Borers—						
Hand or Machine ..	[6]104 6	[6]102 0	[6]94 2	103 0	[6]91 7¾	88 0
Assistant.. ..	[6]97 6	[6]93 0	[6]88 2	97 0	..	81 0
Dressers	[6]113 8	109 0	[6]88 2	97 0	..	84 0
Faceman	[6]106 6	102 0	[6]94 2	97 0	..	78 0
Gutterers	[4]*b*118 8	..	[6]97 10	..	..	84 0
Hammermen ..	[6]102/6 & 99/8	[6]109 0	[6]94 2	97 0	[6]88 8¼	84 0
Labourers or Strippers	[6]107 6	[6]93 0	[6]88 2	97 0	[6]85 11¾	78 0
Loaders, Pluggers, or Truckers ..	[6]107 6	[6]93 0	[6]88 2	97 0	[6]85 11¾	78 0
Machine Feeders ..	[6]108 6	[6]98 0	[6]89/7&93/8	97 0	[6]91 7¾	81 0
Quarrymen ..	[6]113 8	..	[6]97 10	97 0	[6]106 3¾	88/ & 102/
Spallers	[6]104 2	[6]102 0	[6]92 4	97 0	[6]91 7¼	84 0
Rope Making—						
Clothes Line Lappers	87 6	87 6	[6]91 0	..	..	..
Feeders for First Spreader ..	91 6	91 6	[6]91 0	89 6	..	..
Foremen—Head ..	103 6	..	[6]99 0	102 6	..	..
,, Jenny ..	103 6	..	[6]92 0	97 6	..	..
Knockers Out and Dampers Down ..	87 6	87 6	[6]91 0	85 6	..	..
Oilers	90 6	90 6	..	88 6	..	..
Packers	87 6	87 6	[6]91 0	85 6	..	..
Reelers—Hand ..	88 0	88 0	[6]91 0	88 6	..	..
,, Steam ..	88 6	88 6	[6]91 0	97 6	..	..
Rubber Working—						
Calender Hands ..	[10]*a*110/ & 114/	[10]*a*110/ & 114/	..	..	..	..
Compound Weighers..	[10]*a*96 6	[10]*a*96 6	..	..	..	..
Cycle Tyre Makers ..	[10]*a*95 0	[10]*a*95 0	..	..	..	..
Dough Mixers ..	[10]*a*96 6	[10]*a*96 6	..	..	..	..
Forcing Machinists ..	[10]*a*96 6	[10]*a*96 6	..	..	..	..
Heaters	[10]*a*98 6	[10]*a*98 6	..	..	..	..
Hosemakers ..	[10]*a*96 6	[10]*a*96 6	..	..	..	..
Mechanical Lathe Hands	[10]*a*100 0	[10]*a*100 0	..	..	..	..
Mill Hands ..	[10]*a*102 6	[10]*a*102 6	..	..	..	..
Moulders—Other ..	[10]*a*98 6	[10]*a*98 0	..	..	..	..
Press Hands ..	[10]*a*96 6	[10]*a*96 6	..	..	..	..
Spreaders	[10]*a*96 6	[10]*a*96 6	..	..	..	..
Surgical, Packing, and other Makers ..	[10]*a*97 6	[10]*a*97 6	..	..	..	..
Textile Cutters ..	[10]*a*96 6	[10]*a*96 6	..	..	..	..
Tube Repairers ..	[10]*a*100 0	[10]*a*100 0	[6]88 0	88/ to 97/6*a*	..	..
,, Joiners ..	[10]*a*100 0	[10]*a*100 0	[6]88 0	98/to107/6*a*		

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 158.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 158.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Rubber Working — *continued.*						
Tyre Moulders ..	[10]*a*112 6	[10]*a*112 6	..	..	..	..
Vulcanizers ..	[10]*a*98 6	[10]*a*98 6	[6]88 0	85/6 to 130/*a*	..	..
Wrappers	[10]*a*94 6	[10]*a*94 6	[6]88 0	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	[10]*a*92 6	[10]*a*92 6	..	..	..	..
Saddlery and Harness-making—						
Collarmakers ..	109 0	109 0	109 0	102 6	104 0	109 0
Harnessmakers ..	109 0	109 0	109 0	102 6	104 0	109 0
Machinists	109 0	109 0	109 0	102 6	104 0	109 0
Saddlers	109 0	109 0	109 0	102 6	104 0	109 0
Sail Making—						
Sailmakers	109 0	109 0	109 0	97 6	90 0	109 0
Ship Building—						
Carpenters and Joiners	[6]121 0	[6]121 0	[6]121 0	[6]121 0	[6]121 0	[6]121 0
Dockers	126 0	126 0	[6]115 6	126 0	[6]115 6	...
Painters	126 0	126 0	[6]115 6	126 0	[6]115 6	..
Shipwrights—						
New Work ..	138 0	[6]126 6	[6]126 6	138 0	138 0	120 0*a*
Old Work ..	138 0	[6]126 6	[6]126 6	138 0	138 0	120 0*a*
Soap Making—						
Foremen	[6] 95/ & 97/6	100 0	[6]90 0	99 0	..	95 0
General Hands ..	[6]88 0	89 6	[6]85 0	88 0	85 0	80 0
Mixers	[6]88 0	95 6	[6]85 0	94 0	92 0	..
Soap Makers ..	[6]100 0	..	[6]85 0	..	90 0	100 0
„ Assistants	[6]88 0	100 0	[6]85 0	99 0	90 0	95 0
Tallow Making—						
Tallowmen *b* ..	101 6	106 0	[6]113/8 to 116/5	95 0	90 0	88/ to 100/*a*
Tanning and Currying—						
Beamsmen ..	99 6	99 6	99 6	99 6	99 6	99 6
Curriers	104 0	104 0	104 0	104 0	104 0	104 0
Fancy Leather Finishers	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0
Japanners or Enamellers	97 0	97 0	97 0	97 0	97 0	97 0
Jiggers and Grainers (B'kbinding Leather)	97 0	97 0	97 0	97 0	97 0	97 0
Labourers	88 6	88 6	88 6	88 6	88 6	88 6
Limemen and Yardmen	91 0	91 0	91 0	91 0	91 0	91 0
Machinists—						
Fleshing ..	99 6	99 6	99 6	99 6	99 6	99 6
Scouring ..	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0
Scudding.. ..	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0
Shaving	101 0	101 0	101 0	101 0	101 0	101 0
Splitting ..	104 0	104 0	104 0	104 0	104 0	104 0
Unhairing ..	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0
Whitening ..	101 0	101 0	101 0	101 0	101 0	101 0
Other	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0
Rollers and Strikers ..	96 0	96 0	96 0	96 0	96 0	96 0
Tablemen	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0
Tent and Tarpaulin Making—						
Cutters—1st Hand ..	103/ & 109/	103/ & 109/	103/ & 109/		..	115 0*a*
„ 2nd Hand ..	103/ & 109/	103/ & 109/	103/ & 109/		..	85 0*a*
Dressers	103/ & 109/	103/ & 109/	103/ & 109/	97 6	..	..
Machinists ..	103/ & 109/	103/ & 109/	103/ & 109/		..	..
Sewers—Hand ..	103/ & 109/	103/ & 109/	103/ & 109/		..	..
Tent Makers ..	103/ & 109/	103/ & 109/	103/ & 109/		90 0	..
Wickerworking—						
Bamboo or Wicker Workers	[6]116 6	100 0	[6]110 11	99 0	95 0	102 6
Basket Makers and Repairers ..	[6]116 6	100/ & 105/	[6]97/6 & 100/6	99 0	..	..
Upholsterers ..	[6]111 0	100 0	[6]110 11	99 0	..	..

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 158. *b* Rates taken for Brisbane from Meat Export Award.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 158.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP VII.—BUILDING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Bricklaying—						
Bricklayers—						
Surface	[6]126 6	[6]129 3	[6]120 6	[6]121 0	[6]117 4	[6]106 4
Sewer and Tunnel	[6]132 3	[6]137 6	[6]120 6	[6]121 0	[6]117 4	112/4 & 118/4
Carpentering—						
Carpenters	[6]127 6	[6]122 10	[6]120 6	[6]120 10	[6]121 0	[6]117 6
Labouring (Builders)*b*—						
Bricklayers' Labourers	[6]102 8	[6]102 8	[6]102 2	[6]101 9	[6]95 4	[6]97 2
Carpenters' Labourers	[6]102 8	[6]102 8	[6]102 2	[6]101 9	[6]86 2	[6]97 2
Concrete Workers ..	[6]102 8	[6]102 8	[6]108 2	[6]101 9	[6]95 4	[6]97 2
Earth Excavators ..	[6]102 8	[6]102 8	[6]102 2	[6]101 9	[6]86 2	[6]97 2
Gear Workers ..	[6]102 8	[6]102 8	[6]102 2	[6]101 9	[6]95 4	[6]97 2
Masons' Labourers ..	[6]102 8	[6]102 8	[6]102 2	[6]101 9	[6]95 4	[6]97 2
Plasterers' Labourers	[6]102 8	[6]102 8	[6]102 2	[6]101 9	[6]95 4	[6]97 2
Scaffold Hands ..	[6]102 8	[6]102 8	[6]108 2	[6]101 9	[6]95 4	[6]97 2
Lathing and Ceiling—						
Lathers	[6]104 6	*c*	[6]120 6	*e*	*c a*	[6]95 4
Metal Ceilers ..	[6]119 4	[6]114 0*a*	[6]120 6	..	122 0*a*	[6]106 4*a*
Masonry—						
Masons	[4]*b*130 0	[6]124 0	[6]130 2	[6]124 8	113/8 & 117/4	[6]106 4
Painting (House) and Glazing—						
Glaziers	[6]118 4	[6]113 8	[6]120 6	[6]113 8	[6]113 8	[6]106 4
Painters	[6]118 4	[6]113 8	[6]120 6	[6]113 8	[6]119 2	[6]106 4
Paperhangers ..	[6]118 4	[6]113 8	[6]120 6	[6]113 8	[6]119 2	[6]106 4
Signwriters ..	[6]125 8	[6]113 8	[6]120 6	[6]113 8	[6]119 2	[6]106 4
Plastering—						
Fibrous Plaster Fixers	[6]108 4	[6]106 4	[6]120 6	[6] 99 0	118 8	[6]106 4
Plasterers—						
Surface	[6]108 4	[6]123 9	[6]120 6	[6]121 0	[6]117 4	[6]106 4
Sewer or Tunnel ..	[6]112 2	[6]137 6	[4]*a*126/6 & 129/6	[6]121 0	..	[6]112/4 & 115/4
Plumbing and Gasfitting—						
Galv. Iron Workers ..	[6]129 4	[6]121 0	[6]120 6	[6]110 0	[6]110 4*f*	[6]99/ & 121/
Gasfitters	[6]129 4	[6]121 0	[6]120 6	[6]110 0	[6]110 4*f*	109 6
Plumbers	[6]129 4	[6]121 0	[6]120 6	[6]110 0	[6]110 4*f*	[6]99/ & 121/
Roofing—						
Shinglers	[6]129 4	[6]121 0	[6]120 6	..	..	..
Slaters	[6]129 4	[6]126 6	[6]120 6	..	..	[6]106 4*a*
Tilers	[6]129 4	[6]121 0	[6]120 6	[6]121 0	[6]119 2*a*	[6]106 4*a*
Tile Laying—						
Tile Layers ..	[6]110 0	*c*	[6]120 6	25 0*a*,*e*	..	[6]106 4
Tuckpointing—						
Tuckpointers ..	[6] *c*	[6]123 9	[6]120 6	[6]121 0	*c*, *a*	[6]120 0*a*
Water Supply and Sewerage—						
Carpenters	[6]127 6	[6]122 10	..	109/ to 132/*a*	[6]107 4	110 6
Concrete Workers ..	[6]103/& 108/	[6]113 8	[6]96/to105/2	96/ & 99/*a*	[6]89 4	91 0
Labourers	[6]97 6	[6]91 2	[6]85 0	91/6 & 99/*a*	[6]85 0	85 0
Miners—Sewer ..	[1]*d*, [3]*a*&[6]121/ to 139/6	[6]101/2 & 106/8	[6]112 0	..	[6]92 4	97 0
Pipe-jointers & Setters	[6]106/ & 110/6	[6]103 2	[6]90/6 & 92/4	98/6 & 102/*a*	[6]92/4 & 101/4	91 0
Timbermen.. ..	[6]109 0	..	..	102 0*a*	[6]92 4	97 0
Toolsharpeners ..	[6]107 6	[6]105 0	[6]112 6	97/6& 105/*a*	[6]92 4	97 0

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 158. *b* The rates of wage quoted for Builders' Labourers for Brisbane and Perth are those payable under State Award or Agreement. The rates quoted for Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Hobart were awarded by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. *c* Piece-work. *e* Per day. *f* In addition, ½d. per hour where workman provides his own tools, and ½d. per hour in lieu of holidays.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 158.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP VIII.—MINING.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
Coal Mining*c*—	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Blacksmiths ..	[6]116/6 to 123/6	123 0	[38]*b*127/6 to 140/6		[4]*b* & [5]126/	110/ & 124/6
Bracemen	[38]*b*111/6 to 113/6	[38]*b*119/6	[38]*b*111/ to 130/6		..	..
Carpenters ..	[6]119/6 to 127/6	119 6	[38]*b*121/6 to 140/6		..	110 0
Deputies	[38]*b*135/6 to 146/	136 0	[38]*b*130/6 to 134/		..	128/ & 129/
Engine Drivers—						
Winding and Loco.	[6]120/ to 138/	115/ & 123/6	[38]*b*120/6 to 156/		[5]121/6 to 129/	116/ to 127/6
Other	[6]111/6 to 122/	115 0	[38]*b*111/6 to 144/		..	..
Labourers—						
Surface	[6]108 0	108 0	[38]*b*108/ to 123/6		..	105/ & 106/6
Underground ..	[38]*b*108/ to 111/6	[38]*b*108 0	[38]*b*108/ to 126/6		[5]99 0	[38]*b*105/ & 106/6
Miners—						
Machine ..	*b*	*b*	[38]*b*127/ to 146/		[5]119/6 to 127/6	..
Manual—						
Dry Work ..	*b*	*b*	*b*		[5]117 6	*b*
Wet Work ..	*b*	*b*	*b*		..	*b*
Platmen or Banksmen	[38]*b*111/6 to 115/	[38]*b*119 6	[38]*b*108/ to 126/6		[5]109 0	[38]*b*106 6
Shaftsinkers—						
Dry Work ..	[38]*b*110/3 to 129/6	[38]*b*132 0	[38]*b*130/6 to 148/6		..	*b*
Wet Work ..	[38]*b*113/8 to 129/6	[38]*b*138 0	[38]*b*139/9 to 157/9		..	*b*
Shiftmen—						
Dry Work ..	[38]*b*108/ to 132/6	[38]*b*119 6	[38]*b*122/6 to 140/6	Not Mined.	[5]119 6	[38]*b*122/6 to 126/
Wet Work ..	[38]*b*108/ to 132/6	[38]*b*125 6	[38]*b*131/9 to 149/9		..	..
Shotfirers	[38]*b*129/6 to 135/6	..	[38]*b*122/6 & 140/6		[5]119 6	..
Shovellers	[38]*b*108/ to 111/6	[38]*b*108 0	..		[5]110 0	..
Skip-repairers ..	[6]108/ to 112/6	108 0	..		..	[38]*b*110 0
Strikers	[6]108 0	108 0	..		..	..
Timbermen	[38]*b*108/ to 125/	[38]*b*132 0	[38]*b*122/6 & 140/6		[5]109 0	..
Weighmen ..	[6]115/ to 118/6	[38]*b*126 0	..		..	[38]*b*117 0
Wheelers	[38]*b*109/6 to 115/	[38]*b*111 6	[38]*b*111/6 to 132/6		[5]109/6 & 115/6	[38]*b*106 6
Gold and Other Mining (except Coal)*d*—						
Battery Feeders ..	89/6 to 105/	78/9 to 90/6	[6]86/2 to 100/10	..	[6]86/ to 98/	75 0
Bracemen	92/6 to 105/	[6]83/9 to 95/6	[6]89/5 to 106/4	[4]*b* & [6]61/6	[6]95/ to 107/	78 0
Engine Drivers—						
Stationary ..	97/ to 105/	89/6 to 113/2	[6]89/5 to 121/	69/ to 78/	99/ to 105/	83/6 to 96/6
Winding and Loco.	107/ to 117/	99/6 to 120/2	[6]100/10 to 132/	75/ & 78/	102/ to 117/	93/6 to 103/6
Firemen	88/ to 101/	83/6 to 101/2	[6]86/2 to 111/10	63/ & 69/	92/ & 98/	74/6 to 84/6
Labourers	89/6 to 99/	[6]78/9 to 90/6	[6]84/ to 100/10	[12], [4]*b* & [6]60/ to 63/	[6]86/ to 101/	[6]75 0
Miners—						
Machine ..	95/6 to 108/	[6]84/9 to 108/6	[6]91/1 to 114/7	[4]*b* & [6]66/ to 80/6	[6]99/ to 118/	[6]84/ & 87/
Manual—						
Dry Work ..	95/6 to 108/	[6]87/9 to 106/6	[6]91/1 to 106/4	[4]*b* & [6]66/ to 80/6	[6]94/ to 113/	[6]84/ & 85/6
Wet Work ..	104/6 to 114/	[6]93/9 to 112/6	[6]95/4 to 115/6	[4]*b* & [6]72/ to 86/6	[6]103/ to 122/	[6]90/ & 91/6
Platmen	92/6 to 105/	[6]83/9 to 95/6	[6]89/5 to 106/4	[4]*b* & [6]61/6	[6]95/ to 107/1	[6]78 0
Shaft Sinkers—						
Dry Work ..	98/6 to 108/	[6]93/9 to 108/6	[6]91/1 to 115/6		[6]101/ to 118/	[6]90 0
Wet Work ..	107/6 to 114/	[6]99/9 to 114/6	[6]91/1 to 115/6	[4]*b* & [6]80/6	[6]110/ to 127/	[6]113 0
Shift Bosses ..	..	[6]96/9 to 108/6	[6]111/10 to 125/7	[4]*b* & [6]84/ & 87/	..	..
Timbermen ..	97/ to 114/	[6]89/3 to 107/	[6]97/1 to 114/7	[4]*b* & [6]69/ & 78/	[6]101/ to 118/	[6]87/ & 93/

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 158. *b* Piece-work rates. *c* The hours of labour for coal miners in the Commonwealth were fixed by a special tribunal appointed under the War Precautions Act as follows :—Eight hours bank to bank inclusive of one half-hour for meal time on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday and six hours bank to bank, inclusive of one half-hour for meal time on Saturday, Sundays and holidays. The customary number of shifts per fortnight is eleven, the collieries not working on pay Saturday. An industrial agreement registered under

[*For continuation of footnote see next page.*

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP IX.—RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Railways*a*—						
Engine Drivers (Loco.)—						
1st Class ..	136 0	137 0	[6]120/1 to 130/2	129 6	[6]131 1	129 6
2nd Class ..	130 0	131 0	[6]114/7 to 124/8	126 6	[6]122 10	123 6
3rd Class ..	124 0	125 0	[6]108/2 to 118/3	120 6	[6]115 1	117 6
4th Class ..	118 0	119 0	[6]101/9 to111/10	114 6	[6]109 1	111 6
5th Class ..	112 0	113 0	[6]101/9 to111/10	..	[6]109 1	105 6
Firemen—						
1st Class ..	106 0	107 0	[6]95/4 to 105/5	107 0	[6]105 11	99 6
2nd Class ..	100 0	101 0	[6]95/4 to 105/5	102 6	[6]97 2	93 6
3rd Class ..	94 0	95 0	[6]89/10 to 99/11	99 6	[6]91 3	87 6
Guards—						
1st Class ..	103/ to 115/	118/ & 121/	[6]115/6 to 125/7	115/ & 118/	[6]109 0	105/ & 108/
2nd Class ..	97/ to 103/	113/6 & 116/6	[6]110/ to 120/1	110/6 & 113/6	[6]106 0	99/ & 102/
3rd Class ..	94/ to 97/	95/6& 107/6	[6]99/11 to 110/	92/6to101/6	[6]100/& 103/	93/ & 96/
Porters	88/ to 97/	89/6& 104/6	[6]86/2 to 99/11	89/6 to 95/6	[6]85 0	81/ to 90/
Shunters—						
1st Class	115/ to 121/	[38]*a*116/6 to 122/6	[6]115/6 to 125/7	105 6	[6]94 0	93 0
2nd Class ..	110/6 to 113/6	[38]*a*112/ to 115/	[6]108/2 to 118/3	102 6	[6]91 0	90 0
3rd Class ..	103/ to 106/	[38]*a*107 6	[6]104/6 to 114/7	..	..	..
Ordinary ..	94/ to 100/	[38]*a*95/6 to 101/6	[6]96/3 to 106/4	..	[6]91 0	..
Signalmen—						
Special	..	[38]*a*125 6	[6]109/1 to 121/	110/ & 119/	[6]112 0	..
1st Class ..	115/ to 118/	[38]*a*116 6	[6]107/3 to 117/4	107 0	[6]103 0	90/ & 93/
2nd Class ..	112 0	110 6	[6]102/8 to 112/9	104 0	[6]97 0	84/ & 87/
3rd Class ..	109 0	106 6	[6]96/3 to 106/4	98 0	[6]91 0	..
4th Class ..	97/ to 106/	101 6	[6]91/8 to 101/9	95 0	[6]88 0	..
Tramways (Electric and Cable)—						
Car Washers or Cleaners	86 6	96 0	[6]92 7	91 0	[6]85 0	88 0
Conductors—						
1st Year	90 6	96 0	[6]88 0	93/ & 95/	[6]87 0	86 6
2nd Year ..	96 6	99 0	[6]88/ to 93/	95 0	[6]97 0	89 6
3rd Year ..	99 6	102 0	[6]93/ to 103/	99/ & 101/	[6]97 0	92 6
Firemen—						
Four Fires ..	95 0	108 0	[6]94 0	101 0	[6]102 4	..
Less than Four Fires	95 0	105 0	[6]94 0	..	[6]96 4	..
Horse Drivers ..	92 6	102 0	[6]92 0	98 0	[6]91 0	91 6
Labourers	86 6	90/ & 96/	[6]85 0	89 0	[6]85 0	85/ to 88/
Lamp Trimmers ..	87 6	..	..	..	..	..
Maintenance Men ..	89 6	99 0	[6]92 7	92 0	[6]91 0	91 0
Motormen or Gripmen—						
1st Year	96 6	96 0	[6]88 0	95 0	[6]97 0	88 0
2nd Year ..	99 6	99 0	[6]88/ to 93/	98 0	[6]97 0	91 0
3rd Year ..	102 6	102 0	[6]93/ to 103/	101/& 102/6	[6]97 0	94 0
Night Watchmen ..	86 6	96 10	[6]88 0	91/ & 92/	[6]102 0	85 0
Overhead Wiremen—						
Leading	115/ to 121/	116 0	[6]123 11	104 6	[6]113 0	94 0
Other	106/ to 122/	108 0	[6]110 2	102 0	[6]103 0	91 0
Pitmen	99 0	108/ & 114/	[6]93/6 & 100/10	95/ & 98/	[6]97 0	94/ & 100/
Signalmen	102/6 to 108 6	105/ & 111/	[6]96/ & 103/8	101/ & 107/6	..	..
Tower Wagon Drivers—						
Horse	[38]*a*90 0	102 0	[6]92 0	98 0	[6]91 0	91 6
Motor	[38]*a*99 0	102 0	..	101 0	[6]100 6	95 6
Track Cleaners ..	86 6	96 0	[6]88 0	92 0	[6]91 0	88 0
Trimmers or Fuelmen	89 0	..	[6]90 0	98 0	[6]89 4½	..

a The hours of labour for railway employees are 48 per week (in New South Wales and Victoria 96 per fortnight), except in the following cases :—Victoria—Shunters and signalmen in 1st and special class boxes, 88 hours per fortnight. Queensland and Western Australia—44 per week. South Australia—Porters and signalmen, 48 to 57 hours. Owing to the difference in the classification of grades of railway employees in the various States only minimum and maximum rates are quoted, excluding those for foremen.

the State Arbitration Act in Western Australia provides that no person shall be employed below ground in coal mines for more than seven consecutive hours in twenty-four hours, or for more than forty-two hours in any week. The wages for Victoria are those paid at the State Coal Mine, Wonthaggi. *d* The number of hours constituting a full week's work in the mining industry is as follows :—**N.S.W.**—Broken Hill—Underground workers, 35 hours ; surface workers, 44 hours. Other Districts—Underground workers, 43 hours ; surface workers, 44 hours. **Victoria, W. Australia and Tasmania**—Miners and others underground, 44 hours ; engine-drivers and workers above ground, 48 hours. **Queensland**—Central Division—Miners and others underground work three shifts of 48, 44 and 40 hours each week, payment to be made as though 48 hours had been worked each week ; engine-drivers and others above ground, 48 hours. Mt. Perry—Miners, &c., 46 hours. Other Districts—Miners, &c., 44 hours. **South Australia**—Miners and others underground 44 hours day shift, 40 hours night shift; engine-drivers and others above ground, 48 hours. The rates of wage quoted for this State are special agreement rates.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 158.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP X.—OTHER LAND TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Carrying—Merchandise—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Carriers—						
One Horse ..	[6]96 0	91 6	[6]92 0	91 6	94 6	91 6
Two Horses ..	[6]101 0	96 6	[6]97 0	96 6	99 6	96 6
Three Horses ..	[6]105 0	98 6	[6]100 0	98 6	101 6	98 6
Corporation Carters—						
One Horse ..	[6]99 0	91 6	[6]92 0	91 6	90 0	91 6
Two Horses ..	[6]106 6	96 6	[6]97 0	96 6	95 0	96 6
Jinkers—						
One Horse ..	[6]96 0	99 6	[6]99 0	99 6	102 6	99 6
Two Horses ..	[6]100 0	104 6	[6]104 0	104 6	107 6	104 6
Sanitary carters ..	[6]104/ & 109/	[6]95/6 to 105/6	[6]93 0	95/6 to 105/6	91 0	95/6 to 105/6
Stable Hands ..	[6]95/6 & 100/6	90 6	[6]85 0	90 6	93 6	90 6
Tip Dray Drivers ..	[6]96/ & 101/	91 6	[6]92 0	91 6	94 6	91 6
Motor Lorries and Wagons—						
Under 3 tons ..	[6]98/ to 108/	96/6to100/6	[6]94/ to 102/	96/6& 100/6	99/6& 103/6	96/6& 100/6
3 tons or over ..	[6]108/ to 112/6	104 6	[6]107/ & 112/	104 6	107 6	104 6
Carrying—Passenger—						
Chauffeurs	[6]96 0	*b*92/6 & 110/	[6]94 0	..	..	90 0
Lift Attendants—						
Goods	[6]89 0	90 0	[6]90 0	85 6*a*	85 0	..
Passenger	[6]89 0	90 0	[6]85/ & 87/	85 6*a*	85 0	75/ to 80/*a*

GROUP XI.—SHIPPING, WHARF LABOUR, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
Waterside Working—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wharf Labourers per hour	2 11½	2 11½	2 11	2 11½	2 11½	2 11½
Passenger Vessels—Intra Stated—						
Cooks—						
Chief per month	*e*348/6 to 418/6	*e*403 6	*e*403 6	*e*403 6	*e*403 6	250/6 to 403/6
Second ,,	*e*278/6 to 318/6	*e*293 6	*e*293 6	*e*293 6	*e*293 6	*e*220/6 to 293/6
Third ,,	*e*278 6	..	..	.	..	..
Ships' ,,	*e*318 6	..	..	..	..	..
Pantrymen ,,	*f*322 6	*f*322 6	*f*322 6	*f*322 6	*f*322 6	..
,, Assistant per month	*f*292/6 to 302/6	*f*292/6 to 302/6	*f*292/6 to 302/6	*f*292/6 to 302/6	*f*292/6 to 302/6	..
Stewards ,,	*f*302/6 & 342/6	*f*302/6 & 342/6	*f*302/6 & 342/6	*f*302/6 & 342/6	*f*302/6 & 342/6	*f*190/6 to 342/6

Passenger Vessels—Inter-stated—	Wages in Vessels of over 4,000 tons Gross Register.		Wages in Vessels of over 4,000 tons Gross Register.	
	s. d.		s. d.	
Bakers per month	323 6		383 6	
Barmen ,,	302 6*f*		302 6[e]	
Butchers ,,	323 6*e*		363 6*e*	
Cooks—				
Chief ,,	433 6*e*		463 6*e*	
Second ,,	353 6*e*		353 6*e*	
Third ,,	293 6*e*		293 6*e*	
Ships' ,,	343 6*e*		343 6*e*	
Pantrymen ,,	322 6*f*		322 6*f*	
Scullerymen ,,	273 6*e*		273 6*e*	
Stewards—				
Chief Saloon ,,	312 6*f*		312 6*f*	
Second ,,	342 6*f*		342 6*f*	
Second Saloon ,,	342 6*f*		342 6*f*	
Fore Cabin ,,	322 6*f*		322 6*f*	
Bedroom and Other ,,	292 6*f*		302 6*f*	

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 158.

b 48 and 54 hours per week. *c* Rate of wage quoted is for other than special cargo. *d* Rates of wage quoted are in addition to victualling and accommodation. *e* Not more than 9 hours per day; in the tropics 8 hours. *f* Not more than 10 hours per day when at sea, 9 per day when in intermediate ports, nor 8 per day when in terminal ports.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 158.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP XI.—SHIPPING, WHARF LABOUR, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
All Vessels—Interstate *b i*—						
A.B. Seamen per month			s. d. 332 6			
Boatswains ,,			352 6			
Donkeymen ,,			392 6			
Firemen .. ,,			372 6			
Greasers .. ,,			372 6			
Lamp Trimmers ,,			352 6			
Fuel Trimmers ,,			332 6			
		Vessels.			Vessels.	
Marine Engineers *b c h*—		100 *N.H.P. and under.*			Over 100 *N.H.P.*	
Chief per month		622/6 to 672/6			692/6 to 1,032/6	
Second ,,		512/6			512/6 to 672/6	
Third ,,		462/6			462/6 to 562/6	
Fourth ,,		..			402/6 to 502/6	
5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th ,,		..			392/6	
		Interstate Passenger Vessels.			Interstate Cargo Vessels.	
		Lowest Class, 125 tons and under.	*Highest Class, over 10,000 tons.*	*Lowest Class, 60 tons and under.*		*Highest Class, over 8,000 tons.*
Merchant Service *b e h*—						
Masters per month		645/6	1,635/6	557/6		1,135/6
Officers—						
Chief ,,		505/6	665/6	445/6		605/6
Second ,,		445/6	605/6	405/6		525/6
Third ,,		..	545/6	..		485/6
Fourth and Fifth ,,		..	405/6	..		405/6

GROUP XII.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
Farming *g*—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
General Hands *d* ..	57 6	30/ to 50/*a*	25/ to 35/*a*	40 0*a*	35/ to 50/*a*	42/ to 48/*a*
Harvesters *d* ..	86 6	48/ to 80/*a*	48/ to 72/*a*	70 0*a*	48/ to 80/*a*	48/ to 72/*a*
Milkers *d* ..	25/ to 40/*a*	30/ to 50/*a*	25/ to 30/*a*	30/ to 40/*a*	30/ to 50/*a*	30/ to 40/*a*
Ploughmen *d* ..	86 6	35/ to 50/*a*	30/ to 40/*a*	40 0*a*	40/ to 55/*a*	30/ to 50/*a*
Chaffcutters—						
Portable	..	[10]98 6	..	..	52/6 to 80/	[33]92/6 & 95/*a*
Stationary ..	..	[10]92 6	..	[16]75/ to 86/1	52/6 to 80/	[3 33]92/6 & 95/*a*
Threshers—						
Feeders	..	..	..	..	..	[33]*a*95 0
Machinists ..	..	..	..	..	..	[33]92 6
Gardening *f*—						
Gardeners	99 6	91 0	[6]94 8	88/6 & 91/6	91 0	88 0
Labourers	87 0	87 0	[6]85 0	85/6 & 88/6	85 0	85 0
Nurserymen ..	99 6	91 0	[6]91 6	91/6 & 97/6	97 0	88 0
Labourers	87 0	86 0	[6]85 0	85/6 & 91/6	85 0	85 0
Pastoral Workers *j*—						
Cooks *d*	92 6	92 6	[6]122 6	92 6	92 6	92 6
Shearers .. per 100	40 0	40 0	[6]45 0	40 0	40 0	40 0
Shed Hands *d* ..	79 8	79 8	[6]102 6	79 8	79 8	79 8
Wool Pressers *d* ..	105 0	105 0	[6]122 6	105 0	105 0	105 0
Rural Workers—						
Fruit Harvesters ..	88/ to 100/6	84/ to 97/	..	79/ to 96/	79/6 to 85/6	81/ & 87/

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 158. *b* Rates of wage quoted are in addition to victualling and accommodation. *c* Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified according to nominal horse-power of vessels. *d* Rates of wage quoted are in addition to board and lodging provided. *e* Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified for interstate vessels, and for vessels within a State according to tonnage; the lowest and highest classes for interstate passenger and cargo vessels are here given. *f* Brisbane, Perth and Hobart rates are for employees of local authorities. *g* Hours in the farming industry vary considerably, and no reliable particulars can be published. *h Marine Engineers*—Not more than 8 hours per day in cases where one and where three or more engineers are employed, and not more than 12 hours per day where two engineers are employed, to be worked without payment for overtime. *Masters and Officers.*—Ordinary length of duty in a day at sea or in port or partly at sea and partly at port shall be 8 hours; five intervals of 24 consecutive hours' leave to be allowed each master, officer or engineer each calendar month. *i* Not more than 8 hours per day. *j* Shearers' and woolpressers' hours are 44 per week; shed hands' hours are the same as shearers with such additional time as may be necessary to finish picking up fleeces, &c. Should the time engaged picking up, &c., exceed 30 minutes per day, all time thereafter must be paid as overtime. The hours of cooks are not regulated.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 158.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP XIII.—DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.

NOTE.—The rates of wage specified for employees in Clubs, Hotels, and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are **not** provided.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Clubs (Residential)—						
Barmen	[6]85 0	82 6	[6]91 0	92 0	103 0	..
Billiard Markers ..	[6]85 0	84 6	[6]85 0	85 6	88 0	[25]66 0
Lift Attendants ..	[6]85 0	[12]90 0	[6]85/ & 87/	85 6	88 0	..
Porters—Day Work	[6]85 0	84 6	[6]85 0	88 0	88 0	[25]63 3
„ Night Work	[6]85 0	84 6	[6]85 0	93 0	93 0	[25]63 3
Cooks (Hotels and Restaurants)—						
Chefs	[6]107/6 to 200/	104/ to 133/6	[6]110/ & 115/	110/6 to 135/6	105/ & 113/	[25]72/5 to 127/11
Cooks—Second ..	[6]97/6 to 150/	98/ to 116/	[6]100 0	95/6 to 110/	91/ & 97/	[25]57/7 to 102/1
„ Third ..	[6]95/ to 120/	98 0	[6]100 0	95/6 to 99/	90 0	[25]57/7 to 82/4
Kitchenmen ..	[6]87 0	92 0	[6]87 6	85 6	85 0	[25]64 2
Hairdressing—						
Full Hands ..	[6]111 0	[12]150 0	..	..	..	..
Hairdressers ..	[6]106 0	105 0	[6]100 0	108 6	103 0	[16]100/ & 105/
Hotels—						
Barmen	[6]94 6	94 6	[6]88 0	92 0	103 0	[25]88 0
Billiard Markers ..	[6]85 0	92 0	[6]85 0	85 0	85 0	[25]64 2
Handymen ..	[6]85 0	92 0	[6]85 0	85 6	85 0	[25]52/7&58/8
Lift Attendants ..	[6]85 0	[12]90 0	[6]85/ & 87/	85 6	..	[25]55/11 & 64/2
Porters—Day Work	[6]85 0	92 0	[6]85 0	88 0	85 0	[25]55 11
„ Night Work	[6]90 0	92 0	[6]85 0	93 0	90 0	64 2
Waiters—Head ..	[6]94 0	94 6	[6]85 0	92 6	..	[25]82/4&95/6
„ Other ..	[6]87 0	92 0	[6]85 0	88 0	89 0	[25]63/1&82/4
Restaurants—						
Pantrymen ..	[6]85/ to 87/6	84 6	[6]87 6	85 6	85 0	[25]64 2
Waiters	[6]85/ to 90/	84 6	[6]87 6	88/ & 89/	89 0	[25]63/1&82/4

GROUP XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bill Posting—						
Billposters	[6]91 0	87 6	[6]85 0	80/ to 85/6*a*	90 0*a*	84 0
Factory Engine Driving—						
Engine Drivers (Stationary)—						
1st Class	102/ & 105/	104/ to 107	[6]112 0	100/ & 103/	92/ & 95/	97/6 to 100/6
2nd Class ..	99/ & 102/	101/ to 104/	[6]104 0	100/ & 103/	89/ & 92/	94/6 & 97/6
3rd Class ..	99/ & 102/	101/ to 104/	[6]96 0	100/ & 103/	89/ & 92/	94/6 & 97/6
Firemen—						
1st Class ..	96 0	101 0	[6]94 0	97 0	86 0	91 6
2nd Class ..	93/ & 94/6	93/6 to 98/	..	89/6 & 96/	83/ & 84/6	88/6 & 90/
Greasers	93 0	93 6	[6]94 0	91 0	83 0	88 6
Trimmers	91 6	93 6	[6]90 0	89 6	81 6	87 0
Fuel Distribution (Coal and Coke)—						
Baggers and Loaders	[6]96 0	[6]110 0	..	88 6	..	84 0
Carters—						
One Horse ..	[6]96 0	88 0	[6]92 0	91 6	94 6	91 6
Two Horses ..	[6]101 0	93 0	[6]97 0	96 6	99 6	96 6
Trimmers	[6]96 0	[6]110 0	..	88 6	..	84 0

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 158.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 158.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Fuel Distribution (Firewood)—						
Carters—One Horse ..	[6]96 0	90 0	[6]92 0	91 6	94 6	91 6
,, Two Horses	[6]101 0	95 0	[6]97 0	96 6	99 6	96 6
Sawyers	[6]96 0	94 6	[6]92 7	101 0	..	96 0
Yardmen	[6]96 0	93 6	..	92 0	..	84 0
Other Adults ..	[6]96 0	88/6 & 90/6	..	94 0	..	84 0
Marine Stores—						
Bottle Washers ..	90 6	90 0	[6]85 0	[6]90 0	[6]95 0	..
Foremen	93 6	93 0	[6]90 0	[6]100 0	..	..
General Hands ..	90 6	90 0	[6]85 0	[6]90 0	[6]95 0	..
Municipal—						
Labourers	[6]93 11½	93 0	[6]85 0	85 6	85 0	85 0
Street Sweepers ..	[6]93 11½	98 0	[6]85 0	85 6	85/ & 87/	85 0
Shop & other Assistants—						
Boot Salesmen ..	[6]102 6	[12]110 0	[6]100 0	97 0	95 0	[10]85/ to 100/
Chemists' Assistants	[6]97/6 & 105/	110 0	[6]111 6	[22]80 0	..	110 0
Clerks	[6]91 6	[5]*a* & [10]92/6	[6]100 0	[6]94 0	*c*95 0	[10]110 0
Confectionery Salesmen	[6]85 0	81 6	[6]100 0	..	95 0	88 0
Drapery Salesmen ..	[6]102 6	[12]110 0	[6]100 0	97 0	95 0	[10]85/ to 100/
Fruit Salesmen ..	85 0	81 6	[6]100 0	..	..	88 0
Furniture Salesmen ..	102 6	[12]112 6	[6]100 0	97 0	95 0	107 0
Grocery Salesmen ..	97 6	99 0	[6]100 0	95 0	95 0	88 0
Newsagents' Assistants	[6]85 0	82/6 & 95/	[6]100 0*b*	97 0	95 0	90 0
Railway Bookstall Assistants ..	[6]85 0	82/6 & 95/	[6]100 0	97 0	95 0	90 0
Tobacconists' Assts.	[6]93 6	95 0	[6]100 0	95 6	95 0	88 0
Clothing (Men's)—						
Collectors, Doormen, and Travellers ..	[6]102 6	[12]115 0	..	..	99 6	..
Departmental Managers	[6]110/& 115/	[12]120 0	..	..	..	[10]105 0
Parcels Officemen ..	..	[12]95 0	..	..	95 0	..
Salesmen	[6]102 6	[12]110 0	[6]95 0	97 0	95 0	[10]85/ to 100/
Hardware						
Managers—						
Branch	[6]106/ & 111/	105 0	..	..	..	..
Departmental ..	[6]106/ & 111/	110/ to 128/	..	..	..	110 0
Salesmen—						
Junior	[6]84/ & 88/6	62/6 to 75/	[6]85/ & 92/6	88/ & 89/	..	60/ to 85/
Outside	..	105 0	..	97 0	..	95 0
Senior	[6]98 6	100 0	[6]100 0	97 0	95 0	90 0
Storemen — Packing, Cleaning, &c.—						
Night Watchmen ..	[39]*a*89/ & 92/6	[28]96/10 to 112/9	[6]88 0	[29]92 0	..	60/ to 84/*a*
Office Cleaners ..	[6]91/6 to 101/6	[10]86 3	[6]85/ & 87/	..	85 0	[17]75 0
Packers—General ..	[6]91/6 to 98/6	90 0	[6]90 0	88 6	90 0	81 6
Storemen—General ..	[6]90/ to 96/	90 0	[6]90 0	88 6	90 0	81 6
Wholesale Grocery—						
Packers—Head ..	[6]95/ to116/6	97/6 to 108/	[6]95/ to 120/	102 6	90 0	87/6 & 94/
,, Other ..	[6]91 6	92 6	[6]90 0	88 6	90 0	80 0
Storemen—Head ..	[6]95/ to 116/6	100/ to 116/	95/ to 120/	102 6	92 0	87/6 & 94/
,, Other ..	[6]90 0	92/6 to 100/	[6]90 0	88 6	90 0	80 0
Wholesale Hardware—						
Packers	[6]94/ to 96/	90 0	[6]90 0	85 6	90 0	80 0
Storemen	[6]90/ to 95/	90 0	[6]90 0	85 6	90 0	80 0
Surveying—						
Surveyors' Cooks (for 7 days)	94 0	80 0*a*	[6]88 0	112 9*a*	91 0*a*	..
,, Foremen	97 6	96 0*a*	..	..	97 0*a*	..
,, Labourers	91 6	90 0*a*	[6]88 0	91 6*a*	91 0*a*	..

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 158. *b* In retail shops same hours as other employees. *c* 38 hours except in special circumstances.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 158.

Section V.

Minimum Rates of Wage for Adult Female Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital City of Each State for a Full Week's Work at 31st December, 1927.

(*See Explanatory Note at top of page* 158.)

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Biscuit Making—						
Adult Females ..	[6]48 6	44 0	[6]43 0	39 6	[6]47 8	45 0
Butter Making—						
Adult Females ..	..	53 6	[6]43 0	44 6	..	40/ & 54/
Cheese Making—						
Adult Females ..	..	53 6	[6]43 0	..	..	..
Confectionery—						
Chocolate Dippers ..	[6]46 0	50 0	[6]43 0	40 0	..	51 0
Other Adults ..	[6]46 0	50 0	[6]43 0	40 0	*b*	51 0
Jam Making and Preserving—						
Fillers	52 0	52 0	[6]48 6	52 0	[6]45 0	52 0
Other Adults ..	46 0	46 0	[6]45 0	46 0	[6]45 0	46 0
Pastry Cooks—						
Adult Females ..	[6]49/6 to 75/6	42 0	[6]44 0	..	..	..
Tea Packing—						
Head Women ..	[6]41 6	59 0	[6]44/6 to 54/	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	[6]41 6	51 0	[6]41 0	44 6	[6]45 0	..
Tobacco Working (Cigars)—						
Ringers	[6]46 0	[6]54 0	..	*b*	48 0	..
Wrapper Leaf Strippers	[6]50 0	[6]50/ & 55/	..	*b*	48 0	..

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Bootmaking—						
Machinists — Wax Thread	[6]59 9	[6]59 9	[6]46 9	[6]58 3	..	[6]59 9
Other Adults ..	[6]51 0	[6]51 0	[6]46 9	[6]49 6	[6]52 0	[6]51 0
Dressmaking—						
Adult Females ..	[6]48/ to 69/	[6]48/ to 69/	[6]48/ to 69/	[6]48/ to 69/	[6]50/8 & 52/8	[6]48/ to 69/
Dyers and Cleaners—						
Adult Females ..	*c*48/ to 55/6	48/ to 55/6	..	48/ to 55/6	[6]55 0	48/ to 55/6
Hat Making (Straw)—						
Finishers	[6]51 0	[6]51 0	[6]51 0	..	..	..
Machinists	[6]51 0	[6]51 0	[6]51 0	..	..	..
Millinery—						
Adult Females ..	[6]48/ to 51/	[6]48/ to 51/	[6]48/ to 51/	[6]48/ to 51/	[6]48 8	[6]48/ & 51/
Shirt Making—						
Adult Females ..	[6]48/ to 58/	[6]48/ to 58/	[6]48/ to 58/	[6]48/ to 58/	[6]48/8&56/8	[6]48/ to 58/
Tailoring (Order)—						
Machinists—						
Coat Hands ..	[6]58 0	[6]58 0	[6]58 0	[6]58 0	[6]63 10	[6]58 0
Trousers, Vest Hds.	[6]53 0	[6]53 0	[6]53 0	[6]53 0	[6]63 10	[6]53 0
Tailoresses—						
Coat Hands ..	[6]58 0	[6]58 0	[6]58 0	[6]58 0	[6]63 10	[6]58 0
Trousers, Vest Hds.	[6]53 0	[6]53 0	[6]53 0	[6]53 0	[6]54/5 & 55/10	[6]53 0

For ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 158. *b* Piece rates. *c* Six day week 48 hours; 5 day week 46½ hours.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 158.

SECTION V.—*continued.*

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Tailoring (Ready-made)—						
Machinists—						
Coat Hands ..	[c]53 0	[c]53 0	[c]53 0	[c]53 0	[c]51 8	[b]53 0
Trousers, Vest Hds.	[c]51 0	[c]51 0	[c]51 0	[c]51 0	[c]48 8	[b]51 0
Tailoresses—						
Coat Hands ..	[c]53 0	[c]53 0	[c]53 0	[c]53 0	[c]51 8	[b]53 0
Trousers, Vest Hds.	[c]49 6	[c]49 6	[c]49 6	[c]49 6	[c]48 8	[b]49 6
Textile Working (Woollen Mills)—						
Comb Minders ..	[c]51 0	47/6 & 49/	[c]43 0	46/ & 47/6	43/6 & 45/	46/ & 47/6
Drawers and Menders	[c]55/ to 60/	46/ to 55/	[c]43 0	44/6 to 53/6	42 to 51/	44/6 to 53/6
Gillbox Minders ..	[c]51 0	46 0	[c]43 0	44 6	42 0	44 6
Warpers	[c]55/ to 60/	48 6	[c]43 0	47 0	44 6	47 0
Weavers—Loom ..	[c]60 0	50 0	[c]43 0	48 0	46 0	48 6
Other Adults ..	[c]51 0	46 0	[c]43 0	44 6	42 0	44 6
Underclothing—						
Adult Females ..	[c]48/ to 58/	[c]48/ to 58/	[c]48/ to 58/	[c]48/ to 58/	[c]50/8& 52/8	[c]48/ to 58/

GROUPS I., II., V., AND VI.—PRINTING AND OTHER MANUFACTURING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Bedding and Furniture—						
Bedding Machinists ..	[c]51 0	[c]55 0	[c]45 10	49 6	53 3	51/6 & 57/6
Mattress (Wire)Workers	..	[c]67 0	..	..	53 3	51 6
Picture Frame Workers	[c]56 0	[c]55 0	..	..	53 3	..
Bookbinding—						
Folders	[c]55 6	55 6	[c]47 9	55 6	[c]51 0	[c]55 6
Sewers	[c]55 6	55 6	[c]53 0	55 6	[c]51 0	[c]55 6
Brush Making—						
Bass Broom Drawers	[c]54 6	..	[c]45 0	42 6	*d*	..
Bench Drawers ..	[c]54 6	44 0	[c]45 0	42 6	*d*	..
Machinists — Treadle Knot	[c]54 6	44 0	[c]45 0	42 6	*d*	..
Candle Making—						
Adult Females ..	[c]47 6	46 9	[c]43 0	46 9	..	35 0
Cardboard Box Making—						
Box Makers ..	52/6 to 57/6	52/6 to 57/6	[c]45 0	52/6 to 57/6	[c]47 6	52/6 to 57/6
Other Adults ..	47/6 to 51/6	47/6 to 51/6	[c]45 0	47/6 to 51/6	[c]47 6	47/6 to 51/6
Jewellery*c*—						
Chainmakers ..	[c]54/6 & 59/6	60 0	[c]65 0	..		..
Enamel Fillers ..	[c]46 0	47 6	[c]55 0	..		..
Gilders	[c]54 6	67 6	[c]55 0	[b]55 0	53 6	..
Polishers	[c]54 6	70 0	[c]55 0	[b]55 0		..
Scratch Brushers ..	[c]54 6	47 6	[c]55 0	[b]55 0		..
Workers, N.E.I. ..	[c]59 6	90 0	[c]55 0	..		..
Leather Small Goods—						
Hand Stitchers ..	[b]54 1	[b]54 1	[b]54 1	50 0	[b]52 0	[b]54 1
Other Adults ..	[b]54 1	[b]54 1	[b]54 1	50 0	[b]52 0	[b]54 1
Paper Making—						
Adult Females ..	[c]46 0	45 6	..	..	..	..
Paper Bag Making—						
Adult Females ..	[d]47/6 to 52/6	47/6 to 52/6	[c]45 0	47/6 to 52/6	[c]51 0	47/6 to 52/6
Polish Making—						
Adult Females ..	[c]50/ to 60/*a*	46 9	..	46 9	..	..
Portmanteau Making—						
Adult Females ..	[b]54 1	[b]54 1	[b]54 1	50 0	[b]52 0	[b]54 1
Potteries—						
Adult Females ..	[c]46 0	44 9	[c]48 0	..	..	..

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 158. *b* Hours of labour per week : 48 (daylight), 45 (artificial light). *c* Sydney rates with deductions for holidays. *d* Piecework.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 158.

SECTION V.—*continued.*

GROUPS I., II., V., AND VI.—PRINTING AND OTHER MANUFACTURING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Printing—						
Jobbing Office Assists.	[6]55 6	55 6	[6]47 9	55 6	[6]51 0	[6]55 6
Lithographing Feeders	[8]54 6	54 6	[6]47 9	54 6	[6]51 0	[6]54 6
Rubber Working—						
Adult Females ..	[6]48 0	[6]48 0	..	..	..	..
Saddlery and Harness Making—						
Adult Females ..	[8]54 1	[8]54 1	[8]54 1	50 0	[8]52 0	[8]54 1
Sail Making—						
Adult Females ..	[8]53 11	[8]53 11	[8]53 10¾	45 0	[6]45 0	[8]53 11
Soap Making—						
Adult Females ..	[6]47 6	46 9	[6]43 0	46 9	..	35 0
Tent and Tarpaulin Making						
Machinists ..	[8]53 11	[8]53 11	[8]53 10¾	45 0	[6]45 0	..
Wickerworking—						
Adult Females ..	[6]56 0	..	..	55 0	53 3	51 6

GROUP XIII.—DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.

NOTE.—The rates of wage mentioned herein for employees in Hotels and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are **not** provided.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Hotels—						
Barmaids	[6]70 0	69 6	[6]78 0	80 0	103 0	[25]66 0
Housemaids ..	[6]55 0	59 0	[6]45 6	56 0	62 3	[25]48/2 & 52/7
Laundresses ..	[6]60 6	62 0	[6]51 6	61 0	62 3	[25]55 11
Waitresses—Head ..	[6]61 0	62 0	[6]45 6	61 0	..	[25]63/1 & 69/8
Other ..	[6]56 0	58 0	[6]45 6	56 0	62 3	[25]48/2 & 56/5
Laundries—						
General Hands ..	[6]46 0	30/ to 50/*a*	[6]44 0	42 6	54 0	24 0
Machinists—						
Shirt and Collar ..	[6]46/ & 49/6	45/ to 60/*a*	[6]44 0	46 6	60 0	24/ & 30/
Sorters	[6]48 0	35/ to 57/6*a*	[6]44 0	46 6	54 0	24 0
Starchers	[6]46 0	35/ to 45/*a*	[6]44 0	42 6	54 0	24 0
Washers	[6]46/ & 52/	44/ to 45/*a*	[6]44 0	42 6	66 0	36 0
Office Cleaning—						
Adult Females ..	[4]48/ & 53/3	[6]73 4	[6]58/ & 60/	[1]*c*35 0	*b*1 6	..
Restaurants—						
Pantry Maids ..	[6]53 6	51 0	[6]46 6	43 6	[6]57 6	[25]49 4
Waitresses ..	[6]53/6 & 56/6	51 0	[6]46 6	50/ & 55/	[6]59 6	[25]48/2 to 56/5

GROUP XIV.—SHOP ASSISTANTS, CLERKS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Clerks, &c.—						
Cashiers	[6]49 9	[3]*a* & [10]56/	[6]73 0*c*	56 0	*d*60 0	[10]60 0
Clerical Assistants ..	[6]49 9	[3]*a* & [10]56/	[6]73 0*c*	56 0	..	[10]60 0
Saleswomen—						
Boot	[6]53 6	[12]50 0	[6]58 6	44 0	[6]51/6 & 56/6	[10]50 0
Drapery	[6]59 6	[12]50 0	[6]58 6	44 0	51/6 & 60/	[10]50 0
Fruit and Confectionery	[6]45 6	45 0	[6]58 6	..	[6]51 6	55 0
Newsagent and Bookstall	[6]50 0	45/ & 50/	[6]58 6	44 0	[6]49 6	60 0
Tobacconists ..	[6]60 6	85 0	[6]58 6	51 6	[6]49 6	55 0

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 158. *b* Per hour, with minimum of 25 hours per week. *c* In retail shops same hours as other employees. *d* 38 hours, except in special circumstances.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 158.

APPENDIX.

Section VI.

Weekly Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour—Australia and Other Countries.

Industry and Occupation.	Australia (Sydney).				Great Britain and Northern Ireland.				New Zealand (Auckland).				Canada (Montreal).			
	July, 1914.		31st Dec., 1927.		August, 1914.		30th Sept., 1927.		March, 1914.		31st Dec., 1927.		Sept., 1914.		31st Dec.. 1927.	
	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.
	s. d.		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*	
Furniture—																
Cabinet Makers	60 0	48	111 0	44	39 5	46½ to 54	72 9	44 to 47	60 8½	47	99 0	44	84 0	60	113 0 to 123 3	50 to 55
Upholsterers	60 0	48	111 0	44	38 8	46½ to 54	72 8	44 to 47	60 8½	47	99 0	44	84 0	60	113 0 to 123 3	50 to 55
French Polishers	60 0	48	111 0	44	37 5	46½ to 54	72 7	44 to 47	60 8½	47	99 0	44	84 0	60	113 0 to 123 3	50 to 55
Sawmilling—																
Machinists, Planing	63 0	48	108 6	44	..	..	..	..	57 0	47	92 0	47	60 0	55	88 7 to 115 1	44 to 55
„ Shaping	69 0	48	111 6	44	..	..	..	..	45 0	47	92 0	47	68 2	55	88 7 to 115 1	44 to 55
Sawyers, Band or Jig	68 0	48	108 6 and 110 6	44	..	..	..	..	54 0	47	102 0	47	68 2	55	123 3	55
„ Circular	54 0 to 60 0	48	100 6 and 108 6	44	..	..	..	..	48 0	47	..	..	61 7	55	119 2	60
Brassworking—																
Moulders	68 0 and 72 0	48	107 6 and 111 6	44	..	..	..	..	64 7½	47	99 0	44	70 2	54	143 10 to 157 10	48

SECTION VI.—*continued.*

Weekly Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour—Australia and Other Countries—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY).				GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.				NEW ZEALAND (AUCKLAND).				CANADA (MONTREAL).			
	July, 1914.		31st Dec., 1927.		August, 1914.		30th Sept., 1927.		March, 1914.		31st Dec., 1927.		Sept., 1914.		31st Dec., 1927.	
	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.
Engineering—																
Fitters and Turners	s. d. 70 0	48	s. d. 114 6	44	s. d. 38 11	53 to 54	s. d. 58 1	47	s. d. 64 7	47	s. d. 99 0	44	..	..	s. d. 90 5 to 178 9	44 to 58
Patternmakers	74 0	48	123 6	44	42 1	53 to 54	62 6	47	89 0	49	99 0	44	88 0	55	135 7 to 143 10	44 to 55
Moulding (Iron)—																
Moulders	68 0 and 72 0	48	109 6 to 119 6	44	41 8	53 to 54	61 8	47	64 7½	47	95 4 and 99 0	44	78 0	60	88 7 to 145 11	40 to 50
Sheet Metal Working—																
Tinsmiths	60 0	48	99 6	44	..	..	..	..	62 8	47	99 0	44	58 10	54	115 1	44 to 59
Milling (Flour)—																
Millers (Shift)	63 0 and 70 0	48	105 6 and 114 6	44	..	..	..	..	48 0	48	91 0*a*	48	78 0	60	123 3 to 116 2	60
Packermen	51 0	48	95 6	44	..	..	..	..	48 0	48	87 0	48	60 0	60	110 11	60
Bootmaking—																
Bootmakers	60 0	48	100 0	44	30 0	52½	60 0	48	52 6	45	88 11	44	93 0	55	123 3 to 164 4	48 to 57½
Tailoring (Ready made)—																
Cutters	65 0	48	105 6	44	..	..	..	..	52 0 to 60 0	45	84 0	44	72 0 to 80 0	49	147 11 to 176 8	44 to 48
Pressers (Coat)	60 0	48	105 6	44	..	..	..	..	55 0	45	87 6	44	60 0 to 80 0	49	147 11 to 172 7	44 to 48
Trimmers	65 0	48	105 6	44	..	..	..	..	52 0 to 60 0	45	84 0	44	60 0	49	123 3 to 156 2	44 to 48

(*a*) Kilnmen.

SECTION VI.—*continued.*

Weekly Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour—Australia and Other Countries—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY).				GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.				NEW ZEALAND (AUCKLAND).				CANADA (MONTREAL).			
	July, 1914.		31st Dec., 1927.		August, 1914.		30th Sept., 1927.		March, 1914.		31st Dec., 1927.		Sept., 1914.		31st Dec., 1927.	
	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.
Textile Working—	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Carders	48 0	48	88 0	44	..	..	..	..	52 0	48	93 9	45	29 7	55	90 5*a*	47½
Dyehousemen	48 0	48	89 6	44	..	..	..	..	52 0	48	93 9	45	38 5	55	78 1	47½
Spinners	48 0	48	89 0	44	..	..	..	..	52 0	48	93 9	45	49 7	55	102 9	47½
Warpers	48 0	48	93 6	44	..	..	..	..	56 0	48	93 9	45	38 5	55	102 9	47½
Bookbinding—																
Bookbinders	65 0	48	113 0	44	33 11	50 to 51	73 7	48	65 0	48	102 6	44	72 0	48	147 11	48
Paper Rulers	65 0 to 77 6	48	113 0	44	33 11	50 to 51	73 7	48	65 0	48	102 6	44	80 0	48	147 11	48
Printing (Daily Newspapers)—																
Compositors (Day work)	88 0	48	114 0	44	..	..	..	..	65 0	48	102 6	44	88 0	48	164 4	48
Readers	80 0	48	119 0	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72 0	48	156 2	48
Printing (Jobbing Offices)—																
Compositors	65 0	48	112 0	44	35 8	50 to 51	73 10	48	65 0	48	102 6	44	74 0	48	164 4	48
Linotype Operators	80 0	48	124 0	44	..	..	..	..	74 0	48	110 0	42	..	..	..	..
Building—																
Bricklayers	78 0	48	126 6	44	40 7	49¼	74 1	44½	70 6	47	99 3	44	118 10	54	231 2	50
Carpenters	72 0	48	127 6	44	39 11	49¼	73 11	44½	64 7½	47	101 9	44	97 2	54	117 6 to 184 11	44 to 50
Labourers—Carpenters	60 6	44	102 8	44	27 0	49¼	55 11	44½	51 4	47	80 8	44	64 10	54	88 7	50 to 60
Concrete Workers	60 6	44	102 8	44	27 0	49¼	55 11	44½	54 10	47	80 8	44	64 10	54	74 0 to 98 7	50 to 60
Earth Excavators	60 6	44	102 8	44	27 0	49¼	55 11	44½	54 10	47	80 8	44	64 10	54	74 0 to 88 7	50 to 60

(*a*) Toronto.

SECTION VI.—*continued.*

Weekly Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour—Australia and Other Countries—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Australia (Sydney).				Great Britain and Northern Ireland.				New Zealand (Auckland).				Canada (Montreal).			
	July, 1914.		31st Dec., 1927.		August, 1914.		30th Sept., 1927.		March, 1914.		31st Dec., 1927.		Sept., 1914.		31st Dec., 1927.	
	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.
Building—*continued.*	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Painters	64 0	48	118 4	44	36 3	49¼	73 4	44½	60 6	44	99 0	44	86 5	54	108 6 to 152 1	44 to 49½
Paperhangers	64 0	48	118 4	44	36 3	49¼	73 4	44½	60 6	44	99 0	44	86 5	54	108 6 to 152 1	44 to 49½
Plasterers	78 0	48	108 4	44	40 0	49¼	75 1	44½	66 0	44	96 6	44	105 7	48	180 10 to 228 11	44 to 55
Plumbers	72 0	48	129 4	44	39 8	49¼	74 0	44½	62 4 to 66 0	44	99 0	44	91 10	54	135 7 to 152 1	44 to 49½
Tramways—																
Conductors—																
1st year	48 0	48	90 6	48									52 10	60	104 9	60
2nd year	51 0	48	96 6	48	27 5	*a*	56 2	*a*	42 0 to 48 0	48	92 0	48	52 10	60	115 11	60
3rd year	54 0	48	99 6	48									55 2	60	125 9	60
Motormen—																
1st year	54 0	48	96 6	48									52 10	60	104 9	60
2nd year	57 0	48	99 6	48	30 11	*a*	59 9	*a*	48 0 to 54 0	48	96 0	48	52 10	60	115 11	60
3rd year	60 0	48	102 6	48									55 2	60	125 9	60

(*a*) Not available. Hours were reduced in 1919.

SECTION VI.—*continued.*

Weekly Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour—Australia and Other Countries—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY).				GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.				NEW ZEALAND (AUCKLAND).				CANADA (MONTREAL).			
	July, 1914.		31st Dec., 1927.		August, 1914.		30th Sept., 1927.		March, 1914.		31st Dec., 1927.		Sept., 1914.		31st Dec., 1927.	
	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.
	s. d.		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*	
Carrying (Merchandise)—																
Carters (1 horse)	50 0	56½	96 0	44	25 7	*a*	53 3	*a*	48 0	48	88 0	48	84 0	54	69 10 to 90 5	57 to 63
Factory Engine-driving—																
Engine Drivers, 1st Class	66 0	48	102 0 and 105 0	48	..	..	..	..	60 0	48	101 0	48	78 0	60	102 9 to 123 3	55 to 70
Municipal—																
Labourers	57 0	48	93 11½	44	26 9	*a*	52 8	*a*	50 11 to 58 9	47	90 1	47	48 7	54	92 5	60
Street Sweepers	49 6 and 54 0	48	93 11½	44	26 9	*a*	52 8	*a*					48 7	54	92 5	60

(*a*) Not available.

By Authority: H. J. GREEN, Government Printer, Melbourne.